November 9, 1917.

MEMORANDUM - For the Secretary of War:

It is evident, from numerous telegrams and letters of protest that have been received from various sections, as well as from press comments that have come to my attention, that there is a widespread and growing feeling of discontent (if not alarm) among many citizens of Our Country, based upon certain reports and rumors that colored drafted men at Camp Lee (Petersburg, Va.), Louisville, Ky., and elsewhere are being, and will be discriminated against in the matter of assignment to military duty.

These reports and rumors (which I firmly believe to be wholly at variance with your well conceived plans and policies) allege that colored drafted men are, and will be limited in their opportunity for service, and that, for the most part, regardless of their education, fitness and qualifications, they are being and will be forced to serve as laborers in such military sections as Service Battalions, etc.

To counteract this growing and undesirable impression, which is viewed with grave concern, I would respectfully and urgently suggest the following:

(1) In my judgment, it would be timely, wise, and wholesome in its effects if it could be officially and publicly announced that no discrimination between white and colored draftees or soldiers, in the matter of assignment to military service, shall be permitted or practiced.

(2) That, as far as practicable, Service Battalions, Stevedore Regiments, etc., will be made up of men, both white and colored, who are willing to perform such service without coercion, and

(3) That draftees, now assigned to Service Battalions, etc., may, upon application, be transferred to the Infantry department of the same camp in which they may be stationed or, if necessary, transferred to another cantonment where they may receive military training.

Special Assistant, War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT

In reply refer to

WASHINGTON

January 24, 1919

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

.....

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I venture to bring to your attention a full report of the address prepared for the Tuskegee Negro Conference. The features regarding demobilization, etc. were prepared at the particular instance of General Munson of the Morale Branch.

I attach herewith editorial from the Pittsburg Courier, a Colored newspaper, issue of January 25th, 1919, seeking to set-forth the attitude of the Negro soldier on his return to civilian activities.

Emmett J. Scott

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IN
Indexing Section
MAR 26 1920
A. G. O.

FILE
Date MAR 25 1920
Sig.

MAR 27 1920

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER

PITTSBURGH, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1919

AN UNWARRANTED FEAR

There seems to be no end to the imaginary problems hatched over night by the fearful, envious and narrow minded Americans who evidently prefer death rather than grant to every man his well-earned laurels.

Every day we hear must talk of the returning soldier. We hear expressions of fear for him and the country. We hear expressed much anxiety about the attitude the soldier will assume toward his fellows and his country, once he is restored to civilian life.

The Courier ventures to say for the colored soldier that he is coming home a bigger, better, broader and camler man than he was when we enlisted in the cause of Democracy. There needs be no fear that the colored soldier will return with an inflated head, protruded chest, and haughty air. He is coming home a proud and self respecting citizen. Proud because he has contributed to the betterment of the world, regardless of race. Self respecting because he has a record to respect and defend. He is coming home calm and sober, made so by the trying hours under fire. He is coming home with a keener feeling for his fellows because he has shared the fire with his fellows over seas. He has been tempered by the discipline he has received, and made important because he was accepted as a factor in the greatest business the world ever had.

Those who expect to greet haughty fools, will greet sober, well-tempered, disciplined men—men made over by the crucible of war. These same men will exact all they have purchased by their sacrifice, and there is not a man so cowardly as to deny them this right. They will expect their full share not because they are soldiers, but because they are men and citizens of a country they fought to make safe for Democracy. As citizens, they will expect the treatment of a citizen They can not expect more; they should not be satisfied with less. This granted them, there need be no fear of the returning soldier. Such a fear is unwarranted.

File colored troops

#3

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

August 15, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

As indicating how the present situation is working out, I beg to invite your attention to the following extract from a letter just received at this office: -

> Dear Sir: -
>
> I am writing to you to obtain information and possibly your help.
> I was drafted from Div. #13, Boston, Mass. a couple of weeks ago and was sent to Fort Slocum, where I was designated and placed with "white" (so called). It happens that I am a quardroon, so I look like a Jew or an Italian, thereby easily "passing." However, personally, I prefer to be associated with the colored troops for there is much more honor and glory attached to them. And also being a college graduate in chemistry and pharmacy, I feel myself fit and anxious to be an officer. Of course I am fitted for the Medical Corps, so, if you can effect a transfer to either branch with colored, I will deeply appreciate it.

You will note that the writer was sent along with other white men to Fort Slocum and then transferred to Camp Lowe. Apparently arrangements are being made to care for white men who are graduates of Medical, Dental and Pharmacutical Schools, but colored men of similar professional traning have no such arrangements made for them when called in the draft - at least, I am not advised of any such arrangements.

Emmett J. Scott

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

August 20, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

****

I am venturing to request your approval of this application for leave to attend the annual convention of the National Negro Business League, which will meet in Atlantic City, N.J., August 21,22,23,1918. I am Executive Secretary of this organization which was founded by Dr. Booker T. Washington about eighteen years ago; it has branch Local Negro Business Leagues scattered about in many states of the Union, and the personnel of its membership comprise many of the most representative and successful members of the Negro Race in America, - a large number of whom attend these meetings annually.

As a part of the convention's program, I have specially arranged for a SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSION entitled: WINNING THE WAR - What the Negro People of the United States are Doing to Help Win the War. A number of prominent men and women who are identified with various kinds of war work will speak upon that subject, and, out of the discussion we hope to get, from this national gathering, a ringing set of resolutions, and also to use said Symposium Discussion as a means of stimulating the general morale of colored Americans.

I am also anxious to render a service in connection with the annual meeting of the Colored Elks organization which meets in Baltimore next week, and I have arranged for a satisfactory set of resolutions to be adopted by that organization.

Emmett J. Scott

WHD

APPROVED
AUG 20 1918

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

July 25, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. F. P. KEPPEL,
Third Assistant Secretary of War:

Dear Dr. Keppel:

REGARDING THE DIFFICULTY OF SECURING A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF DULY QUALIFIED COLORED CHAPLAINS BELOW THE AGE LIMIT (45 YEARS) WHO ARE URGENTLY NEEDED BY VARIOUS COLORED MILITARY UNITS. SUGGESTION AS TO HOW A NUMBER OF SAID CHAPLAINS MAY LIKELY BE SECURED.

It has been suggested that one advisable method of securing an adequate number of colored Chaplains would be to have some special representative of the War Department deputed to make a personal tour in the interest of securing the particular kind of men who are needed for this important service. The Secretary of War has suggested that I talk over with you the whole matter of colored chaplains. At present there is a very inadequate number of such men who have applications on file in the Adjutant General's Office. In fact, at Newport News, Virginia, an anomalous condition exists; there, thousands of Negro soldiers (the rank and file of whom are Methodists and Baptists) are having their spiritual welfare, etc. looked after by a white Catholic priest; from this and many other camps where Negro soldiers are stationed (at many of which camps they have absolutely no Chaplain whatsoever) urgent requests have been made for competent Negro Chaplains.

There are certain difficulties which have been met (aside from the age limit of "not over forty five years") that will likely be removed if the following suggestion or some similar course be approved. It is suggested

APPOINTMENT SECTION

that Chaplain Caver, who has recently been attending the Training School for Chaplains at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, be designated (until otherwise assigned) to render the special service of making a tour of certain cities where it may seem likely to secure colored ministers, of the right type and within the age limit mentioned in the law, who will be willing to serve their Country and their Race as Chaplains in the Army.

Many of these colored ministers throughout the Country have been made to feel (from a number of incidents that have occurred) that Negro Chaplains in the National Army perform more or less undignified service, and that there is but limited opportunity for them to get close to the men supposed to be under their charge, and thereby to prove of real service, etc.

IN LINE WITH.

I think that Chaplain Caver, referred to above, or some other competent man might appropriately be detailed as a Special Representative of the War Department for the purpose of making an effort ~~to secure~~ (through personal visitations, correspondence, and a campaign of publicity directed, if desired by the undersigned) to secure an adequate number of capable colored chaplains to supply the immediate need of colored units here and abroad. It is earnestly recommended that immediate steps be taken to secure colored Chaplains for Negro troops, - by which action several useful purposes will be served.

Emmett Scott

IN Indexing Section
MAR 20 1920
A. G. O.
A. G. O. AUG 14 1918
A. G. O. MAR 27 1920

Original referred to Mr. Emmett Scott for his information.

August 12th, 1918.

for the Third Assistant Secretary of War.

File Secretary's Office

With reference to the memorandum of Mr. E. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, regarding the difficulty of securing a sufficient number of duly qualified colored chaplains and the suggestion that Chaplain Caver, (colored) a graduate of the Training School for Chaplains, be detailed to make a tour of certain cities for the purpose of securing suitable candidates for chaplains:

The records of this office show that there are at present in the United States service thirty-two colored chaplains for duty with colored troops. There are applications of twenty-one colored candidates now before the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America for the action of their Church Committees, and there are applications or letters on file in this office pertaining to thirty-seven colored candidates who failed to give sufficient information about themselves to make it apparently worth while to go any further in their cases.

The Federal Council has recommended five colored chaplains and there are already at the Training School nine who will probably pass,- fourteen candidates who will probably be appointed in the near future. The vacancies to be filled by colored chaplains number about forty, at present.

It is believed that the authorities of the various Churches, acting under the Federal Council, to which colored candidates belong could assist the Department materially in furnishing suitable chaplains if they would expedite action on the papers now before them and bring the matter to the attention of prominent colored ministers and that it is not necessary to detach a colored chaplain from the Camp where he is now very badly needed to send him on a tour to obtain the comparatively small number of colored chaplains needed at the present time.

FILE
Date MAR 25 1920
H. R. McCain Sig.

The Adjutant General.

November 17, 1917.

MEMORANDUM - For the Secretary of War:

I am overwhelmed with a huge mass of correspondence covering quite a number of important subjects, and it has been a physical impossibility for Mr. Davis (the only assistant I have) to do all of the stenographic and typewriting work necessary to enable me to keep the more important part of my correspondence up to date, even though he and I have been working nearly every night overtime, and oftentimes on Sunday.

I am, therefore, venturing to ask that you kindly have Mr. L.H. Thompson, (who is a stenographer, typewriter, and filing clerk now employed in the office of the Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Building) transferred to my office at a salary of $1,000, which arrangement I find, after conference with him, will be satisfactory. Mr. Thompson passed the Civil Service examination in 1912, and now has a civil service status, as typewriter, at $1,000 per annum. I am reliably informed that he is an expert on filing, a good stenographer and typewriter, and a general utility man such as I urgently need in this emergency.

I would be very grateful if his transfer can be arranged to take effect immediately.

December 10, 1917.

MEMORANDUM - FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

Subject: The Utilization of an Increased Number of Colored Medical Officers for Colored Troops:

Your inquiry of November 23rd, reading "HAS THE SURGEON GENERAL SOLVED THE PROBLEM?", permits me to make the following reply.

The particular point which I have sought to bring to your attention is not the providing of medical officers for the 30,000 colored soldiers who will constitute the 92nd Division - the one fighting organization thus far authorized. Provision for their medical care has been made.

The equally important matter, however, which I wish that you would consider, is with respect to providing an outlet whereby competent medical officers may serve in connection with the remaining 53,400 colored draftees who are not to be included in the 92nd Division. Obviously, these men must be provided with medical officers while stationed in the various cantonments in this country as well as when they shall be on duty in France, and, for a number of good reasons, I consider it highly desirable, and hereby earnestly suggest that, as far as practicable, colored medical officers be detailed to care for these men. This is in line with my Memorandum of October 25th, 1917, addressed to you, in which I recommended the utilization of colored medical officers for colored troops, believing, as I do, that an ample number of well qualified colored medical and dental officers can be procured, - men who "will meet the exacting requirements of the Surgeon General's Department."

In this connection, may I call your attention to Dean G. W. Hubbard's letter attached hereto.

Looking to the likely urgent need of the near future, I WOULD EARNESTLY RECOMMEND THAT A PLACE BE PROVIDED FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED MEDICAL OFFICERS ALREADY COMMISSIONED AND WHO ARE NOW ON THE INACTIVE LIST, AS WELL AS FOR ADDITIONAL ONES WHO MAY BE DESIGNATED, - so that, when the time comes for their assignment to duty, they will be well prepared to care for the 53,400 colored men hereinabove mentioned. THIS TRAINING CAMP FOR COLORED MEDICAL RESERVE OFFICERS MIGHT LATER BE USED AS A BASE HOSPITAL FOR THE CARE OF COLORED WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

It it, to me, a regrettable fact that many colored medical officers, who have actually received commissions, have been compelled to remain on the inactive list, despite the fact that many of them have given up their medical practice, have disposed of their equipment with the understanding or impression, and in some cases <u>on orders</u>, that they would be needed and assigned to duty "within the next ten days."

I beg to attach, as a part of this Memorandum, a letter addressed to me by the MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, which bears upon this matter, - certain paragraphs being marked for your special attention and convenient reference. I heartily endorse the recommendation or request made in the last paragraph of this letter (signed by Dr. John W. Mitchell, Secretary of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, Washington, D.C.) and believe the adoption of the plan suggested would serve several vitally useful purposes.

I also attach a letter from Mr. R. J. Nelson, of Harrisburg, Penna., in reference to a colored medical officer who was directly ordered to get himself in readiness for active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps,

and when it was found that he was a colored man, he was put on the inactive list. - even after he had given up his practice and had disposed of all of his effects, equipment, etc.

I recognize the fact that there are certain peculiar problems connected with the placing, or assignment of colored medical officers in southern cantonments and camps. However, in view of the fact that thousands of colored draftees are in Service and Engineer Battalions, etc., - many of whom are already in France, and many of whom will soon be over there, the following suggestion may offer a way out, namely: After those colored medical men have been trained and commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps, they could be assigned for duty with colored troops which are now, or may hereafter be sent abroad. As a matter of fact, and based upon actual experience covering a long period of years in the Southland, I am say that the friendliest and most cordial relations exist between the white people and the scores of competent colored physicians and surgeons now practising in the South, and reports have been received concerning the generous treatment accorded colored officers at all camps and cantonments where theyhave been assigned to duty.

This is a matter of some moment to the colored people, as I have had ample opportunity to be advised. Colored medical men are willing and eager to serve men of their own race, colored soldiers as a rule prefer such medical care, and, I am of the opinion, if you can see your way clear to work out this matter along the lines hereinabove suggested, it will serve several useful purposes, and no unfavorable reactions will result therefrom.

Special Assistant.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

December 10, 1917.

MEMORANDUM - FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

Subject: The Utilization of an Increased Number of Colored Medical Officers for Colored Troops:

Your inquiry of November 23rd, reading "HAS THE SURGEON GENERAL SOLVED THE PROBLEM?", permits me to make the following reply.

The particular point which I have sought to bring to your attention is not the providing of medical officers for the 30,000 colored soldiers who will constitute the 92nd Division - the one fighting organization thus far authorized. Provision for their medical care has been made.

The equally important matter, however, which I wish that you would consider, is with respect to providing competent colored medical officers for the remaining ~~number of~~ 54,400 colored draftees who are not to be included in the 92nd Division. Obviously, these men must be provided with medical officers while stationed in the various cantonments in this country as well as when they are on duty in France, and for a number of good reasons I consider it highly desirable and hereby earnest suggest that, as far as practicable, colored medical officers be detailed to care for these men. This is in line with my Memorandum of October 25th, 1917, addressed to you, in which I recommended the utilization of colored medical officers for colored troops, believing as I do that an ample number of well qualified colored medical and dental officers can be procured, - men who "will meet the exacting requirements of the Surgeon General's Department." In this connection, let me call attention to Dean Hubbard's letter hereto attached.

as well as for additional ones when may be assigned to,

Looking to the likely urgent need of the near future, I would urgently recommend that a place be provided for the training of colored medical officers already commissioned and who are now on the inactive list, so that when the time comes for their assignment to duty, they will be well prepared to care for the 5~~4~~,400 colored men hereinabove mentioned.

It ~~seems~~ is to me a ~~most~~ regrettable fact, that many colored medical officers who have actually received commissions have been compelled to remain on the inactive list, despite the fact that many of them have given up their medical practice, have ~~sold~~ disposed all of their equipment with the understanding or impression, and in some cases on orders, that they would be needed and assigned to duty "within the next ten days."

I beg to attach, as a part of this Memorandum, a letter addressed to me by the MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA which bears upon this matter - certain paragraphs being marked for your special attention. I also attach a letter from Mr. R. J. Nelson, of Harrisburg, Penna., in reference to a colored medical officer who was directly ordered to get himself in readiness for active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, and when it was found that he was a colored man, he was put on the inactive list - even after he had given up his practice and had disposed of all of his effects, equipment, etc. I heartily endorse the recommendation or request made in the last paragraph of the letter signed by John W. Mitchell, M.D., - Secretary of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia, and believe the adoption of the plan suggested would serve several vitally useful purposes.

I recognize the fact that there may be some disinclination to place, or assign colored medical officers in southern cantonments and camps, ~~but it seems reasonable~~ In view of the fact that ~~the~~ thousands of colored draftees ~~who are~~ are in Service Battalions, in Engineer Battalions, ~~etc. should prefer, and should be pro-~~ Etc., many of whom ~~are serving in France, etc.~~

are already in France, [illegible]

~~vided with colored medical officers~~. Based upon actual experience covering a long period of years in the Southland, I can say that the friendliest and most cordial relations exist between the white people and the scores of competent colored physicians and surgeons now practising in the South, and reports have been ~~made of~~ received concerning the generous treatment accorded colored officers at all camps and cantonments where they have been assigned to duty.

This is a matter of some moment to the colored people, ~~as~~ I have had ample opportunity to be advised~~.~~. Colored medical men are willing and eager to serve men of their own color, colored soldiers as a rule prefer such medical care and I am of the opinion that if you can see your way clear to work out this matter along the lines hereinabove suggested, it will serve several useful purposes, and ~~there will be~~ no unfavorable reactions ~~resulting~~ will result therefrom.

Special Assistant.

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colds
[illegible]
~~[illegible]~~
~~with the colored men [illegible] here mentioned~~
troops
[illegible]

MEMO: FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

(1) It is desireable, in my opinion, to keep Negro public opinion in a healthy state. It is now, as the Secretary, is doubtless already informed, in a state of frement. There is much of unrest and suspicion.

(2) It may be desirable to announce the designation by the Secretary of War of a representative of the Negro People who shall advise with the Department with respect to the various questions which shall arise and which may arise in the future. They have felt they have no one at Court who can intrepert their attitude, or counsel in the direction of the least friction in connection with the many delicate situations involved.

(3) Subjects for discussion:

(a) The disposition of Negro Officers who shall receive commissions at the Reserve Officers Training Camp at Des Moines, Iowa: The unrest and dissatisfaction which has arisen over the continuance of the Camp for another thirty days:

(b) Disposition of Negro Officers of the Medical Corps:

(c) Whether Negro nurses shall be employed: How to be organized? When?

(d) Disposition of Negro selectives, etc, etc.

(4) The organization and control of a Press Service which shall seek to directly inform the nearly two hundred newspapers of the Department's attitude and of its efforts to see that they (the Negro People) get a square deal, that they are dealt with with sympathetic fairness etc:

(5) As nearly as possible, where strictly military ques-

tions are not involved, the Negro member designate should have the opportnunity of counseling with respect to the Negro, for the questions which arise involve not only the 1000 or more Negro Officers being trained at Des Moines, not only the 75000 to 80000 Negro Selectives under the draft, but also, and as well the 10,000,000 Negro People of the United States who are deeply concerned as to where they stand, and as to where they are to stand, in connection with the WAR.

October 8, 1917.

MEMORANDUM for the Secretary of War:

I have the honor to call attention to the attached telegram from the men of the Training Camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, requesting that I be present next Monday, October 15th, at the awarding of Commissions, etc. In my opinion such a visit at the time mentioned will do great good, and create the utmost good feeling among the men on the eve of their departure to take up their work with the men of the National Army. If you approve this suggestion, will you kindly have prepared for me proper credentials, etc.

Emmett D. Scott

October 25, 1917.

Memorandum for the Secretary of War.

I had the honor to discuss with you the designation of Colored men as members of the Dental Corps to care for Colored men of the National Army, etc.: and also, as you may recall, the matter of Colored physicians and surgeons being organized as members of the Medical Corps (National Army), etc.: provided in both cases the men meet the exacting requirements of the Surgeon General's Department.

You expressed an intention to take the matter up at your earliest convenience. I recur to the matter now because a telegram received from Des Moines this morning advises that orders have been received there to discontinue the Camp.

I most earnestly urge, Sir, full consideration of this whole matter. I am sure there are enough Colored physicians and surgeons to serve the War Department at a full Base Hospital, should one be established, as, I understand, orders were recently issued to do; and among the Colored units of the National Army. I feel the same way with respect to the Dental Corps. I shall be glad to go over this whole matter with you again at your convenience.

Is it possible to suspend the orders with reference to discontinuance of the Medical Camp at Des Moines till you can reach a decision in the whole matter?

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Oct. 8, 1917.

MEMORANDUM for the Secretary of War:

I have the honor to request that, as early as possible, I have placed at my disposal proper working quarters for carrying on the work to be entrusted to my care. At present I am making Room 237 my headquarters, but I haven't even a desk of my own.

I beg to request the transfer of William H. Davis of the Department of Commerce to serve with me as private stenographer. I am requesting am appending supplemental recommendation in this matter. Also the designation of a messenger.

Later, and as the work gets under way, I shall probably request the addition of a Filing Clerk with typewriting ability, and an efficient clerk with newspaper experience, widely acquainted and thoroughly conversant with conditions among the Colored people.

With this force it shall be my purpose to seek, on an extended scale, to popularize the war among the 10,000,000 Colored people of the nation, and to nullify all false and unpatriotic impressions that pro-Germans have sought to make upon Colored Americans in various sections of the country.

This Bureau will also seek the gathering and dissemination of various kinds of facts and information that will be of especial interest and benefit to Colored soldiers, and will furnish news items of inspiration and patriotic value to Colored citizens and others everywhere.

Memo. S.W.Cont'd.

The medium of dissemination will be through approved news items to be supplied to the Official Bulletin and to the 200 or more Colored newspapers; to the 600 or more Local Negro Business Leagues, the Colored clergy, fraternal organizations, etc., etc.

Working in conjunction and perfect accord with the Treasury Department, through the Secretary of War, the Bureau can and should help to increase sentiment in favor of, and to promote the sale of Liberty Loan Bonds, second issue, among Colored farmers, business men and women, home owners, and Colored workmen and artisans everywhere, thereby making the Bureau's activities of additional and concrete value. The Colored banks (some 50 in number) could be appealed to: their deposits would be increased and the patriotism among the Colored people generally stimulated. Colored banks, schools, fraternal organizations, newspapers, Negro Business Leagues, churches, etc., could all be mobilized in this effort.

Emmett J. Scott

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary.

Memorandum *for the* SECRETARY OF WAR:

I have re-written the letter to Representative Carlin for your signature, and have included therein the suggestion made by you.

Emmett D. Scott

November 2, 1917.

Hon. Charles C. Carlin,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Carlin:

I have carefully read the resolutions, adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Alexandria County, Virginia, which you have so kindly transmitted to me and I thank you for bringing them to my attention.

The matter is one that will receive my careful attention, and the serious and thoughtful people of the country are being relied upon in dealing wisely and temperately with such situations.

Yours very truly,

Newton D. Baker,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

October 30, 1917.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

In regard to resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Alexandria County, Virginia, held on October 23rd, 1917, protesting

(I) against the continuance of Negro soldiers as sentinels or guards at each end of the Highway and Aqueduct bridges or anywhere in Alexandria County, Virginia, and

(2) against the contemplated assembling of masses of Negro troops at Fort Myer, Virginia, etc.

----------oOo----------

(a) The demand made in these resolutions is, in my opinion, unfortunate and unwise, - coming at this particular time. The resolutions are based almost entirely upon the Race question rather than upon military needs and Our Country's safety. The men who would be discredited by such action as is herein proposed are members of the military unit known as the First Separate Battalion of the District of Columbia who were the first called to the colors and stationed here to guard and defend the various approaches to the National Capital.

(b) Such procedure as suggested would play into the hands of the pro-German elements who are seeking to foment strife and to sow seeds of discord and dissension among various groups of American citizens. The Negro people are loyally supporting the Government at this time and nothing, in my opinion, should be done or tolerated that would in any way dampen the ardor of this loyal group of Americans.

(c) To accede to this demand would encourage and intensify, rather than diminish, Race prejudice and racial discriminations in the military organizations of Our Country and elsewhere, and would undoubtedly invite similar demands from other States and localities where white and colored troops must necessarily be assembled. This would lead to no end of confusion, dissension and the possible disruption of some of the military units, and would needlessly dishearten colored soldiers and citizens. In this connection it will be noticed (paragraph 4 of the preface to the resolutions) that the complainants partly base their plea for the discontinuance of Negro sentinels, guards, etc., upon what they consider a similar precedent established here in the Nation's Capital, - which serves to illustrate

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

the far-reaching effects of such decisions. I understand that an investigation is already under way to fix the blame for the tragedy at Camp Ordway.

(d) No action, in my judgment, should be taken until the investigation of the disturbance at Camp Ordway shall have been completed and the report shall have been made.

(e) A firm stand will, in my judgment, be vitally helpful. The practical and wholesome results following the firm stand recently taken by General Barry, at Camp Grant, and by General Kuhn, at Camp Meade, (both of whom are being widely and warmly commended in the public press) demonstrate the wisdom of enforcing respect for every man who wears the uniform of an American soldier or officer, and suggest what I heartily recommend as the correct policy to be observed.

(f) A draft of reply to Representative Carlin's communication is hereto attached - if it meets your approval.

Emmett D. Scott

In such letters it is always wise to add a suggestion that the serious and thoughtful people of the country are being relied upon to help in dealing wisely and temperately with such situations

ASSISTANT AND CHIEF CLERK
NOV - 2 1917
WAR DEPT.

J. Baker

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

Tuesday - November 7, 1917.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH!

My dear Friend:

These enclosures do not furnish adequate evidence of how busy I have been this day. Frequent interruptions - Mr. Rosensohn has returned - Col. Gitchell came in late this afternoon to see Mr. King on very urgent matter that required intercepting him on Penna. train to New York - asked that I take a certain dictation which, of course, I could not refuse, as the matter (strike of iron workers etc. at Watertown etc.) was of immediate importance; he and Mr. Rosensohn - in absence of both Mr. Estes and Miss Willson, consumed some of my time in dictation, telephoning, sending off telegrams,etc.

Lieutenant Harkness phoned - wants to make arrangements for interview with you immediately on your return - says it is an important matter; will call up again tomorrow,as I told him I expected wire from you later today indicating exact date of your return.

Mr. Walter J. Taylor, assigned to Camp at Ayer, Mass. called to make inquiry concerning whether or not Ayer camp was going to be a mixed camp, etc, etc. and I obtained the required information from Major White (in Col. Johnston's office) 3rd floor; there will be one colored regiment organized and stationed at Camp Ayer. Framingham being a National Guard camp - is expected soon to be discontinued.

Mr. Ernest G. Brown, Interior Dept., General Land Office, called and made a number of inquiries.

Have been endeavoring to handle this CAMP LEE matter in your absence promptly - and yet cautiously. There is manifest merit in the plea of the protestants and the case involves a principle that must be (and I know will be) fearlessly faced. The black boys there are not being given a square deal as is clearly evidenced by the testimony thus far adduced, and which, I believe, the formal investigation(promised by Mr. Ralph Hayes) will substantiate. Every letter or document bearing on the case has been promptly sent in to the Secretary's office in harmony with Mr. Hayes' instructions to me - to keep him fully advised as to the situation. To bring about the abolishment of such discrimination in this leading case at Petersburg, will be a great victory and achievement for you, and you will notice in the prepared replies to Prof. Prillerman, and to Governor Cornwell, I have laid the basis for you to get full and deserved credit when a favorable decision shall have been obtained. Takes time to read over all the mail,and carefully prepare state (or rather war) papers,in addition to answering the phone for even other than your calls,courteously receiving visitors, etc.etc. Good night & best wishes. Davis

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

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COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 26, 1917.

Hon. Newton D. Baker,

Secretary of War,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:-

I am enclosing you Resolutions which are self explanatory. I will appreciate it if you will give the subject your personal attention.

Sincerely yours,

A. A. Harley

Enclosure.

THE WAR DEPT.
Sec'y
Sec'y
H. H. HAYES,
Private Sec'y.

1 At a mass meeting of the citizens of Alexandria County, Virginia, held at the Court House of said County, on the 23rd day of October, 1917, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

2 WHEREAS, experience has demonstrated that where negro soldiers have been placed as sentinels or guards in the south, it has in numerous cases resulted in serious casualties and breaches of the peace, as well as producing friction between the residents of the community and such soldiers on guard; and

3 WHEREAS, this has been recently demonstrated in the City of Washington where a negro sentinel shot and killed an aged carpenter entering upon the performance of his duties as such; and

4 WHEREAS, these negro sentinels were removed by those in authority the day after this tragedy, upon complaint of the citizens of Washington; and

5 WHEREAS, there are now negro sentinels on guard at the entrance to Alexandria County at each end of the Highway and Aqueduct bridges - the only gateways to the south from the National capital - and at other places in said County where such sentinels come in contact with our citizens; and

6 WHEREAS, the public press states that it is the intention of the War Department to assemble at Fort Myer, in this County, large numbers of negro troops for training as officers or soldiers, or both.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,

First. That it is the opinion of citizens of this County in mass meeting assembled, that there is grave danger to the peace of the community and to the life of its citizens if negro sentinels and guards are placed at such important places where so much dis-

cretion is required as at the various entrances to the County; and that the assembling of large bodies of negro troops in the County would tend to disorder in our midst; and

Second. That the Secretary of War be requested to order that negro troops be no longer used as sentinels or guards in this County and that masses of negro troops be not assembled in this County for any purpose; and

Third. That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Governor of Virginia, the Secretary of War, to each of the senators and members of the House of Representatives of the State of Virginia, and that copies be handed to the press of Washington and Alexandria County.

October 30, 1917.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

In regard to resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Alexandria County, Virginia, held on October 23, 1917, protesting (I) against the continuance of Negro soldiers as sentinels or guards at each end of the Highway and Aquedsuct bridges or anywhere in Alexandria County and (2) against the contemplated assembling of masses of Negro troops at Fort Myer, Virginia, etc.:

----------oOo---------

(a) The demand made in these resolutions is, in my opinion, unfortunate and unwise - coming at this particular time. The resolutions are based almost entirely upon the face question rather than upon military needs and our country's safety. The men who would be discredited by such action as is therein proposed are members of the military unit known as the First Separate Battalion of the District of Columbia who were the first called to the colors and stationed here to guard and defend the various approaches to the National Capital.

(b) Such procedure as suggested would play into the hands of the pro-German elements who are seeking to foment strife and to sow seeds of dissension among various groups of American citizens. The Negro people are loyally supporting the Government at this time and nothing, in my opinion, should be done or tolerated that would in any way dampen the ardor of this loyal group of Americans.

(c) To accede to this demand would encourage and intensify, rather than diminish, race prejudice and racial discriminations in the military organizations of Our Country and elsewhere, and would undoubtedly invite similar demands from other States and localities where white and colored troops must necessarily be assembled. This would lead to no end of confusion, dissension and the possible disruption of some of the military units and would needlessly dishearten colored soldiers and citizens. In this connection it will be noticed (paragraph 4 of the preface to the resolutions) that the complainants partly base their plea for the discontinuance of Negro sentinels, troops, etc., upon what they consider a similar precedent established here in the Nation's Capital. I do not deem it my duty or privilege to discuss the merits of the particular case or precedent cited, except to point out and emphasize the far-reaching effects of such decisions. I understand that an investigation is already under way to fix the blame for the tragedy at Camp Ordway.

(d) A firm stand will, in my judgment, be vitally helpful. The practical and wholesome results following the firm stand recently taken by General Barry at Camp Grant (who is being widely and warmly commended

in the public press) demonstrate the wisdom of enforcing respect for every man who wears the uniform of an American soldier or officer, and suggest what I heartily recommend as the correct policy to be observed.

(e) A draft of reply to Representative Carlin's communication is hereto attached - if it meets your approval.

Misc. - Unidentified

REMARKS BY MR. EMMETT J. SCOTT
Sunday Night, Nov. 4th

Institute Chapel

.....

Probably the first emotion that I have tonight as I stand here is a feeling of over-powering happiness that I am back at Tuskegee again. I have had a great many interesting experiences during the past four weeks and while I do not feel that I have been sitting in the seats of the mighty, I have been sitting within the shadows of many mighty ones. Despite all that, there is a feeling of gratitude that I am at last back at Tuskegee again and will tell you some of the experiences through which I have been . During the twenty years I have been here at Tuskegee, I have had just about my share of experiences and I think I know something of hard work at Tuskegee and I hope I have done my full part or tried to do my full,part of that hard work, but during these past four weeks, I have crowded more hours into a day than the regular number and regretted that there were not more hours to crowd into that day. There have been some very interesting experiences connected with my going to Washington; probably one of the most interesting just at the beginning was that a great number of people who have wondered just how it happened. They were not so much interested to know just how it happend as how much is he going to get out of it --what is the salary? Let me take you into my confidence here. The thing happened because Dr. Moton alone, of all the people in this country, went to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of War and said to-them, that in his opinion, it was a desirable thing that there should be in Washington, a representative of the Negro people; some one to speak for them and for their interests, just as there were representatives for other racial groups. Some one to go there and be in conference with them and to advise as to the many questiones now coming up for consideration and solution which affect the Negro just as other races are affected. I think that answers the first question.

I have gone to Washington because Dr. Moton alone of all the people

in America, suggested to the President that I be allowed to do my "bit" as representative of the Tuskegee Institute and of the Negro people. Now, with regard to the question, 'What is he getting out of it?' Let me answer that. I am getting nothing. Dr. Moton and the Trustees of the school, themselves, said to the Secretary of War, that Mr. Scott would serve the government just as the other men, representing racial groups were serving the government, that is without cost to the government, except ~~only~~ for the expense of his living in Washington. This answers the second question, I think.

Now something of the work itself. First, you know, as everybody knows, we are mobilizing in this country, every man, every kind of material for this great conflict into which we have entered. You know, and I know, that these people, the German people , are the most efficient people on earth, and the brunt of this great struggle now comes to us. You know, and I know that striving as we do, ten million people of this country, we can be in a very real sense, a great asset to this government or, we can be on the other hand, a load to drag it back and down and the Secretary of War has been courageous enough(I believe that is the right word to use) to say Yes to Dr. Moton's suggestion and to agree with him that it is a desirable thing that there should be there in Washington, a man of this racial group, having interest in this War to advise them on the vital questions , at least advise with respect to the Negro's public opinion on such. The next feeling I have --if I may so express it -- in this esperience, was a feeling of emotional responsibility. In this particular case, I went to Washington with the idea that I was to share this great responsibility with two other gentlemen, Mr. Felix Frankfurter, one of the Editors of The New Republic and Mr. Walter Lippman, a Professor in the Harvard Law School. When I got to Washington, I found that Mr. Walter Lippman had been detathed from service in Washington and attached to Colonel House's Committee to gether possible data so that when this war comes to an end, this country shall not be unprepared to offer suggestions and ideas as to how the War should be

settled. Then I found that Prof. Frankfurter had been sent to the _____, and I found myself almost from the very night I arrived with the entire responsibility. Every morning, I would find on my desk, a great batch of correspondence; everything that pours into the White House; the Secretary of War or any other cabinet officer's ---whether for them or whether against them --- that the job is mine to find the solution and these letters have heaped up and present all kinds of questions and problems, some, you can almost see worked out under your very eyes.

First, shall we grant any colored men commissions as Captains at Des Moines and the question is more than answered by 100 men having been given commissions as Captains. Everybody knew that there would be Lieutenants and there are more than 300 First Lieutenants and 200 Second Lieutenants. Then there was the question, where should these commissioned men be assigned - in Northern Camps or in Southern Camps. The decision is that all shall go to Northern Camps. Reasons back of this decision Then, where shall the selectives be placed so as to have a minimum of friction. Again, the thing that this country is bent upon is not shall we solve the race problem during the year 1917, but it to work against the Germans. Everything is to be done toward that end and that alone, and to show, temporarily at least, that the race problem in the academic sense, has been laid aside and we are to deal with the black man as we do with the white man, with equity, justice and fair play.

I know that there sits in Washington tonight, a man, small of statue but large of brain and heart, his to see that full and exact justice goes out to every man called to the standard, called to the colors of his country. That is why I found it such a pleasure to work with Mr. Baker, who is disposed at all times to find out what the wrong is and if possible to right that wrong. A six-hundred word telegram came, protesting against the location of a certain group of colored men in a certain portion of the country. I supposed, of course, that this would need to have Mr. Baker's personal attention. He read it thru, every word to another gentleman

who was present, and then without one sign of hesitation, he said, we will not make any change. That has been my experience in all things which have come up there. It is the determination, having called the black men and women to help in the battles of this country, at least on the part of the Secretary of War, to recognize fully, the claims of these people.

I have had more than my share of speaking experiences. I went out to Des Moines to represent the Secretary of War when the commissions were assigned and I regard that as one of the finest incidents in the history of the Negro people. While there, I talked with many of the old regulars. One of them said to me with tears dripping down his cheeks(when I congratulated him and told him that this was one of the greatest achievements of the American Negro; not the college man, nor the young man, but the men who had come up through many weary days, who were thought worthy of commissions and had won) yes, I do not know of any man today here who is prouder than I am, If anyone had told me that I, a Quartermaster, should be a Captain in the United States Army, I would not have believed it. There are men in the Army who have been in there twenty-five years before receiving commissions as captain and in three or four months, those who did not fall by the wayside, have received commissions into the Army of the UnitedStates.

Another thing that was most interesting to me that 140 physicians of our race, the very fruit and flower of that profession were being trained for service in the Medical Corps. I looked into their faces and I have a keener and more sure faith in the future of the Negro now than ever before. Here were men, vibrant with live, _____ ____ as you can see it with a determination to win- absolutely determined to prove themselves worthy of the confidence placed in them, whether they are lead to the trenches in France or somewhere else, ready to quit themselves like me. I had the privilege of going to one of the Cantonments to talk with the men there face to face, with no officer present ; the privilege of

appealing to those men as brothers, not as the representative of the Secretary of War, but as a brother to them and to say to them that in their keeping, was the good name of a race. You and I know that whenever there is trouble, it is always called 'race trouble' and we always bear the burden . And so, on that autumn afternoon as I stood there, appealing to them as brothers to see that nothing should come to besmirch their good name or race or whether, as I have already said on three occasions; when we welcomed the boys back to Howard University, when I spoke to the Men on Monday night and to all the men in the District of Columbia. On all of these occasions I have had a keener appreciation of the fact that this race with which I am identified, is having greater confidence reposed in it and I feel that we shall rise to the emergency in this hour of national need and then I come back to Tuskegee where I can see in a very real sense how this war touches us. Here is the President and the Secretary of War, mobilizing every source of this great United States. The Secretary having command of 145 men, a spending budget of many million of dollars . I sat at Mr. Rosenwald's desk the other evening as he made out a contract calling for 2,200,000 pairs of shoes. He is Chairman of the Supply Commission. All of these things come back to us in a very real sense and before many days are over, we shall appreciate .....test every resource of our country. Boys at Tuskegee, and girls as well, should appreciate the significance of the days in which we live. It is for you in a very real sense, it seems to me, to feel how fortunate you are to be here in a school of such proportion, when every school out on the plains, in France, between the lines creaking with pain, where death rides, the very breeze charged with torment, - you are very fortunate, young people to be here at Tuskegee, secure, almost as you are, from the draft and from all of the things bringing you into contact with this combat and yet, who knows how long the war is to last. Certainly, nobody in Washington is preparing for early peace. There have been built National Cantonments,

hirty-three of them to house from thirty-three to forty thousand men, thousands of officers, etc. It almost passes understanding, the immense resources we shall be called upon to offer. Whether the war lasts one year or two or five years, as some seem to imagine it will, we have got to prepare in a very large measure to meet the tremendous responsibilities of that war.

I am proud and happy and I hope you are proud and happy that this great war for democcacy cannot be won without our assistance. We shall have some chance to share in it. I believe, as Mr. Baker said, that tho' these men return from France and the other frontiers, at the same time, we all know, at least I believe deep down in my heart, in a war for democracy, that we shall have our part in winning, it will be a very hard thing to deny a fuller liberty than we now enjoy.

What is back of the war - its significance - what it means to us- what it means to our future, to all of American posterity. There are vital and absorbing reasons for this war , not a ..... but for the preservation of a government and I think in a very real sense we can all feel as Abraham Lincoln felt. We here, more than fifty years after, are having part in a struggle to see GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE, shall not perish from the earth.

I want Tuskegee boys and girls and the Negro people everywhere to have a very large share in that struggle that at least honored your country

and to give to the various racial groups, their share of praise, ... and will be found, not in the rear, but among those who have justly earned theri reward.

ADDRESS TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

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We, the thirty-one representatives of the Negro press, which has a circulation of more than a million copies principally among the colored people of America, and representatives of other racial activities, wish to affirm, first of all, our unalterable belief that the defeat of the German government and what it today represents is of paramount importance to the welfare of the world in general and to our people in particular.

We deem it hardly necessary, in view of the untarnished record of Negro Americans, to reaffirm our loyalty to Our Country and our readiness to make every sacrifice to win this war. We wish, however, as students and guides of public opinion among our people, to use our every endeavor to keep these 12,000,000 people atthe highest pitch, not simply of passive loyalty, but of active, enthusiastic and self-sacrificing participation in the war.

We are not unmindful of the recognition of our American citizenship in the draft, of the appointment of colored officers, of the designation of colored advisers to the Government departments, and of other indications of a broadened public opinion, nevertheless we believe today that justifiable grievances of the colored people are producing not disloyalty, but an amount of unrest and bitterness which even the best efforts of their leaders may not be able always to guide unless they can have the active and sympathetic cooperation of the National and State governments. German propaganda among us is

powerless, but the apparent indifference of our own Government may be dangerous. Since the entrance of the United States in this war, seventy-one (71) Negroes have been lynched, including four (4) women, and one hundred and seventy-eight (178) have been victims of mob violence. The atrocities committed by American mobs during this time have been among the worst known to civilized life, and yet not a single persons has been punished for lynching a Negro, nor have white mob leaders anywhere been brought to adequate justice.

The effect of these facts upon the Negro people has been indescribably depressing, and we earnestly believe, (and growing white southern opinion is coming to believe,) that Federal intervention to suppress lynching is imperative. We urge a strong, clear word on lynching from The President of the United States, and then such legislation by Congress as will enable the Federal Government to go to the limit of the Constitution, under its war powers and under its other powers, to stamp out this custom which is not only holding our Nation up to just criticism, but is seriously affecting the morale of 12,000,000 Americans.

Secondly, - when American Negroes patriotically offer their services to help win the war, these services are too often refused, or accepted with reluctance, or with disconcerting discrimination. The Nation, for instance, has asked for Physicians and Red Cross Nurses, but still refuses to employ three thousand colored nurses, and has accepted only a few colored physicians; the Civil Service officials are advertising for skilled workers and for stenographers and clerks, but successful colored applicants are repeatedly refused appointment on the ground that they are colored; no colored man today can serve

in the Navy as able seamen, while in the Army difficulties are put before colored men and officers who seek training and promotion.

If the Nation wants our help, our help has been and will be offered, but what shall we say or think when needed aid is refused?

Finally, attention is called to conditions of travel among colored people. The railroads are now under United States control. Colored people, just as their white fellows, are moving here and there, as soldiers and workers. They feel, therefore, with special keenness the injustice of first-class fares and third class accomodation and frequent other embarrassing circumstances.

These are the pressing grievances which today are stirring our people; the American Negro does not expect to have the whole Negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold-up a struggling country and a distracted world by pushing irrelevant personal grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalogue, in this tremendous crisis, all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to do his full share in helping to win the war for democracy and he expects his full share of the fruits thereof, - but he is today compelled to ask for that minimum of consideration which will enable him to be an efficient fighter for victory, namely:

(1) Better conditions of public travel;

(2) The acceptance of help where help is needed regardless of the color of the helper;

(3) The immediate suppression of lynching.

All these things are matters not simply of justice, but of National and group efficiency; they are actions designed to still the natural unrest and apprehension among one-eighth of our citizens so as to enable them whole-heartedly and unselfishly to throw their every ounce of effort into this mighty and righteous war.

A BILL OF PARTICULARS ON WHICH, IT IS SUGGESTED, ACTION MIGHT BE TAKEN.

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(1) National legislation on lynching.

(2) Colored Red Cross nurses.

(3) Colored able seamen.

(4) Colored volunteer soldiers to the extent of their volunteering.

(5) Colored physicians for colored troops.

(6) Training of larger number of colored officers.

(7) Unlimited promotion of colored officers according to proven efficiency.

(8) Utilizing the services of Colonel Charles Young (retired).

(9) An attempt to equalize among black and white troops the proportion of draftees assigned to stevedore regiments, service battalions, etc.

(10) Systematic getting and dissemination of news of Negro troops at home and abroad.

(11) Systematic attempt to correct ridicule and misrepresentation of the Negro, and omission of his achievements, in the white press.

(12) The consideration of a Government loan to the Negro Republic of Liberia, now actively aligned with the Allies.

(13) Executive clemency for the Negro soldiers recently tried and sentenced at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

(14) Conditions of travel among colored people.

LIST OF CONFEREES.

DR. ROBERT E. JONES, Editor, Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

JOHN H. MURPHY, Editor, The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

W. T. ANDREWS, Editor, The Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

CHRIS J. PERRY, Editor, The Tribune, Philadelphia, Penna.

JOHN MITCHELL, Editor, The Planet, Richmond, Va.

CHARLES W. ANDERSON, Former Collector of Internal Revenue for Second District of New York City; now Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of New York and serving on Exemption Board, New York City.

ROBERT L. VANN, Editor, Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Penna.

R. S. ABBOTT, Editor, The Defender, Chicago, Illinois.

GEORGE L. KNOX, Proprietor and Publisher, The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. E. MANKINS, Editor, The World, Indianapolis, Ind.

DR. E. M. MINTON, Physician and Surgeon, Philadelphia, Penna.

REV. ROBERT LYON, Chairman, Colored Branch of Maryland Council of Defense, and Consul-General of the Republic of LIBERIA to the United States, Baltimore, Md.

RALPH W. TYLER, Former Auditor for the Navy Department; contributing Editor, The Cleveland Advocate, Washington, D.C.

W. E. KING, Editor, The Express, Dallas, Texas.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Editor, The News, New York City.

EDWARD A. WARREN, Editor, The Amsterdam News, New York City.

P. B. YOUNG, Editor, Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS, Editor, The Crisis, New York, N. Y.

FRED. R. MOORE, Editor, The New York Age, New York City.

KELLY MILLER, Dean of Department of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

H. C. SMITH, Editor, The Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. E. MITCHELL, Editor, The Argus, St. Louis, Mo.

C. E. ROBINSON, Editor, The Clarion, St. Louis, Mo.

NELSON G. GRIMS, Editor, The Sun, Kansas City, Mo.

BENJ. J. DAVIS, Editor, The Independent, Atlanta, Ga.

J. FINLEY WILSON, Editor, The Eagle, Washington, D.C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, Editor, The Bee, Washington, D.C.

WILLIAM H. STEWARD, Editor, The American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama .

MAJOR ALLEN WASHINGTON, President Virginia Organization Society, representing The Southern Workman, Hampton, Institute, Virginia.

CHARLES H. LOVE, Editor, Texas Freeman, Houston, Texas.

HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Editor and Proprietor, The Nashville Globe, Nashville, Tenn.

DR. SUMNER A. FUNKISS, Member of City Council, representing The Ledger, Indianapolis, Ind.

DR. A. M. CURTIS, Former President National Medical Association, Washington, D. C.

A. M. GRIMES, President, Washington Branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Washington, D.C.

JOHN R. HAWKINS, Financial Secretary, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C.

DR. WALTER H. BROOKS, Pastor, Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Washington, D.C.

JAMES A. COBB, Former United States District Attorney, Washington, D.C.

JUDGE ROBERT H. TERRELL, Judge of Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

GEORGE W. COOK, Secretary of Howard University, Washington, D.C.

ROSCOE C. BRUCE, Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

JOHN G. DANCY, Secretary Church Extension Board, A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Former Governor of the State of Louisiana, Washington, D. C.

DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES, Director of the Bureau of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL — RESOLUTION

Adopted at the recent Conference of Negro Editors and other leaders of thought and opinion among Negro citizens, held under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information and the War Department, in Room 111, Interior Department Building, 18th and F Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 19, 20 and 21, 1918:

WE DESIRE TO EXPRESS TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR our sincere appreciation of the appointment of the Honorable Emmett J. Scott as a Special Assistant in the War Department at Washington, D. C.

AND TO RECORD OUR FULL CONFIDENCE in Mr. Scott's ability to serve, efficiently, wisely and loyally our Country in this great crisis.

AND TO URGE THE FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION of the enlarging of Mr. Scott's office so that it may become a channel for such complaints and suggestions, that may arise from time to time, affecting the colored troops and the interests of our people in general.

N. B. (By special motion, unanimously carried, the names of all the conferees indicated above were ordered appended to the memorial statement and resolutions of the Conference.)

WAR DEPARTMENT

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

Revised Copy

Sent to Mr. Schaffer for Mr. Montgomery Ackers

For release on _____ 1918.

COLORED SOLDIERS INSURE!!

WISELY PROVIDE FOR YOUR FAMILIES AND DEPENDENTS

EMMETT J. SCOTT, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF WAR, URGES WAR RISK INSURANCE

TIME LIMIT EXTENDED TO APRIL 12,1918

---oOo---

Washington, D.C.- Mr. Emmett J. Scott who, as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, is looking after the interests of colored soldiers and colored people generally during the present war, has issued the following statement which is a ~~[illegible]~~ message of vital importance to the families and dependents of colored soldiers and sailors now serving in the Army or the Navy of the United States.

"In addition to thousands ofcolored soldiers ~~who are~~ enlisted in the Regular Army and National Guard, thousands of other colored men have been drafted under the Selective Service Law and have been taken away from their families for the ~~greater~~ purpose of serving their Country in this period of national emergency and need. ~~Likewise a number of colored women have answered the call to duty and have enlisted in the Army and Navy Nurse Corps of the United States.~~ ~~(2)~~

"As a measure of justice to the men ~~and women~~ who have been called to give their lives, if need be, in the service of their Country, the Congress of the United States has enacted the War Insurance Law (sometimes called the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Act) which provides for the care and support of the wife and children of the enlisted or drafted man during his service in the Army or Navy, and compels him to contribute up to ~~at least~~ one-half of his pay for their support.

~~"It is essential that the families and dependents of these enlisted and drafted men at home, as well as the soldiers and nurses themselves, should know of their rights under this law in order that full advantage may be taken of them.~~

"The first obligation of every citizen is to his Country, but there remains a duty second only to that primary duty, namely, a man's duty to protect his family and himself from any eventualities of the war. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Act makes it possible for the soldier and sailor so to provide that, no matter what may come, he may be assured that his loved ones at home will never become the objects of charity."

COMPULSORY ALLOTMENT.

"The law says the first thing that a soldier must do is to contribute in fair measure to the support of his wife and children. When he gets into a camp or cantonment he must answer truthfully whether he has a wife, children, or divorced wife who is entitled to alimony under a decree of court, and if he has any of these three the Government will make what is called a "compulsory allotment", or what perhaps might ~~better have~~ be called a deduction from his pay, and this monthly deduction will be made by the Government whether he ~~wants~~ it or not. A soldier must allot to his wife and children at least $15 a month. That is the minimum. This compulsory allotment, however, applies only to the wife and children and to the divorced wife. If the soldier chooses, he may make a voluntary allotment for the support of his Mother, Father, brother, sister, or other dependent. But he may be compelled to give more than ~~that~~. That depends upon his pay and depends upon the size of his family and the extra amount that the Government gives as an"allowance".

GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCE.

The amount that the Government gives, known as the "allowance", is fixed in the law and this monthly "allowance" is generously contributed by the Government each month in addition to the soldier's"compulsory allotment" which is deducted each month out of his wages. The Government's monthly "allowance" is $25 for a wife ~~[illegible]~~ alone; $25 for a wife and one child; $32.50 for a wife and two children; and $5 for each additional child, provided that the greatest or maximum amount allowed shall not exceed $50. A man may give or allot to his family as much of his monthly wages as he pleases over $15, but the amount which the Government adds or allows is definitely fixed in each case.

The father, mother, grandchildren, brother or sister of a soldier or sailor cannot get a government allowance unless they are actually dependent upon the man in whole or in part, and they cant get it even then to a greater extent than he has been habitually contributing to their support; only in case he has been contributing more than he has to allot to them can he come to the Government for the balance, and then subject to the limitation that all the Government gives to each dependent mother or father is $10 per month, and to each dependent brother, sister, or grandchild $5 per month.

COMPENSATION.

"The "compensation" feature of the law is very much like the present system of pensions or Workman's Compensation Act. If, as a result of injuries sustained or disease contracted in the line of duty, an officer, enlisted or drafted man, or an Army or Navy nurse should be physically disabled, provision is made for compensation of from $30 to $100 a month to him (according to rank and pay) and, should he die, compensation of from $20 to $75 a month will be paid to his wife, his child, or his widowed Mother, - these being the only persons entitled to receive compensation in case of death of the soldier. For a widow alone, $25 a month; widow and one child $35 per month; widow and two children $47.50 a month; with $5 for each additional child up to two. If there be no widow, then for one child $20 a month; for two children $30; for three children $40. For a widowed Mother $20 a month. Compensation for a widow or widowed mother shall continue until death or remarriage; compensation to a child shall cease at the age of 18, or at marriage, unless the child is incompetent. The United States shall pay burial expenses not to exceed $100.

Compensation in case of total or partial disability of the soldier is also provided for under this law. Claim for compensation in case of disability must be filed with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C., within five (5) years after discharge or resignation, or within five years after the death is officially recorded.

Government WAR RISK [redacted] INSURANCE.

"The "insurance" feature of the law is especially attractive and deserves most serious consideration and the widest possible publicity. The insurance offered by the United States Government means more than life insurance to the soldier or sailor. It insures against death and total permanent disability. It is provided by the Government for the protection of the soldier and his family, in addition to the soldier's monthly allotment and in addition to the Government's compensation for the soldier's death or disability. EVERY SOLDIER AND SAILOR IN THE ARMY OR NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD CARRY A POLICY OF GOVERNMENT INSURANCE UP TO THE LIMIT OF $10,000, for the low cost of such a policy will scarcely be missed from his monthly wages. This insurance applies to injuries or death while in the service or after he or she shall have left it.

Exposure to the extra dangers of war makes the cost of life insurance in private insurance companies prohibitive. It was, therefore, a plain duty and obligation for the Government to assume the risk of insuring hundreds of thousands of our soldiers who are making the supreme sacrifice. Under this law, every soldier and sailor and nurse, commissioned, enlisted, or drafted, and of any age, has the right, BETWEEN NOW AND APRIL 12, 1918, to take out life and total disability insurance up to $10,000 at very low cost, with the Government, and without medical examination. COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, - DONT MISS THIS ROYAL OPPORTUNITY! THE FAMILIES AND DEPENDENTS OF COLORED SOLDIERS SHOULD WRITE AT ONCE AND URGE COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO TAKE OUT WAR RISK (GOVERNMENT) INSURANCE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. THE TIME LIMIT HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO APRIL 12, 1918 IN ORDER TO GIVE ALL MEN IN THE SERVICE A FAIR OPPORTUNITY TO PROTECT THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES. The cost ranges from 65 cents monthly, at the age of 21, to only $1.20 monthly, at the age of 51, for each $1000 worth of insurance. This is a small charge on a man's pay, - small in proportion to the benefits it may bring. The premiums will be deducted from his pay, if he desires, thus eliminating trouble on his part.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO PROCRASTINATE. THE GOVERNMENT IS MAKING A LIBERAL, AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER TO ITS FIGHTING FORCES, BUT THE OFFER IS OPEN ONLY FOR A LIMITED TIME, - APRIL 12th, 1918 being THE LAST DATE. NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT! THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS BACK OF THIS CONTRACT OF INSURANCE. NOTHING IS SAFER THAN OUR COUNTRY'S GUARANTEE!

In case of the soldier's death, each $1000 of Government insurance will pay to his beneficiary (wife, child, brother, sister, parent, etc.) the sum of $5.75 a month for 240 months (20 years), less any payments made to the insured for total and permanent disability. Any losses in excess of premiums received will be borne by the U. S. Government. Insurance protection is not limited by any provision as to line of duty. THIRTY ONE DAYS' GRACE ARE ALLOWED FOR PAYMENT OF OVERDUE PREMIUMS. IF INSURANCE LAPSES IT CAN BE REVIVED OR REINSTATED WITHIN SIX MONTHS. WAR RISK (~~OR GOVERNMENT~~) INSURANCE HOLDS GOOD AFTER THE WAR AND EVEN THOUGH THE SOLDIER LEAVES THE SERVICE, provided it is changed in form within five years after the close of the war. No medical examination will be required for this change. THIS INSURANCE CANNOT BE ATTACHED, ASSIGNED, OR OTHERWISE TAKEN BY CREDITORS. CAN YOU THINK OF A BETTER INVESTMENT? A soldier can take out any amount of insurance he desires from $1,000 to $10,000 (in multiples of $500). A $10,000 policy will yield his family or dependents $57.50 a month for 240 months (20 years), thus absolutely guaranteeing them against want for many years after his death, and avoiding the temptation to wastefully spend a large amount of money suddenly received.

SOLDIERS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.

Not only soldiers with families, but even those with no dependents should eagerly grasp this opportunity to take out War Risk (or Government) Insurance. WHY? (1) Because the insurance is payable to the soldier in monthly instalments of $5.75 for each $1,000 of insurance should he become totally and permanently disabled. (2) Because he may at some later date acquire, by marriage, a dependent whom he would be glad to make his beneficiary (the name of the beneficiary can be changed at anytime within certain prescribed limits). And (3) when the war is over and he comes out of the army, he may not be able to pass a physical examination for life insurance in a regular company.

MANY COLORED SOLDIERS ALREADY INSURED.

It is highly encouraging to note that, out of a total strength of 2,212, commissioned and enlisted men, the 372nd Infantry (colored) now stationed at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Virginia, has written $17,277,500 of War Risk Insurance, and that after a canvass of the entire regiment only forty (40) men, with no dependents, declined to insure. ¶ It is likewise gratifying to note that the 350th Field Artillery ~~[illegible]~~) at Camp Dix, New Jersey, consisting entirely of colored men, is one among a number of regiments where every officer and man in the regiment is protected by Government insurance.

THINK OF WHAT THIS WILL MEAN TO THE NEGRO RACE AFTER THE WAR IS OVER!

THINK OF THE ECONOMIC STRENGTH AND MEASURE OF RESPECT IT WILL BRING TO THIS GREAT GROUP OF LOYAL AMERICANS, ENABLING THEM TO BUY HOMES, GO INTO BUSINESS, AND TO BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING CITIZENS.

COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: LET ME URGE YOU TO TAKE IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE OF THE GENEROUS PROVISION THAT HAS BEEN MADE BY OUR GOVERNMENT IN THE MATTER OF WAR RISK INSURANCE!

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: LET ME URGE THAT YOU WRITE AND TELL OUR MEN IN THE ARMY AND NAVY TO INSURE AT ONCE, BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. URGE THEM TO INSURE HEAVILY AT CHEAP GOVERNMENT RATES, PERHAPS CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN GET ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD, UNDER A CONTRACT BACKED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, THEREBY OBTAINING INSURANCE AND CREATING AN ESTATE THAT CANNOT BE ATTACHED, ASSIGNED, OR OTHERWISE TAKEN BY CREDITORS; AND THUS PROVIDING THEIR FAMILIES AND DEPENDENTS AGAINST WANT FOR AT LEAST TWENTY YEARS TO COME!

TELL THEM TO ACT NOW, FOR APRIL 12TH, 1918 IS THEIR LAST CHANCE!

Application blanks and full information concerning Government insurance may be procured by any soldier ~~[illegible]~~ from the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C.; from his commanding officer; or from the insurance officer at the camp or cantonment where he is stationed. All other persons desiring information or help in this connection should address the DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF WAR-RISK INSURANCE, NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D.C.

(Signed,) EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Special Assistant to the Secretary of War,
Room 131, War Department,
Washington, D.C.

(1) Could be stated with better appeal.
(2) ~~Why not state the allowances to Com B?~~
(3) Compensations are odious!
(4) Isn't "Government War Risk Insurance" better?
(6) Statement not correct if intended to cover all cases. It gives 120 days after enlistment.
(5) Bad psychology. Want men to forget about $1,000 policies. Better to say $6.50 for the $10,000 policy.

Released for publication Sunday morning, December 2, 1917:

SPECIAL TO THE

Washington, D. C. - Some eighty three thousand, six hundred (83,600) Negroes have been drafted for service in the National Army to be sent overseas.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in working out his plans for the training of these men, has met with many difficulties. First of all, he has had to contend with those friends of the Negro who have felt that it was Secretary Baker's special duty at this time to attempt to solve or settle the so-called Race Question in America. Second, Negro leaders from all parts of the country have importuned the War Department in various and sundry directions, while the peculiar southern situation, where the masses of the Negroes live, has had to be taken into account.

Because of these difficulties, the Secretary of War called to his aid, on October 1st, 1917, as Special Assistant in the War Department, a representative of the Negro Race, Emmett J. Scott, who, for eighteen years, was Secretary to the late Booker T. Washington, and also Secretary of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in Alabama. Mr. Scott has a wide acquaintance among members of his own race, and with leading members of the white race in the South, as well as with leaders of thought and public opinion in the North. He has sought to relieve the Secretary of War, as much as possible, of the burdensome details growing out of controversies, involving racial relationships, caused or occasioned by the presence of white and colored draftees together in many of the cantonments.

Lately, there has been a certain amount of misgiving and unrest among the colored people of the country, who have been led to feel, by reason of reports of alleged mistreatment of colored men in cantonments, that there is a disposition on the part of the War Department to deal unfairly with colored draftees in National Army cantonments and in National camps. For the purpose of allaying these suspicions, and for the purpose of setting forth the attitude of the War Department with reference to these colored men who are to be trained in the various camps and cantonments, the Secretary of War has addressed a letter to his colored Aide, stating his attitude or policy with reference to these colored soldiers. The letter, dated November 22d, 1917, follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington.

November 22, 1917.

MEMORANDUM - For Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Special Assistant,
War Department.

Referring to various telegrams and letters of protest received at the Department, to which you have called my attention, concerning certain alleged discriminations against colored draftees, I wish to say that a full investigation of the matters complained of has been ordered.

As you know, it has been my policy to discourage discrimination against any persons by reason of their race. This policy has been adopted not merely as an act of justice to all races that go to make up the American people, but also to safeguard the very institutions which we are, at the greatest sacrifice, engaged in defending, and which any racial disorders must endanger.

At the same time, there is no intention on the part of the War Department to undertake at this time to settle the so-called Race Question. In this hour of national emergency and need, white and colored men alike are being called to defend Our Country's honor. In the very nature of the case, some must fight in the trenches, while others must serve in other capacities behind the firing line.

I very much regret what seems to be a certain amount of overworked hysteria on the part of some of the complainants who seem to think that only colored draftees are being assigned to duty in Service Battalions, whereas thousands of white draftees already have been, and more of them necessarily will be, assigned to duty in such Service Battalions.

Some of the complaints or charges of discrimination seem all the more unwarranted, in view of the fact that there is far less hazard to the life of the soldier connected with the Service Battalion than is true in the case of the soldier who faces shot and shell on the firing line. Furthermore, the attitude of the War Department toward colored soldiers is clearly shown by the following facts: More than 625 of the 1250 colored men who completed the course at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, have been commissioned as officers in the United States Army; nearly 100 colored physicians and surgeons have received commissions as officers in the Medical Reserve Corps, and a full fighting force of 30,000 colored soldiers, including representatives in practically every branch of military service, will constitute the 92nd Division, to be detailed for duty in France under General Pershing.

The relations between the colored and white men, in the camps containing both, have been worked out on a very satisfactory basis, and little or no trouble seems likely to arise. All of my reports indicate that the colored men are accepting this as an opportunity to serve and not an occasion for creating discord or trouble, and white men and officers are passing over the question of race difference in a helpful spirit. What we need in this emergency is the help of right-thinking people in the cities and towns around the camps, and we are getting that cooperation so generally that our course seems free from embarrassment, if German propagandists, who want to make discord by stirring up sensitive feelings, are simply not allowed to do their work.

As a matter of fact, the colored people and the white people in this country have lived together now a good many years and have established relationships in the several parts of the country which are more or less well organized and acquiesced in. Gradually the colored people are acquiring education in the industrial arts, and are rendering themselves more and more useful in our civilization, and more and more entitled to our respect. On the other hand, the white people are coming more generally to realize the value of the good citizens among the colored people through their industrial importance and their eager desire to learn and qualify themselves for usefulness in the country, and this has brought about a growth of good feeling marred, it

is true, here and there, by such incidents as that at Houston and that at East St. Louis, which grew out of sad misunderstandings, and were perhaps contributed to, in at least one of these instances, by the malicious activities of people who would rejoice to see any embarassment come to us as a sign of weakness against our enemy. Therefore, unrest among the colored people and suspicion of the Government on their part are, by all means, to be discouraged at a time like this.

We are bending all our energies to the building up of an army to defeat the enemy of democracy and freedom, and the army we are building contains both white and colored men. We are expecting that they will all do their duty, and when they have done it they will be alike entitled to the gratitude of their Country.

(Signed,) NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War.

Mrs H A Rucker = Claremont
Mrs Samuel E Courtney

Mrs B. T. Washington	Tuskegee Institute,	Tuskegee, Okla.
Mrs Mary McLeod Bethune	Daytona,	Florida.
Madame Malone	Ex.Pres. Poro College	St. Louis, Mo.
Madame C. J. Walker	Indianapolis	Ind.
Mrs Mary Talbot	Pres. Fed. Colored Womens Club Buffalo,	New York
Mrs Ida Wells Barnett	Douglas Center	Chicago, Ill.
Mrs Hazie Morsell Griffin	% Douglass Hospital Philadelphia,	Penn.
Mrs Butler Wilson	Social Service Worker ~~% The Guardian~~	Boston, Mass.
Miss Lucy Laney	Haines Institute	Augusta, Georgia
Mrs J. S. Clark	Baton Rouge	La.
Mrs Russell Everett	206 Lookout St.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mrs Sylvania Williams (teacher)	New Orleans,	La.
Mrs C. J. Bujant	Atlanta	Ga.
Mrs C. D. Sasson	Columbia	S. C.
Mrs C. J. Boykin	Sumter	S. C.
Miss W. H. Burroughs	Lincoln Heights	D. C.
Miss Ida Cummings	Baltimore,	Md.
Miss A. D. Bell	1852 Frith St.	Washington, D. C.
Mrs G. O. Bullock	% 462 O. St., N. W.	City
Mrs Julia Shaw	M. St. High School	City
Mrs S. C. Denellotz	Armstrong Manual Training School Washington, D. C.	
Mrs Emily Harper Williams	Hampton Ins.,	Hampton, Va.
Mrs Fannie Cobb Carter	Charleston,	W. Va.
Miss Jennie Porter	Cincinnati	Ohio.

Mrs H A Rucker =

Misc

Note No-2

With due respect to the experiences of the Allies who had been in the war many years ahead of the United States. I am sure that there are brains enough in this country when united, can bring speedy victory, without the lost of so many lives.

In modern warfare, frontal attacks alone cannot secure any great advantage over an enemy. The geographical situation of the German Empire calls for more than frontal attacks on the western front.

Switzerland ought to be in-corporated in the zone of operation of the Allies. When a city is threatened to be destroyed by fire, the firemen usually fight the fire from the neighboring buildings, and even demolished valuable houses around in order to restraint the conflagration. Therefore, Holland and Denmark will have to be included in the zones of operation of the Allies in the near future. The strategically importance of these two countries put the Allies in controls of the keys to the German Empire.

All old and obsolete ships of the Allies could be refitted and re-enforced with concrete and sunk them in the channels along the German coast. The activity of the U-boats in the waters of the British Isles, can be greatly decreased by encountering them while coming out of their base.

The inaction of the Allied fleet in the North Sea, may prove disastrous to the cause of the allies in the near future.

A citizen or subject of Germany, serves his country as roots and tendrils do to a tree. As citizens of this great Republic, we all (must) do our best to win the war.

R. A. B.

I sincerely trust that things are going well with you and the old place and that you are enjoying life more than ever. I am writing earlier than I expected as I would probably have procrastinated once more for a few days, but due to a telegram which came into our office today I am writing almost at once, as I would like for you to send the same to Mr. Scott. I made a copy of theoriginal telegram and the indorsement on the same, which I am herewith enclosing. I think it is self explanatory. The above was sent around to the various company commanders to see if they desired the services of the man mentioned in compliance with the indorsement. I think all of the company commanders refused the offer. I think this is a very dirty piece of businsss on the part of somebody and that it should be brought to the attention of the head of the department, hence I am sending this to you so that you might accomplish that for me thru Mr. Scott. We have an association known as the 17th Provisional Regiment Training Association formed for mutual protection, of course there are a number of things of this nature, which an officer can not take up in person and must have friends on the outside to act for him. There are some other matters going on which do not please us altogether, which the association expects to bring to Mr. Scott's attention sometime in the near future. A short synopsis of these is that we are having too many white officers attached to our regiment, who are in many cases very inefficient in so much as the duties to which they assigned are concerned. We expected to have white Majors for the time being, but as it is now we not only have white Majots, but the entire Staff force is made up of white officers, despite the fact that we have men far better equipped with knowledge and experience for the places. The offices in question

are the Regimental Adjutant, Assistant Adjutant, Captains of the Supply Company, Headquarters Company, a Lieutenant in charge of the Brigade Headquarters Detachment and it is rumored that the Battalion Adjutants, three, will be white. The rank on a Battalion Adjutant is that of First Lieutenant. Now as I afor said, there Captains and Lieutenants in this regiment far better equipped to hold either of these positions than any of the white men who now hold them and an investigation would certainly prove this fact. We don't like to think of starting something right off, but you know a man does not like to have something semmingly put over on him, especially so when it is entirely uncalled for and unnecessary. Other than the things mentioned above we are getting along admirably. We received all courtesies due our respective ranks where ever we go about the cantonment or the city It seems that in the other matter there is a deliberate attempt on foot to make it appear that there no men available or competent for the places mentioned. I would appreciate it if you would make these known to Mr Scott. In the meantime, I think the association will take the matter up with him as soon as they can sound out the members of other regiments about conditions in their respective cantonments. The telegram is something which has not been taken up by the association as a body yet, but it occurred to me to send it to you and that you could possibly get it thru for me. This alone strikes me as being a matter for immediate action as it is unjust and not in keeping with an expressed policy. We have been anticipating the opportunity for our men to be received in the Aviation Service.

I trust that this will not put you to much trouble and that you will let me hear from you in the near future about yourself and your disposition of the matters mentioned.

Mrs. Emmett J. Scott: Tuskegee Institute Alabama
Mrs. A. M. Curtis: Washington D. C.
Mrs. Alice M. Dunbar: Nelson: Wilmington Delaware
Miss Harriett T. Shadd: Washington D. C.
Mrs Coralie F. Cook: Washington D. C.
Mrs. Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute Alabama
Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Do Do
Mrs Daniel H. Williams Chicago Ill
Mrs John Hope: Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Carrie Bryant Johnson: Atlanta Georgia
Mrs J. C. Napier, Nashville Tenn
Mrs Charles W. Anderson, New York
Mrs Robert H Terrell: Washington D C
Mrs. Mary M. Munter
Mrs. Fred R Moore
Mrs B K Bruce:
Mrs Mary V. Tackert:
Mrs J. W. H. Tulane:
Miss Nannie H. Burroughs
Mrs W H Lewis, Boston
Mrs Maria L. Baldwin
Mrs John H Hurst

Mrs. M. O. Dunnigan
Mrs Hallie Q. Brown

G E Dickerson Phila

(* Mrs W A Warfield
Mrs A Herndon:
F J Coleman

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Stebbins

+ von Vandenberg

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (Center [illegible] von Stebbins + von Vandenberg

[illegible]

[illegible] / Kets Blue denkam

Kets

[illegible]

[illegible] Comfort Kets

File Du Bois

1

(Signed)

J. D. Jones, Sergt, Hqrs Co.

W. H. Durant Corp. Co, H.

L. H. Slough Corp. Co B.

J. J. Ward - Sgt. " "

William R. Williams (Horse shoe Troop Co.)

C. D. Perrin Sergt. Co. D. 371st Regt.

L. H. Long, corp. Co. Clerk Hq. Co.

J. H. Williams, Reg. Supt. Sgt. Supply Co.

James G. Foster Jr. Corp. M.G. Co., 371st Inf.

Payton

An epoch making real estate deal involving more than a million and a half dollars has just been accomplished by Philip A. Payton, who is justly regarded as the Father of 'Colored Harlem'. Through ~~it~~ this deal he acquired for refined Negro occupancy, six large, modern, high-class elevator apartment houses in Harlem;-three in West 141st Street between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, Nos.117 to 143 inclusive, with a total frontage of 450 feet. No other realty undertaking for Colored people of any class has ever approached this in magnitude. These houses were built about four years ago and were recently owned by a Mexican syndicate of which the late General Huerta, former ~~Dictator~~ President of Mexico, was head.

These houses mark the last word in high-class apartment house construction, containing as they do, elevators and U. S. Mail Chute service telephone, gas and electricity in all apartments, hardwood trim and parquet floors, tile baths with showers and pedestalled lavatories, open nickel plated plumbing with porcelain fixtures, both in bath and in kitchen and ample closet room. French doors with Florentine glass in the dining rooms add greatly to the attractiveness of the apartments. Adequate radiation and ample boilers assure satisfactory steam service even in the coldest weather. Large courts and private halls make all rooms light and private. Hall service day and night offers protection against thieves and annoyance from peddlers, as no one unknown is permitted upstairs unannounced.

Mr. Payton feels that in acquiring these properties he has filled a long felt need for exclusive apartments for the better class Negro, whose position in affairs demands that he maintain a home in the best apartments procurable. It is intended that these apartments shall house the flower and culture of the race in New York. In point of refined and

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business conduct these houses will compare favorable with New York's best apartment houses. Suites in these houses will only be rented under lease and for periods of not less than one year. Rules and regulations for the proper maintenance of the houses will be made a part of the lease and will be rigidly enforced. Occupancy in any of these properties will almost amount to a certificate of character and recommendation as to responsibility.

"B" Renaming The Houses after Prominent Negroes

A unique feature of these houses, in these days of far flung patriotism, ~~will be the~~ was Mr. Taylor's action in re-naming ~~of~~ these apartments after Negroes who have done their bit for God, ~~[illegible]~~ Country and ~~[illegible]~~ Race, and have passed on.

The Houses' Nos. 117 to 125 West 141st Street is ~~to be~~ called "Attucks Court", after Crispus Attucks, the Negro martyr who led on March 5th, 1770, the handful of patriots against the British Soldiers on Boston Commons and was shot to death, thus offering his blood as the first that was shed by America in her struggle for freedom.

No. 127 West 141st Street ~~is to be~~ has been Christened "Toussaint Court", in honor of ~~that almost sainted martyr~~ Toussaint L'Ouverture, the Black Liberator of Haiti whose abilities as Soldier, Statesman and Patriot were so transcendent that Wendell Phillips in his famous lecture plased him above Washington, Napoleon and Cromwell.

No. 137 West 141st Street is ~~[illegible]~~ called "Wheatley Court", in honor of Phillis Wheatley, the remarkable ~~afro-american~~ Colored Poetess who was the friend of General Washington and the sensation of pre-revolutionary days.

No. 130 West 142nd Street ~~will be called~~ is known as "Dunbar Court", after Paul Laurence Dunbar, the brilliant young Negro Poet whose astonishing ability and remarkable insight is just now being appreciated by the members of the other race.

No. 140 West 142nd Street is ~~to be called~~ "Douglas Court", after

Frederick Douglas, the great Orator, Statesman and Leader of his Race, whose eloquence won many friends to the Anti-slavery Cause.

No. 148 West 142nd Street is called "Washington Court", after Booker T. Washington, the great and beloved leader of his Race whose untimely end plunged the whole world into mourning.

In the foyer of these houses ~~will hang~~ has been hung a picture of the person after whom it is named, and the uniforms of the hall attendants will bear the name of the house.

Truly, this marks a long jump from the conditions under which Philip A. Payton, New York's Pioneer Negro Real Estate Agent, found Colored people living when he commenced his real estate operations in this city seventeen years ago.

The history of "Colored Harlem" and the rise of Mr. Payton are synonymous. The Outlook of December 23rd, 1914, in an article under the caption "A Negro City in New York", after calling Mr. Payton the "Father of this Community", says among other things, "It was Payton's theory that living conditions equal to those available for the White man were what the Negro needed to give him the realization of White progress and White standards."

Mr. Payton was born in Westfield, Mass., February 27, 1876; he was educated in the Public and High Schools of that town, and at Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C. He is a typical New England Yankee with all that implies in character, integrity and shrewdness. Coming to New York in April 1899 to try his luck in the 'City of Cities', he secured a job in one of the large department stores as attendant for 'penny-in-the' picture and weighing machines at $6.00 per week. He remained in this place until Labor Day, when he went home with the consent of his employer for a few days visit only to find another man in his job upon his return. Being up against it, his trade (barbering), which he had learned in his father's shop as a boy, came to his rescue and enabled him to earn $5.00 or $6.00 a week.

In February, 1900 he secured a place as a porter in a real estate office at a salary of $8.00 a week; it was while there he conceived the idea of going into the real estate business, and in October 1900 he opened a small office in West 32nd Street near 8th Avenue with a partner, under the firm name of Brown & Payton. They struggled along under a monthly re rental of $20, telephone and other expenses until Spring, when the partner tired of the business, the entire gross receipts during this period not having equalled $125., and quit. Payton continued the fight alone until dispossess proceedings for non-payment of rent cut short his efforts at this point. He moved to a small office in Nassau Street where he suffered a like fate in a few months.

Mr. Payton says of himself,"the hardships I suffered and the funny experience I underwent while establishing myself as a real estate man in New York, would fill a book in which a reader could shed a few tears and secure many a good laugh. Besides being dispossessed three times and once evicted for non-payment of rent, I have walked from Nassau Street to Harlem on more that one occasion for want of a nickel".

Dr. Booker T. Washington in his "Negro in Business" says of Mr. Payton: "He had an opportunity during this time to learn something of the condition under which Colored tenants lived, sometimes were compelled to live, in New York; stranger than all else he was, he confessed to me, several times put out of houses bag and baggage for inability to pay his rent. He has thus been able to see how an ejectment suit looked from both the point of view of the tenant and the landlord.

Mr. Payton secured his first tenement to manage by agreeing to occupy the apartment in a house where a murder and suicide had occurred, and where the owner found it impossible as a result to secure White tenants. By showing he made in filling this house with a desirable class of Colored tenants, thus making it an attractive investment for the owner, he was soon able

to secure the managementof other houses. Using the front room of his apartment as an office, and by working from twelve to eighteen hours a day, he finally secured the agency of enough houses to warrent the opening of an office at 67 West 134th Street, where he is now located. All this time, while seeking to secure desirable tenements for the proper housing of his people, he also worked diligently trying to sell properties, without any pecuniary success, until one day he found himself in a bewildered possession of $1150. commission as a result of a deal he had engineered. By judiciously investing this money, purchasing the property in which he lived, the foundation was laid for a business which has won the admiration of the thinking people of New York. Nothing succeeds like success, and from this point owners began turning their property over to Mr. Payton in various blocks of what is now known as "Colored Harlem", and this was the beginning of the community that today numbers 70,000 Colored people. Within a few short years, starting with nothing but a determination to win, Mr. Payton was a sensation in New York, holding title to properties worth nearly a million dollars.

"C" ~~He has always been~~ Mr. Payton was a great believer in advertising; he was the first real estate man in the entire city to adopt the out-door bill-board method of advertising, and his real estate advertisments were the first to ever appear in the elevated trains and subways. At one time, a few years ago, he spent more than $25,000. for advertising during ~~the~~ a period of four months. His deals ~~run~~ ran into millions and embraced some of the finest properties in the city, thus proving that color, need be no barrier to a man's success. By dint of superb courage, ingratiating doggedness, and a thorough knowledge of his business, he ~~has~~ broadened his field of real estate ~~his~~ activities, until ~~today~~ when he passed away, there ~~is~~ was scarcely a large owner of real estate in New York City who ~~has~~ had not done business with him in some capacity, and there are few people, if any, in the entire city who are at all interested in real estate

to whom the name of Payton is not well-known. The biggest lawyers and the largest brokers, without exception, place him among those at the top of the profession of real estate experts. His deals are carefully conceived and skilfully executed. His clientelle is 99% White and they believe in him and accord him the greatest respect.

The late Dr. Booker T. Washington once said that "Payton's business success has done as much as any other one thing toward the solution of the Race Problem; wherever I go, North or South, East or West, to the small or the large, I see and feel the influence of Mr. Payton upon the Colored man in the real estate field. He has dignified for the Colored man a business in which he was formerly a joke."

Mr. Payton is President and Treasurer of the Philip A. Payton Jr. Company, Real Estate Agents, Brokers and Appraisers, and is heavily interested in a number of realty companies with large realty holdings. He has a beautiful summer home in one of the most aristocratic sections along the Jersey Coast, though he spends most of his time in Harlem. However wealthy he may become, by common consent of his Race in New York City, he will go down in history not because he was rich, but because as "Father of Colored Harlem", he opened up in the heart of a prejudiced city a most delightful and healthy section to his people.

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R - (reports on conditions in Negro trng. camps)

File Report

Report - Alexandria, Louisana - March 15 - 20.

Alexandria has a total population of 16,000 people. Of this number 7,000 are colored. The educational advantages offered colored young people are exceeding poor; however, it is said that they are better than in other years. The churches are Methodist, Baptist and Cathlic. Some colored girls are employed in laundries, some as dressmakers, manicurists and hair dressers. They are said to give very good service along these lines. One of the most disgraceful findings in Alexandria is the wage paid to the girl in domestic service. This girl is paid $150 to $2.00 and her room is out in the yard in some outhouse. This way of housing in found in many cities of the South. $2.00 a week is the maximum wage paid to these gir;s, and that for what they consider extrodinary service.

The moral toning of Alexandria is the lowest we have found in all of our investigations. It has a bad reputation in normal times and hasbeen much aggravated beacuse of the nearness to Camp Beauregard. The conditions among colored girls in Alexandria is alarming as well as deeply pitiful. This girl This girl seems to be entirely at the mercy of the immoral and depraved soldier or civilian. It seems hard for one to believe that among American soldiers there could be found a group so debased or so close on the borderline of degeneracy as is found among men at Camp Beauregard. This camp is located about five miles from Alexandria.

My first attempt to make invetigations seemed to almost hopeless because the colored people were afraid even to answer the simplest questions concerning the soldiers and other men of Alexandria toward the colored girl. Of course there is to be found a questionable colored girl who long since became a "don't care" girl. There are girls who are making a desperate effort to lead clean lives. Several men openly declared that if they dared to relate things they had seen with their own eyes, they would be lynched before the sun went down.

The first information I was able to secure came from white people who told of horrible conditions amonf white girls and the positive lack of co-operation on the part of the city authorities. In almost every instance, they had failed to support the protective worker in her effort to care for these girls who wre bordering on prostitution. If the girls were brought in a locked up in the evening, they were usually dismissed by the city authorities before the protective worker could get down to interview them nest morning. Because of this condition and lack of support, the girls repeated their misconduct constantly and rather made fun of the effort of the protective worker to keep them straight.

On one occasion, the Judge said to the protective worker, "You are too hard on these girls; they are not to blame for becoming bad. God made woman attractive and gave men passion; so he is the only one to blame." This same worker went into the office of the oldest Judge on the bench, a man of about eighty years old, and was insulted by him before leaving his Office.

These facts give you some idea of the horrible moral conditions existing in Alexandria. With the exception of our War Workers placed in Alexandria by the War Council, and a few members of the local War Council, the thought of offering any protection to colored girls is entirely foreign to the minds of the people of Alexandria.

After several days ih Alexandria and many attempted interviews with representative colored men and women, some who lived in the community for more than thirty years; the following statements were given me only after I had solemnly promised not to use any mx names: "Colored girls are being attacked and assulted almost daily. No colored woman and very few whites are able to go through the streets after dark without being insulted or molested by soldiers. This often happens in broad daylight." One girl of ix 16 was caught and assulted by 15 soldiers. She was sent to the hospital in an unconscious state. The last report was that she was slowly improving, but would possibly be disabled. The girl was coming home from apicture show with a young man about 10:30 in the evening; the girl was siezed by the soldiers and the man told to leave in a hurry or they would do x away with him. While the sodiers were trying to run the man, the gr girl broke away and ran in the other direction. This caused quite a commotion in the streets. A colored woman who had been selling vegetables in the streets in Alexandria for years, was caught on her way home from her day's work and criminally assulted by eighteen or twenty soldiers. She was placed back in her wagon and was found unconscious. The woman was carried to the hospital and died the next day. Her relatives were threatened and told if they mentioned it to any one they would be killed. They were afraid to tell it except to a few of their church people. This fact was given to me a by a well-to-do woman who had for years purchased vegetables from "Nancy's Wagon." The real cause of Nancy's death was never given out by the hospital authorities.

Colored girls are often seen running thourhg the streets trying to escape from some soldier who is in prusuit. Several persons into whose homes these girls had run for protection were interviewed.

One splendid old colored minister told me that his night service has been almost broken up because the people were afraid to come tmx through the streets at night. I asked if the police would not give some protection to the colored people; the answer was that the colored prostitute was the only one that received any protection or consideration from the police or the courts. The colored girl who tries to do right has no protection whatever. In Court the Judge has been known to accept a statement of prostitute, rather than that of respectable citizen. The old minister with tears in his eyes, said, "There in no protection; no hope; no light; and our girls are fast going under. We see it, but we cannot help ourselves. We believe there is a God, and we preach it, but something must be done quickly, or we must cease to believe it." Soldiers are known to have attempted to force their way into colored homes and police would refuse to come when called.

There are many other facts similar to the ones above mentioned. The whole matter was freely x discussed with Miss Herbert, our War Worker; Mr. Stearns; Federal Representative; Miss Shields, Protective Worker and Mrs. Aaron, Chairman of Girls Work of the local War Council. Mrs. Aaron stated that she had been frightened by some of these soldiers; on one occasion had been surrounded by eight of them and wondered what she would have done if she had been an innocent unprotected girl.

Mr. Stearns, Miss Herbert and I agree that there was an urgent need for two workers in Alexandria. One a protective; and a constructive worker, but the question was, "How would the workers themselves be protected in Alexandria?" A Committee of colored women were organized to do what little they could working together with Miss Herbert and Local War Council to protect and do some form of constructive work among these girls. (Signed) May B. Belcher.

Ragsdale

November 19, 1917.

MEMORANDUM - For the Secretary of War:

With reference to the attached letter from Congressman J.F. Ragsdale, 6th District, South Carolina, and enclosure accompanying it:

The only matter, to which I think Congressman Ragsdale and this circular refer, - is the reported suggestion of General Joseph E. Kuhn, of Camp Meade, Md., to the effect that each and every officer at the camp, regardless of color, would have to be treated with proper respect by the enlisted men at the camp. General Barry, at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, issued similar instructions, and I am informed, by General Ballou of Camp Dodge, that he took occasion to inform all of his officers that strife could be reduced to a minimum, if not wholly avoided, by refraining from the use of such terms as "nigger," "coon," "darkey," etc., in referring to colored draftees or colored officers.

In all of my contact with the recently commissioned colored officers, I have urged over and over again that they should avoid any action calculated to raise this issue; - in other words, I have urged upon them the necessity of doing nothing that will make for intemperance of action or speech, and that the major thing now is to serve, to the best of their ability, in the places to which they have been assigned.

Mr. Ragsdale should be informed of the efforts made by representatives of the colored race to avoid any and all difficulties as above outlined, and should be urged to do everything in his power toward

persuading all good citizens to deal wisely and temperately with such situations as those referred to by him.

C O P I E S

The following is a copy of letter of Congressman J.W.Ragsdale, 6th Dist.South Carolina, to Hon. Newton D. Baker, and also a copy of the seditious letter transmitted by Congressman Ragsdale - the same having been received by him and forwarded to the Secretary of War.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Florence, S. C., November 15, 1917.

Hon.Newton D.Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:-

I am enclosing you herewith a printed circular that I received this morning.

I can not believe orders of this kind have been issued, because action of that kind would necessarily create a great deal of strife and probably lead to bloodshed. I have made a number of speeches in my district and other than the color question I do not believe there will be any serious discontent here.

I do not know who sent this to me but believe it to be the act of some one who is trying to stir up trouble. Will you please return this circular letter to me and let me know the facts in the case, because I want to be in a position to meet them if the question is raised at any public meeting.

Yours very truly,
(Signed,) J. W. Ragsdale.

1 enclosure.

(Copy of the circular referred to in
Congressman J. W. Ragsdale's letter to
Secretary Newton D. Baker.)

COPY

Dear Sir:

At Louisville, Kentucky, a negro captain, newly commissioned at Des Moines halted two white non-commissioned officers on the street and insisted that they salute him. They refused. There was a near-riot.

Now, in this time of national ~~xxxxx~~ crisis and strained racial relations with Houston and East St. Louis fresh in our minds, there comes the report from Camp Meade that court martial is threatened for any white soldier who neglects to do obeisance when he meets a negro officer.

If this attitude is maintained, the commanding officer at Camp Meade, where there are thousands of southern boys, is on the trot for trouble. He is affording a supreme instance of that rigidity of the military mind which permits no deviations at the dictation of common sense. Supposedly there to train patriotic and enthusiastic American boys for battle, he can think of nothing but the petty indignities due to "insignia and regalia" and singles out the young men of southern birth of training and insists that they suffer a wanton humiliation, abase themselves upon every casual occasion and publicly disavow their people, do violence and treason to the principles which are the very foundation of southern social safety and offend the women who gave them life. There has been nothing like it since Gessler's hat.

The colored troops should have respect, sympathy, friendship. Opprobrious epithets applied to them should be severely punished. But now is a poor time to make southern renunciation of "prejudice" an army test.

What will be the effect of this policy, if it is persisted in?

It will kill immediately and forever the prospect of universal training for military service. It will prevent the extension of the draft law to produce needed increments for the present war. It will do more: It will be the cause of an early movement for the repeal of the draft law as it now stands. It will bear fruit in that inner bitterness which develops into serious outbreaks.

Every man with influence should write the President and his congressman NOW to head off this folly before it does irreparable harm.

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Shield Red Cross

Letter writing for soldiers

November 23, 1917.

Lieut. Col. J.F.R.Landis,
c/o Office Insp. General,
War Department.

Dear Sir:

I beg to transmit herewith a Memorandum received from Mrs. S. Cecilia De Mellottz, Secretary, Harriet Tubman Branch, D.C.Red Cross, 902 T Street, N.W., which, I believe, you will find self-explanatory.

This whole movemmnt, I understand, has been undertaken in response to a telephone call sent by you to Mrs. A. M. Curtis, Corner Thirteenth and You Streets, N.W., this city; she, in turn, referred the matter to Mrs. De Mellottz, who is working up the matter as per the outlined statement enclosed.

The purpose of my writing you is to inquire whether or not you wish this work undertaken and whether the plans mentioned in the enclosed statement have your approval. I shall be glad to call at your room and discuss this matter with you at such time as you may kindly indicate.

Very truly yours,

Special Assistant.

AMERICAN RED CROSS
Harriet Tubman Branch.
District of Columbia Chapter.

W. A. Warfield, M. D.,
Chairman.
Dr. Marie B. Lucas,
Vice-Chairman.

Mrs. S. C. De Nellottz,
Secretary.
Mrs. J. H. Johnson,
Treasurer.

---

902 T. Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.,
November 17, 1917.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Assistant to Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Scott:

In response to your request, I herewith outline the plan of organization of volunteers from the Harriet Tubman Branch to do letter writing for the illiterate colored soldiers at Camp Meade:

The women are to be enrolled as a Clerical Corps of the Red Corps, forming companies of twenty each, with a captain and two lieutenants in addition. As there will be about ten companies, there will be a major in the person of Miss Corinne L. Martin, asst. director of penmanship in the schools, from the teaching force of which almost all the volunteers come. Each captain will arrange to have her company report on a certain day or days, Saturday and Sunday afternoons being the days selected for this work. She will report to the major the number of women designated to go each Saturday and Sunday, it being planned to have fifty volunteers go each day. The major will then report to me, as secretary of the Branch, who can keep the Camp authorities informed as to the number of women to arrive at the camp, so that a certain number of women may be assigned to each company, the same women to write each time for the same company. In this way I think confusion may be avoided.

Miss Boardman has consented that the women be organized as members of the Clerical Corps, and requests that they wear the uniform of the Corps, a simple gray dress with small red cross on left front of dress and the yellow arm bands of the Corps, having as insignia cross quill pens, on the left arm. "The right to wear such a uniform carries with it the assumption of the honor and the responsibility of the organization represented. Any misconduct or lack of dignity on the part of the wearer of a Red Cross uniform reflects not only upon the individual but upon the Red Cross itself, and may be punished

by the withdrawal of the uniform permit." As representative women of the race, the wearing of this uniform would protect us from the danger of discredit from the actions of irresponsible persons who might visit the Camp at the same time. It is hoped that to insure this, the War Department will issue no permit to women to perform this service other than those thus designated. The cost of the arm band is thirty cents, with fifteen cents each additional for the silver bars worn by the officers, two for captain and one for lieutenant, worn upon a narrow arm band above the service band and of the same color. These bands are obtained from the Potomac Division, A. R. C. through me, as only registered members may wear them.

In addition to writing the letters, a corps of expert teachers have volunteered to teach the men to read and write at rooms in the old M Street High School, permission for use of which will be obtained as soon as we learn that this plan is approved by the Camp authorities. These lessons could be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons when the men come into town on leave. We shall be glad to hear from you concerning it as soon as practicable.

Very truly yours,

S. Cecilia De Nellottz

Secretary, Harriet Tubman Branch,
D. C. Red Cross.

"Miscellaneous

REPORT OF CONDITIONS AMONG NEGRO TROOPS OF

12th DEPOT BRIGADE AT CAMP MEADE, BY MEMBER OF C.C.N.C.M.

---

1. White non-commissioned officers over colored troops.

2. No opportunity for advancement among intelligent colored men of this department of the service;

   (a) Lack of non-com schools;

   (b) No recommendations to officers training schools.

3. High percentage of illiteracy;

   (a) Indisposition of military authorities to improve this condition among Negroes as among white troops, both foreign and native born.

4. Little effort on the part of the government to enlighten Negro troops as to the purpose and ideals of the war.

5. No colored chaplains, nor white chaplains assigned to Negro troops.

APPEAL

1. That colored non-commissioned officers be placed over colored troops of the Depot Brigade;

2. That non-com schools be established in Depot Brigade for colored men as in other departments of the service;

3. That competent colored men be selected from Depot Brigade for officers training school;

4. That illiterate colored men of the Depot Brigade be detailed for day classes in English (reading and writing);

5. That intelligent colored men of the Depot Brigade be detailed to co-operate with chaplains and Y.M.C.A.Secys. to instruct in said classes;

6. That a suitable number of chaplains be provided for colored troops.

Central Committee
Negro College Men
H C Stratton.

copy

A Brief Report on Camp Sherman and Chillicothe, Ohio.

Camp Sherman is located two miles from Chillicothe, Ohio, a town with a population of 16,000 white and 1,000 colored people - many of both coming to the town since the erection of the Camp.

There was a small group of colored soldiers in the Depot Brigade and also nine colored officers stationed at the Camp. The conditions among the Depot Brigade men were satisfactory, so far as I could determine in my short visit there. The men had a Y. M. C. A. Building, officered by an efficient staff under Mr. Charles E. Fry who was Building Secretary. In the Camp they could go to the theatres without being discriminated against.

Hostess House

The largest hostess house that I have seen in any of the camps for the use of the colored soldiers is near completion. It is beautifully located as regards the ~~sight~~ site, but is very near the barracks used by the colored soldiers.

The City

The Chief of Police in Chillicothe says: "The colored soldiers have given good order and have been gentlemen. The police department was surprised to find them acting much better than the white soldiers. We have never been called to the army club for any disorder whatever." The people of Chillicothe all testify to the same effect, commending the Negro soldiers for their conduct. However, the soldiers were discriminated against in the town and were served only in a few places. They were segregated in all places of amusement.

Community Organizations

After the winter and spring passed the War Camp Community Service Committee leased an old hotel and saloon which had a notorious reputation. This was renovated and opened as an army club for colored soldiers. It is managed by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Spear. There was considerable opposition to the place and its location on the part of the colored officers and the leading colored people in the city. The club is located in an alley facing the back of the jail and a livery stable. The club is the only place where the men can go for amusement. It is well conducted and has a force of nine workers there who are paid by the War Camp Community Service Committee.

It cost $4000.00 to repair the building, so reports the Committee. There is a large reading and writing room with books, magazines and stationery furnished - also a piano, victrola and games. There is an attractive dining room, a pool room with seven tables, a soft drink bar, a barber shop, and twenty rooms well furnished for visitors. It is also planned to have a dance hall built in connection with the club, as there is no place in the city where the colored people can gather. At present the soldiers go to near-by towns for dances where it is impossible to control the dances.

File

The club is well attended by the soldiers, and also by a great many citizens both men and women.

There are two churches in Chillicothe both of which started rest rooms for the soldiers. Reading and writing materials were furnished, socials and suppers held, but the men did not attend in large numbers. The soldiers attend the services at both churches in fairly large numbers.

There is special need in Chillicothe this summer for a woman to work among the colored girls who associate with the soldiers. Girls fourteen years of age are seen on the streets at nights, and for their protection and for the protection of the older girls also, such a worker would aid not only the girls, but also the soldiers.

X File Lieutenant McGuire =

X Camp Sherman

July 30, 1918.

From: Major Ralph M. Parker, I.G.D.

To: The Inspector General of the Army.

Subject: Report of investigation concerning acts of Lieut. Harold R. McGuire and other matters.

1. This investigation was made July 23-28, pursuant to 2nd Indorsement, O.I.G., July 19, 1918, on letter referred to this office by order of the Secretary of War.

2. Letter to Secretary of War, from E. J. Scott:

Allegations:

(a) That Lieutenant McGuire makes the men of his company stay in barracks.

(b) That Lieut. McGuire struck men.

(c) That Lieut. McGuire required men to stand in hall ways.

(d) That Lieut. McGuire punished men with bread and water diet for fifteen to twenty days.

(e) That colored soldiers are "Jim-Crowed" in the balcony of the theaters.

List of Witnesses interviewed:

Pvt. Otis J. Scott, Co. B, 3rd Remedial Bn., 158th D. B.
Pvt. Grenville Glenn, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. Laurence Cladwell, Co. B, 3rd " " " " "
Pvt. Henry Payne, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. Ray Dillard, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. Julius Lee, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. Walker Banks " " " " " " " "
Pvt. Alexander Tolliver, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. William Jackson, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. Robert Campbell, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. Elijah L. Griggs, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. David Scoggins, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. Solomon Brown, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. Joe Brothes, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. John Wright, " " " " " " " "
Corp. Philip Woods, Co. C, " " " " " "
Pvt. Thomas Magby, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. Wilbert Alexander, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. Lige Cain, " " " " " " " "
Copt. Harrison M. Gaines, " " " " " " " "
Sergt. John Brewer, " " " " " " " "
Pvt. Thomas Hughes, " " " " " " " "

Pvt. Luther A. Coleman, Co. C, 3rd Remedial Bn., 158th D. B.
Pvt. Hollis Browher, " " " " " " "
Pvt. Morris Cudjo, " " " " " " "
Sergt. Pinkney Lochnere, " " " " " " "
Pvt. Saul Jackson, " " " " " " "
Pvt. Hugh McPhail, " " " " " " "
Corp. Elmer E. Ward, " " " " " " "
Pvt. Ellis Wade, " " " " " " "
Pvt. Leo Perry, " " " " " " "
Pvt. Alf. Robinson, " " " " " " "
Sgt. James Reasby, Co. D, " " " " "
Sgt. Otto Stevens, " " " " " " "
Pvt. Joe Carter, " " " " " " "
Sgt. Harry Mitchel, " " " " " " "
Pvt. Louis Bennett, " " " " " " "
Pvt. Anderson Bristentine, " " " " " " "
Pvt. Eddie Banks, " " " " " " "
Pvt. Joe Henry Hill, " " " " " " "
Pvt. James Tullis, " " " " " " "
Capt. David K. Ford, Inf. R. C.
1st Lieut. Harold R. McGuire, 27th Co., 158th D. C.
2nd Lieut. Hugh M. Moore, Co. D, 2nd Remedial Bn., 158th D. B.
Lieut. Col. Wm. G. Fleischaner, 158th D. B.
1st Lieut. W. H. Jacques, O.R.D., 3rd Remedial Bn., 158th D. B.
Capt. Frederick A. Fisher, M.R.C., Surgeon, 158th D. B.
2nd Lieut. Luther Thompson,
1st Sgt. Horace P. Burton, Co. C, 3rd Remedial Bn., 158th D. B.
2nd Lieut. Casper G. Garret, Aug. Automatic Replacement Draft.
Pvt. Fred Cain, Co. C, 3rd Remedial Bn., 158th D. B.

The Inspector further interviewed men, both white and colored, encouraging them to make known any grievances, real or imaginary, and then all the men who were in Lieut. McGuire's Company were assembled from others to which they have since been transferred. They were told of the purpose of the Inspector's visit, andmade to feel perfectly safe in saying everything that they felt like saying. A large number of witnesses were sworn, and testified:

That Lieut. Harold R. McGuire did make men stay in Barracks for punishment. This punishmentis not cruel or unusual, and was not given in any excessive degree.

That Lieut. McGuire struck men. This allegation is in no way proven. One witness said he had seen him strike a man, but could not give the name of the man or the approximate date. No one else seems to have ever heard of it. The only case of one being struck by anyone in authority appears to have been a fight between a Sergeant and a soldier, both of whom were duly punished.

That Lieut. McGuire made men stand in hallways for punishment. This punishment was mild and not given in excess, and not considered as "cruel or unusual". The men being unfitted for work, could not be made to do hard labor, so this method of punishment appears to be nothing to complain about.

That Lieut. McGuire gave bread and water diet as company punishment. This allegation is clearly proven in several cases and is admitted by Lieut. Mc Guire. He pleads ignorance of the law and regulations in the matter. There was

no evidence or claim on anyone's part that Lieutenant McGuire had given this punishment for as long as fifteen days.

That Lieut. Harold R. McGuire gave company punishment without making known the right to trial, isproven by testimony of witnesses, and admitted by him.

That Lieut. McGuire used harsh and profane language to the men in his Company, is proven by the testimony of witnesses and is admitted by him.

That Lieut. McGuire put his hands upon certain men of his company and jerked them about roughly is proven by witnesses in at least three instances, and admitted by him in at least one case.

That colored soldiers are "Jim-Crowed" in the theaters. From the evidence it is apparently true that sime months ago, and as recently as one month ago, there were some cases in which colored soldiers were required to sit in the gallery of one of the theaters. No complaint was made, however, to anyone in authority, and therefore the practice continued without being corrected. There are no rules requiring the segregation of colored soldiers in any of the theaters. Very few of the Colored men appeared to known of any discrimination in this respect. The theaters were visited during performances and those in charge were interviewed and things in this respect are as they should be. White soldiers only were in both of the galleries in one theater. In the same theater (known by the colored soldiers as the "White Theater") many colored soldiers were sitting throughout the theater.

In talking with many of the colored soldiers in regard to this matter of "Jim-Crowing" them, it was found that few of them had any more than just "heard of it". Apparently there were grounds for complaint at one time, when two colored officers were asked to go up in a gallery. This was about July 1st, and the matter was immediately corrected, and was considered simply an unfortunate mistake.

That men in the 3rd Remedial Battalion have been left without treatment or training, and not discharged or sent "to Duty". The Inspector visited the hospital of the Remedial or Development Battalions, and placing the Surgeon on duty under oath cited three or four individual cases, asking why they were not treated, trained or disposed of. In each case the records appeared clearly kept and the reasons for each were satisfactory. Some were rest cases, some were cases for discharge on Surgeon's certificate of disability, while others need certain equipment for correction, which had not yet arrived. Everything pointed to efficient and satisfactory handling of all cases, including the correct recording of all data.

In receiving complaints which were freely invited, it was stated by some of the witnesses that the colored soldiers were disatisfied on account of their separation inthe wards in the hospital; that they were made to wait in mess lines behind the white men always, and that they werenot allowed to go into certain latrines about the Camp. In visiting the hospital and talking with various individuals from the Commanding Officer on down to the men in the wards, both white and colored, it was very satisfactory indeed to find the pleasing conditions existing. The colored men were very happy, none of them apparently having any complaint to make whatever. So far as could be seen,

there was not the slightest sign of any discrimination against the colored soldiers, and those who were questioned unanimously declared themselves thoroughly satisfied. It was found that in the mess lines now, the white and colored soldiers mix indiscriminately, or alternate being in front or rear. None of the men had any complaint to make on this score.

Inasmuch as these complaints were made by indivicual witnesses, and there appeared no grounds for them, no testimony was taken

In regard to the joint juse of latrines, no reason can be seen for objecting to this. Men get accustomed to using things in common with members of their own company, and outsiders coming in often create a feeling of discontent.

The welfare workers of the colored Y.M.C.A. were interviewed and they apparently knew nothing that needed any particular attention in the matter of color discrimination. They suggested that the separation of the whites and blacks in the wards and the prohibition in the use of certain latrines in the Camp be done away with, as they had a tendency toward creating ill feeling on the part of the colored men. This, however, should remain as it is. There are many white men in Camp Sherman who are not accustomed to intimate relationship with colored people, and human nature cannot be forced into such sudden changes without evil results. These are matters for time to correct, and the colored people must assist in every way by co-operation and not attempt to force an amalgamation so violently opposed by certain sections.

3. CONCLUSIONS:

It is concluded:

(1) That Lieut. Harold R. McGuire did make men stay in Barracks as a punishment, and that such action was entirely proper under the circumstances.

(2) That Lieut. Harold R. McGuire did not strike any colored soldier.

(3) That Lieut. Harold R. McGuire did make men stand in hallways as punishment, and in doing so he acted within his authority and in a proper manner.

(4) That Lieut. Harold R. McGuire did illegally give bread and water diet as punishment, and did in addition confine men to barracks, and illegally require them to work while undergoing bread and water punishment.

(5) That Lieut. Harold R. McGuire did award company punishment to men in his company without making the soldiers' right to trial known to them.

(6) That Lieut. Harold R. McGuire did use harsh and profane language toward the men in his company.

(7) That Lieut. Harold R. McGuire did lay hands on men in his company in a rough manner, and jerk them about.

(8) That there is no "Jim-Crowing" or discrimination against any of the colored soldiers at any of the theaters at Camp Sherman.

(9) That there is no discrimination against men on account of their color at the base hospital.

(10) That the consideration given the members of the remedial units by the medical authorities is as good as can be expected.

(11) That there are no cases being neglected in the remedial organizations; that the cases apparently neglected are being disposed of in the best way possible.

General:

It is further concluded that owing to the shortage of Regular Army Officers to supervise the work of such a large number of inexperienced young temporary officers as are on duty with the sixty organizations of the 158th Depot Brigade, there have occurred certain offences which would in the divisions have been checked. It is surprising that so few instances of failure to observe the rules and regulations have occurred. There is apparently an average of about three or less officers of the Regular Army available for the supervision of the work that corresponds to that of nearly five regiments. During one week, this Brigade received and transferred about fifteen thousand men.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the commendatory testimony given in regard to Lieut. McGuire by his superiors, of his youth and inexperience and the lack of supervision he has received, and the extremely difficult task of maintaining discipline in an organization made up of men of imperfect bodies and minds, constantly changing personnel, and having little or no assistance, it is recommended that he be not court-martialed but reprimanded and caused to familiarize himself with regulations regarding punishments.

It is further recommended that in order to minimize the injustice possible to be done to the men of the 158th Depot Brigade, the prescribed allowance of officers be sent for duty therewith so that there can be proper supervision of the routine, discipline and records, messing, clothing, etc.

RALPH H. PARKER.

Memo

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES FOR COLORED SOLDIERS

Newport News, Va.

It is reported that some effort is being made in Newport News to establish community work, to benefit colored soldiers when away from camp. There are indications that this movement may be narrowing itself down to denominational effort, rather than the broad community plan of service.

It would seem wise that the proper authorities should look very carefully into this matter giving an unprejudiced appraisal of the methods and individuals involved.

A Brief Report on Camp Sherman and Chillicothie, Ohio.

Camp Sherman is located tow miles from Chillicothie, Ohio, a town with a population of 16,000 white and 1,000 colored people - many of noth coming to the town since the erection of the Camp.

There was a small group of colored soldiers in the Depot Brigade and also nine colored officers stationed at the Camp. The conditions among the Depot Brigade men were satisfactory, so far as I could determine in my short visit there. The man had a Y. M. C. A Building, officered by an efficient staff under Mr. Charles E. Fry who ~~xxx~~ was Building Secretary. In the Camp they could go to the theatres without being discriminated against.

Hostess House.

The largest hostess house that I have seen in any of the camps for the use of the colored soldiers is near completion. It is beautifully located as regards the site, but is very near the barracks used by the colored soldiers.

The City.

The Chief of Police in Chillicothie says: "The colored soldiers have given good order and have been gentlemen. The police department was surprised to find them acting much better than the white soldiers. We have never been called to the army club for any disorder whatever." The people of Chillocothie all testify to the same effect, commending the Negro soldiers for their conduct. However, the soldiers were discriminated against in the town and were served only in a few places. They were segregated in all places of amusement.

Community Organizations.

After the winter and spring passed the War Camp Community Service Committee leased an old hotel and saloon which has a notorious reputation. This was renovated and opened as an army club for colored soldiers. It is managed by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Spear. There was considerable opposition to the place and its location on the part of the colored officers and the leading colored people in the city. The club is the only place where the men can go for amusement. It is ~~xxx~~ ~~xx~~ located in an ally facing the back of the jail and a livery stable. It is well conducted and has a force of nine owrkers there who are paid by the war Camp Community Service Committee.

It cost $4000. to repair the building, so reports the Committee. There is a large reading and writing room with books, magazines and stationery furnished - also a piano, victrola and games. There is an attractive dining room, a pool room with seven tables, a soft drink bar, a barber shop, and twenty rooms well furnished for visitors. It is also planned to have a dance hall built in connection with the club, as there is no place in the city where the colored people can gather as present, the soldiers so to near-by towns ~~xxxxx~~ for dances,

where it is impossible to control the dances.

The club is well attended by the soldiers, and also by a great many citizens both men and women.

There are two churches in Chillicothie both of which started rest rooms for the soldiers. Reading and writing materials were furnished, socials and suppers held, but the men did not attend in large numbers. The soldiers attend the services at both churches in fairly large numbers.

There is special need in Chillicothie this summer for a woman to work among the colored girls who associate with the soldiers. Girls fourteen years of age are seen on the streets at nights, and for their protection and for the protection of older girls also, such a worker would aid not only the girls, but also the soldiers.

File

A Brief Report on Camp Grant and Rockford - Illinois

Camp Grant is located six miles from Rockford, Illinois - a city with a population of 60,000 white people and 1000 Negroes.

Col. Wm. Brooke is commanding the Depot Brigade which includes both the colored and white soldiers. There were 18,000 white and 1,200 Negro soldiers there at the time of the visit, but a Negro regiment is to be formed there the last of June.

Some conditions in the camp.

The 161st Depot Brigade at Camp Grant contained 1,200 Negro men at the time of the visit. They were mostly from North and South Carolina and Oklahoma. There was a unanimous opinion expressed among the men of the Depot Brigade that they were discriminated against in many ways. They were under white officers, many of whom were Southerners, and much of the prejudice shown was on the basis that the men were from the South and had been used to it.

There is substantial evidence against Col. Brook himself showing that he has bitter race feeling. His attitude, I think, is partially responsible for the attitude of the subordinate officers and much of the unrest among the Negro men.

The non commissioned officers are both white and colored, the colored "non coms" serving with the men who have been selected for infantry. Much of the trouble has been due to the desire on the part of some of the white "non coms" to abuse the colored soldiers by cursing them - sometimes fights have resulted from such action. One example of the kind of trouble given is as follows:

Notices were put in the latrines stating that certain sections were to be used by the colored and white. They were torn down as fast as they were put up. Following such conduct, one of the captains came in at mess and said - "You men let those signs stay up. It is an army order." They were told that any caught taking the notices down would be given six months in the guard house. As a result of the above conditions, some white soldiers attempted to drive some of the colored soldiers out of the latrines. They refused to go. The white soldiers got guns with bayonets on them and the colored boys got some old pistols - trouble was averted on the part of coolness of some of the men. Finally, a sign was nailed on the outside of the latrine which I saw myself.

In many cases the colored soldiers are made to stand outside while the white "non coms" are eating. I saw that practiced in some companies while at the camp. The men in some cases are called "niggers", cursed in the most

abusive manner and even pushed by some of the Lieutenants. All of the above practices are uncalled for and are doing more to destroy the morale of the colored soldiers than any other thing. Every man at Camp Grant with whom I talked was anxious to leave there because of some of the conditions mentioned.

The Y. M. C. A. situation at Camp Grant will show the tendency in certain directions there. With the leaving of the 365th Infantry, orders were given by the Y. M. C. A. Headquarters to close both Y. M. C. A. Buildings, formerly opened to the use of the colored soldiers. The colored secretaries were staying in No. 3 Building, but were not allowed to give any service whatsoever. No. 7 Building was repaired, seats and furnishings varnished throughout, making the building very attractive. This Building was opened Wednesday night, June 5th, in charge of white secretaries for colored men. It is the plan at present not to open No. 3 Building. It seems that Col. Wm. Brooke, in charge of the 161st Depot Brigade, and who will be in charge of the next Negro Regiment there, does not care to have any colored Y. M. C. A. men under his command. It is also stated that Col. Brooke did not want the colored Y. M. C. A. men because they sympathized with the colored soldiers who were involved in a crime committed there during the month of May. That is very unfortunate, in view of the fact that colored men have done such splendid work at Camp Grant.

The ground was being laid off to dig the foundation for a hostess house when I visited Camp Grant. The problem of women in the Camp had not been serious. There is a small colored population in Rockford, although a large number of women have come to the city since the Camp was built. Women who visit the Camp must leave by six o'clock. This ruling has eliminated much trouble.

Community Organization

The War Camp Community Service Committee did not do anything in Rockford in the way of providing recreation for the colored soldiers during the past eight months, but now a building has been leased and a club is to be opened for the new Negro regiment that is to be stationed at Camp Grant. In the club there is to be a rest room for women, a cafeteria, a large dance hall, all on the second floor, and a pool room that is on the first floor. The club is well located, being on the main street in the convenient section of the city.

The basement of the A. M. E. Church has been taken over and will be fitted up for a rest room to be used by the men this summer. The basement is modern in every way and will be attractively furnished. There will be reading and writing material, books, games and a canteen for the men.

The colored population according to the commission is poor and non-progressive, and for that reason, it is said that cooperation has been difficult. The colored soldiers according to the Chief of Police, have made a splendid record in Rockford - "Much better than we expected", said the Chief. They were discriminated against in the town, therefore, very few places were opened to them. Their good record is due to a large degree to their staying away from the places that showed unfriendliness toward them. A restaurant, conducted on a high plane, and run by a colored man, was visited by large numbers of soldiers, practically the only place in the city where they felt free to go.

There was also the Rood Hotel conducted by a white woman for both colored and white. It had a questionable reputation, had been raided several times and exceedingly high prices prevailed - three dollars a night was charged for a single room before the 365th Infantry left the Camp. The soldiers had it to pay for their wives, as there was no other place where they could get accommodations.

The two needs in Rockford that effect the colored soldiers are first, a respectable place with moderate prices where colored people can stop when they visit the Camp; second, a woman worker for the colored girls, who both visit and live in the city.

See Letter of E. H. Hunter.

STATEMENT ON PRESENT CONDITIONS

By the A. M. E. Preachers' Meeting of Norfolk, Virginia.

By the direction and under the authority of the Norfolk A. M. E. Preachers' Meeting ,the executive committee, representing about fifty ministers and an aggregate church membership of ten thusand, with a following more than double this number, begs, to submit both to the general public, for enlightenment and to the highest official servants of the public, from President down, for their guidance in the hard, though worthy task of providing means for securing justice and the "square deal" to all, the following frank and, we hope, clear statement of our position on the serious questions confronting all the pepole of our beloved country in this critical hour.

1. While we deplore war, with all its ghastly horrors, and regret that our country has been forced into the awful conflagration which has raged with increasing intensity in Europe for the last three years, we are loyally and unitedly in accord with the principles which govern our entrance into the war, as set forth so clearly and convincingly by our great President, in his public addresses and messages on the subject. We believe that he honestly and earnestly employed his great ability and exercised his many talents in striving to keep us out of war. That in the end, he found no alternative for the protection and preservation of democracy in the United States and among other peoples striving fo rthe same worthy end, except in casting the weight of influence, intelligence, moral and spiritual worth, wealth and material power as well as the physical force of the United States into the balance against autocracy and the whole brood of imperialstic propaganda as exemplified by the German government.

II. We represent a group of the composite American nation, whose loyalty cannot be questioned. The Negro's race identity is the only badge necessary to determine his attitude, as a class, in times like this, when the country's honor and safety call for defence. From the settlement at Jamestown to the present day, the records show him promptly, cheerfully, bravely, effectively, rallying to the country's standard in every time of need and at every call; rising above rebuff, discrimination, insinuation, and sometimes cruel mockery and ribaldjest, on the part of those with whom and for whom he fought. They are still willing and ready to bare their breasts against the enemy's steel, but find it hard to understand the peculiar process of reasoning by which our government, pledged to make the world safe for democracy, by this war, opens every arm of the fighting forces of the nation to aliens, sometimes enemies, while it denies to the most loyal class of its citizens, their constitutional right to voluntarily bear arms in defence of the nation. It seems like a travesty upon the spirit of democracy to hale a man before the courts as a "slacker", who has been refused the privilege of enlisting in the army, for no other reason than his Negro descent.

III. It would seem that the elemental principles of justice and equity, to say nothing of morality and Christianity, would forbid that our country would enter upon so stupenduous though worthy a task as the protection of democracy, so eloquently set before us by the far-seeing statesmenship of the age and chiefly voiced by our President, unless our government is prepared to enter the world's forum and court with "clean hands" and living example of the idealism proclaimed with trumpet voice around the world. It would seem folly to attempt to "make the world safe for democracy," while we deny the first principles of democracy, in the methods employed among our own citizens for establishing the machinery through which the country hopes to accomplish this worthy end. We believe and urge that all loyal Americans, without regard to race, color or previous condition, should have free and equal opportunity to give their best, do their best and be their best; unhampered by the prejudices and unjust judgments projected into government proceedure, regulation and legislation, by petty politicians and local groups of narrow, biggoted, selfish men.

IV. We modestly, though pointedly, remind the Administration at Washington, that every call made upon the people, in this, the Nation's greatest crisis, has met with calm dignified ready response on the part of the Negro citizens. To the extent of their ability, they have invested in "Liberty bonds" and contributed to the Red Cross fund. War had hardly been declared, before their quota of

enlistments in the Army and Navy had been filled and hundreds who volunteered to enlist were accordingly turned away. The conscription laws have been fully complied with by a million of our young men. No Negro has led, or taken part in the many anti-draft movements which have threatened, and disgraced certain sections of the country. Negro labor has furnished the nucleus of the industrial activity, so essential to the establishment of the great mobilization camps in the South. In view of all these present evidences of our entitlement to the consideration due every law-abiding peaceable citizen, we urge that some way should be found by those charged with the making and administration of the nation's laws, to guarantee to the humblest and blackest of its citizens, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and all the means of protectnon offered by the Constitution of the United States. We believe that the same right by which the National Government enters a State and drafts its citizens to fight in defense of national democracy, inheres in that government to enter a State and protect its citizens, even against the unjust laws and impotent administration of the laws, by which a citizen's constitutional rights are violated.

V. We believe that the National ideal upon which our country stands, is correct in theory, and that the time has come when theory and practice must co-incide; when those in authority must, with rigid insistence, and at any cost, promulgate the principles of a democracy which protects the rights of the weak, when crushed by the strong and powerful. We urge the Government to take advantage of the present military necessity and universal need of military discipline, for an immediate readjustment in the economy of our national machinery, such as shall destroy all mythical racial barriers and place all our loyal soldiers and citizens upon one common level of meritorious service: otherwise, our country enters this war hampered by the criticism that we assume sponsorship for democracy, while we foster the most poisonous, unholy, unreasonable and degrading form of caste, known in modern times. While the President, his cabinet,, Congress, the Governors and other administrative and legislative officers of the various States, should take the initiative in this matter and act promptly, positively and decisively, the community leaders, in organized social life and reform, can do much to create and stimulate a healthy public sentiment to readily accept and adjust itself for this reasonable and only sensible basis for a democracy which may hope to stand. It must be ever kept in mind, that nothing is ever settled, until it is settled right.

VI. Finally, we urge upon the Christian ministry everywhere and of whatever race or nationality to recognize, that horrible as this the worst of wars has proven, and may prove to be, it is no less within the power of God now to make the wrath of man to praise Him, than it was of old. We therefore hope that Christian people everywhere may be led to pray more earnestly than ever before, "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done"; and that whatever else may be the final outcome, men everywhere will be brought to their knees; and by the way of the Cross, may be led to a clear, intelligent, faithful recognition of a common Fatherhood, which removes all barriers between bond and free, race, color or nationality; or, resting upon superficial foundations; which realizes that no democracy is worthy of the title, or can hope to stand the test of time and serve the world, which does not find its root in the principles of the Christian religion. If the Government and the Christian ministry will bravely and resolutely do their duty, in their lofty positions of influence, along lines but briefly and imperfectly suggested above, we will win the war, and the world will be made safe for democracy. To so worthy and noble, though irksome and unpopular task, we of the A. M. E. Preachers' meeting of Norfolk, humbly pledge ourselves, and plead with all concerned to join us, believing as we do, that "God that made the world and all things therein, hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

Approved Oct. 2nd, 1917

S. S. MORRIS, President
T. W. COTTON, Secretary.

Executive Committee:

E. H. HUNTER, Chairman,
L. L. BERRY,
GEO. D. JIMMERSON,
J. H. THOMAS,
L. T. WATSON.

File Report

Report - Alexandria, Louisana - March 15 - 20.

Alexandria has a total population of 16,000 people. Of this number 7,000 are colored. The educational advantages offered colored young people are exceeding poor; however, it is said that they are better than in other years. The churches are Methodist, Baptist and Cathlic. Some colored girls are employed in laundries, some as dressmakers, manicurists and hair dressers. They are said to give very good service along these lines. One of the most disgraceful findings in Alexandria is the wage paid to the girl in domestic service. This girl is paid $150 to $2.00 and her room x is out in the yard in some outhouse. This way of housing in found in many cities of the South. $2.00 a week is the maximum wage paid to these girls, and that for what they consider extrodinary service.

Report

The moral toning of Alexandria is the lowest we have found in all of our investigations. It has a bad reputation in normal times and hasbeen much aggravated beacuse of the nearness to Camp Beauregard. The conditions among colored girls in Alexandria is alarming as well as deeply pitiful. This girl This girl seems to be entirely at the mercy of the immoral and depraved soldier or civilian. It seems hard for one to believe that among American soldiers there could be found a group so ~~im~~ debased or so close on the borderline of degeneracy as is found among men at Camp Beauregard. This camp is located about five miles from Alexandria.

My first attempt to make invetigations seemed to almost hopeless because the colored people were afraid even to answer the simplest questions concerning the soldiers and other men of Alexandria toward the colored girl. Of course there is to be found a questionable colored girl who long since became a "don't care" girl. There are girls who are making a desperate effort to lead clean lives. Several men ~~said~~ openly declared that if they dared to relate things they had seen with their own eyes, they would be lynched before the sun went down.

The first information I was able to secure came from white people who told of horrible conditions amonf white girls and the positive lack of co-operation on the ~~x~~ part of the city authorities. In almost every instance, they had failed to support the protective worker in her effort to care for these girls who wre bordering on prostitution. If the girls were brought in a locked up in the evening, they were usually dismissed by the city authorities before the protective worker could get down to interview them next morning. Because of this condition and lack of support, the girls repeated their misconduct constantly and rather made fun of the effort of the protective worker to keep them straight.

On one occasion, the Judge said to the protective worker, "You are too hard on these girls; they are not to blame for becoming bad. God made woman attractive and gave men passion; so he is the only one to blame." This same worker went into the office of the oldest Judge on the bench, a man of about eighty years old, and was insulted by him before leaving his Office.

These facts give you some idea of the horrible moral conditions existing in Alexandria. With the exception of our War Workers ~~pm~~ placed in Alexandria by the War Council, and a few members of the local War Council, the thought of offering any protection to colored girls is entirely foreign to the minds of the people of Alexandria.

After several days ih Alexandria and many attempted interviews with representative colored men and women, some who lived in the community for more than thirty years; the following statements were given me only after I had solemnly promised not to use any mx names: "Colored girls are being attacked and assulted almost daily. No colored woman and very few whites are able to go through the streets after dark without being insulted or molested by soldiers. This often happens in broad daylight." One girl of 16 was caught and assulted by 15 soldiers. She was sent to the hospital in an unconscious state. The last report was that she was slowly improving, but would possibly be disabled. The girl was coming home from apicture show with a young man about 10:30 in the evening; the girl was siezed by the soldiers and the man told to leave in a hurry or they would do x away with him. While the sodiers were trying to run the man, the gr girl broke away and ran in the other direction. This caused quite a commotion in the streets. A colored woman who had been selling vegetables in the streets in Alexandria for years, was caught on her way home from her day's work and criminally assulted by eighteen or twenty soldiers. She was placed back in her wagon and was found unconscious. The woman was carried to the hospital and died the next day. Her relatives were threatened and told if they mentioned it to any one they would be killed. They were afraid to tell it except to a few of their church people. This fact was given to me a by a well-to-do woman who had for years purchased vegetables from "Nancy's Wagon." The real cause of Nancy's death was never given out by the hospital authorities.

Colored girls are often seen running thourhg the streets trying to escape from some soldier who is in prusuit. Several persons into whose homes these girls had run for protection were interviewed.

One splendid old colored minister told me that his night service has been almost broken up because the people were afraid to come thx through the streets at night. I asked if the police would not give some protection to the colored people; the answer was that the colored prostitute was the only one that received any protection or consideration from the police or the courts. The colored girl who tries to do right has no protection whatever. In Court the Judge has been known to accept a statement of prostitute, rather than that of respectable citizen. The old minister with tears in his eyes, said, "There in no protection; no hope; no light; and our girls are fast going under. We see it, but we cannot help ourselves. We believe there is a God, and we preach it, but something must be done quickly, or we must cease to believe it." Soldiers are known to have attempted to force their way into colored homes and police would refuse to come when called.

There are many other facts similar to the ones above mentioned. The whole matter was freely x discussed with Miss Herbert, our War Worker; Mr. Stearns; Federal Representative; Miss Shields, Protective Worker and Mrs. Aaron, Chairman of Girls Work of the local War Council. Mrs. Aaron stated that she had been frightened by some of these soldiers; on one occasion had been surrounded by eight of them and wondered what she would have done if she had been an innocent unprotected girl.

Mr. Stearns, Miss Herbert and I agree that there was an urgent need for two workers in Alexandria. One a protective; and a constructive worker, but the question was, "How would the workers themselves be protected in Alexandria?" A Committee of colored women were organized to do what little they could working together with Miss Herbert and Local War Council to protect and do some form of constructive work among these girls. (Signed) May B. Belcher.

File - Report Grant

Extract, Brief Report on Camp Grant and Rockford - Illinois

Community Organization

The War Camp Community Service Committee did not do anything in Rockford in the way of providing recreation for the colored soldiers during the past eight months, but now a building has been leased and a club is to be opened for the nes Negro regiment that is to be stationed at Camp Grant. In the club there is to be a rest room ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ therefor women, a cafeteria, a large dane hall, all on the second floor, and a pool room that is on the first flior. The club is well located, being on the main street in the in the convenient section of the city.

The basement of the A. M. E. Chruch has been taken over and will be fitted up for a rest room to be used bybhe men this summer. The basement is modern in every way and will be attractively furnished. There will be reading and writing material, books, games and a canteen for the men.

The colored population according to the commission is poor and non-progressive, and for that reason, it is ~~said~~ said that cooperation is difficult. The colored soldiers according to the Chief of Police, have ~~been~~ made a splendid record in Rockford - "Much better than we expected," said the Chief. They were discrimintated against in the town, therefore, very few places were opened to them. Their good record is due to a large degree to their staying away from the places that showed unfriendliness toward them. A restaurant, conducted on a high plane, and run by a colored man, was visited by a large number of soldiers, practically the only place in the city where they felt free to go.

There was also the Rood Hotel conducted by a white woman for both colored and white. It had a questionable reputation, had been raided several times and exceedingly high prices prevailed - three dollars a night was charged for a single room before the 365th Infantry left the Camp. The soldiers had it to pay for ~~their~~ their wives, as there was no other place where they could get accomodations.

The two needs in Rockford that affect the colored soldiers are first, a respectable place with moderate prices where colored people can stop when they visit the Camp: Second, a woman for the colored girls, who both vist and live in the city.

Speeches, public statements, press releases

Memorandum:

(I) Object of the appointment (define)

(2) Scope of duties, -possible enlargement thereof to include several other important activities which might be conducted under the supervision of the Confidential Adviser as, for instance:

(a) Maintenance of a regular War Department Bureau in Washington, D.C. (in State, War and Navy building or elsewhere) for the purpose of popularizing the war among colored Americans and to nullify all false and unpatriotic impressions that pro-Germans have sought to make especially upon colored Americans in certain sections;

(b) The gathering and dissemination of various kinds of facts and information that will be especially of interest and benefit to colored soldiers, and that will furnish news items of inspiration and patriotic value to colored citizens everywhere. Medium of gathering and disseminating such information:

Gathering: Supplied to Bureau at Washington proposed above (part of Bureau to be such as will avoid hostile criticism - now Jim-Crow) from various sources - War Dpt. itself, general press, cantonments, etc.etc.

Dissemination: Official publication, Anually O.K'd items supplied colored press - Afro-American Page, See local Business Leagues, colored clergy, fraternal organizations etc.etc.

(c) Working in conjunction and perfect accord with Treasury Department and Secretary McAdoo (through Secy. Baker) in helping to increase sentiment in favor of, and promote sale of Liberty Loan bonds especially among colored farmers, business men and women, home owners, and colored workmen everywhere - thereby making the Bureau's activities of additional, concrete value. Negro banks could thus increase their deposits and at same time stimulate Negro patriotism. National Negro Business Leagues throughout the country (10 mln number) could be utilized, vitalized, and would render service of considerable practical value.

Negro lodges, schools, fraternal organizations, Sub Leagues, churches - all could be thoroughly organized and mobilized in this effort.

(d) Statistical and historical work - both for its present value as well as preserving the history of the Negro's participation in this great world struggle for succeeding generations and for fair and equitable dealing and public opinion now and after the war.

(e) Assisting in the mobilization of Negro artisans, craftsmen, laborers - skilled and unskilled that may be needed in various customs etc, and other places or industrial plants that supply war materials(Legal Div.)

(f) Possibly helping - in such way - the Negro producer or business man or contractor to get a rightful share of war kind of contracts.

(4) Office Force:

Confidential Adviser

One Assistant (with stenographic ability) to serve as Private Secretary, also to be in charge of office force in absence of Confidential Adviser at customs etc. Salaries to be discussed later.

One efficient File Clerk, with typewriting ability

Two stenographic clerks for general clerical work, correspondence, mailing of Official bulletins and such other data or mailing matter that may be forwarded throughout the country, general office work, etc.

One efficient clerk with newspaper experience, widely acquainted, and thoroughly conversant with Negro history, conditions, etc.

One messenger.

FALSE RUMORS CONCERNING NEGRO SOLDIERS

March 27, 1918.

The colored people of New York City, particularly those in the Harlem district where the largest Negro colony is located, have been very much upset recently because of rumors going abroad as to the treatment and use of colored troops. These rumors have taken the form of assertions to the effect:

(1) That in the American Expeditionary Force only Negroes will be used as "shock" troops.

(2) That Negro troops abroad are severely abused by their officers.

(3) That the Germans have threatened to torture to death any Negro soldiers captured in battle.

(4) That there are now at Columbia Hospital (Base #1, New York City) 200 Negro soldiers with their eyes gouged out and arms cut off by Germans, the belief being that after the Germans got through with them, they were sent back to the American lines and have been shipped home.

The War Department has officially and specifically denied each and all of the rumors above referred to. ~~The source and object of such false rumors are well understood by those who have studied and who are familiar with the unscrupulous methods of pro-German agents and sympathizers in this country, who have sought in every way possible to discourage Negro loyalty and patriotism and to sow seeds of discontent among this great group of loyal Americans.~~

Taking up the rumors in the order they are mentioned, the War De-

partment emphatically denies that only Negro soldiers will be used as "shock" troops, and the situation in France today, where both white and black soldiers are upon the firing line, furnishes a sufficient answer to such a falsehood of the "Made in Germany" kind. Negro soldiers as well as white soldiers will be utilized in every branch of military service, as is clearly evidenced by the fact that there are now over 1,000 Negro line officers who have received commissions in the United States Army, nearly 300 who have received commissions in the Medical Reserve Corps, an entirely regiment of colored engineers is being formed at Camp Sherman, Ohio, hundreds and thousands of them are being freely admitted and trained in the U. S. Signal Corps, Field Artillery, Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, Ambulance Corps, Infantry divisions, and two whole regiments of colored cavalry are performing active service of their country. There are white stevedore and service battallions as well as colored stevedore and service battalions, and likewise white American soldiers will fight and die by the side of black American soldiers as "shock" troops and in the trenches overseas.

In the case of alleged mistreatment of colored soldiers by white officers in the various camps and cantonments, Secretary Baker ordered a special investigation on November 30, 1917 and has continued to order such reports investigated whenever they have come to the War Department. Wherever there has been ground for the charge of such mistreatment and official responsiblity therefor has been fixed, the guilty officer or others responsible have been discharged from the service, or adequate punishment inflicted. In the case of Local Exemption Boards, whever there has been evidence to show pronounced discrimination against Negro draftees or registrants as a class, the War Department,

in several specific instances, has ordered the discharge of such exemption boards and has ordered reference of such cases of guilty members of exemption boards to the Department of Justice for prosecution, - notably this was true in the case of the Fulton County Exemtpion Board (Atlanta, Georgia) and the Taliaferro County Board in Georgia. Under recent date a special statement or order was issued by the Secretary of War, Hon. Newton D. Baker, plainly and unequivocally announcing his policy to discourage discrimination against any person by reason of their race or color.

The third and fourth rumors mentioned above are so easily and so successfully contradicted that it is a wonder that any fair-minded person would pay any attention to them, for no evidence of the kind has come to the attention of the War Department and Columbia Hospital (Base #I, New York City) where it is falsely claimed "200 Negro soldiers with their eyes gouged out and arms cut off" are easily within reach and open to visitors.

Rumors circulated among the New York City [illegible] concerning treatment of Negro soldiers

March 28, 1918.

The following statement has been authorized by Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War:

The colored people of New York City, particularly those in the Harlem district, where a large Negro colony is located, have been agitated recently because of rumors of mistreatment of colored troops. The rumors have been to the effect:

(1) That in the American Expeditionary Forces only Negroes will be used as "shock" troops.

(2) That Negro troops abroad are severely abused by their officers.

(3) That the Germans have threatened to torture to death any Negro soldiers captured in battle.

(4) That there are now at Columbia Hospital (Base #1, New York City) two hundred Negro soldiers with their eyes gouged out and arms cut off by Germans, the idea being that after the Germans got through with them, they were sent back to the American lines and have been shipped home.

These rumors are, of course, untrue and ridiculous. Negro soldiers, as well as white soldiers, are being utilized in every branch of military service. There are now over one thousand Negro commissioned line officers in the United States Army, nearly three hundred of whom have received commissions in the Medical Reserve Corps. An entire regiment of Negro engineers is being formed at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Hundreds and thousands of Negroes are being admitted and trained in the U. S. Signal Corps, Field Artillery, Ambulance Corps, Infantry Divisions,

etc. Two regiments of colored cavalry are performing active duty in the service of their country. There are white stevedore and service battalions as well as colored stevedore and service battalions, and likewise white American soldiers will fight and die by the side of black American soldiers in the trenches overseas.

To meet isolated cases of alleged mistreatment of colored soldiers by white officers in the various camps and cantonments, Secretary Baker ordered a special investigation on November 30, 1917, and has continued to order such reports investigated whenever they have come to the War Department. Wherever there has been ground for the charge of mistreatment and official responsibility therefor has been fixed, the guilty officer or others responsible have been discharged from the service, or adequate punishment inflicted.

In the case of local exemption boards, whenever there has been evidence to show pronounced discrimination against Negro draftees or registrants as a class, the War Department, in several specific instances, has ordered the discharge of such exemption boards and has ordered reference of such cases to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

Under recent date a special order was issued by the Secretary of War, Hon. Newton D. Baker, unequivocally announcing his policy to discourage discrimination against any person by reason of their race or color.

The third and fourth rumors mentioned are so ridiculous that no intelligent or fair-minded person would pay any attention to them.

There is no evidence that colored American prisoners of war are treated differently from white American prisoners.

There are no soldiers at Columbia Hospital, New York, who were mutilated by Germans, - that rumor is a falsehood.

COLORED SOLDIERS TO RECEIVE ARMY COMMISSIONS
AT FT. DES MOINES, IOWA.

EMMETT J. SCOTT, SPECIAL ASSISTANT, WILL REPRESENT
SECRETARY OF WAR AT RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CAMP.

NEARLY 100 COLORED YOUNG MEN FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
TO BE COMMISSIONED AS U.S.ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute, who was recently appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, has been sent as the representative of Secretary Newton D. Baker to visit and deliver an address at the Reserve Officers Training Camp, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, which has been in operation since June 15 under Brigadier-General Bullow, as commanding officer, and which will close on Monday, October 15, when a large number of the 1250 colored men from various schools and colleges throughout the country, who have completed the rigid test, will receive commissions as officers in the United States Army. Of the total number of young colored men in training at this Camp, 136 of them hail from the District of Columbia, and nearly 100 of this number have creditably completed the course and will receive army commissions, some as high in rank as 1st Lieutenant. Nineteen young men from the Senior Class of Howard University will receive commissions, and several teachers and a number of graduates of that institution will likewise be commissioned as officers. Some of the local colored men who will receive commissions at Fort Des Moines are as follows: Merrill Curtis, Thomas A. Dent, Jr., and Charles Lane, of Howard University; Charles Houston, graduate of Amherst; Eugene Davidson, of Harvard; Ellis Rivers, of Yale; Francis Dent, of Amherst; Wilford Lawson and E. Trigg of Syracuse University; David Lane of Bowdoin College, etc.

The selection of Mr. Emmett J. Scott, as Special Assistant in the War Department to look after all matters affecting the interests of colored soldiers and citizens during the period of the war has met with widespread approval, as evidenced by the numerous telegrams and letters of congratulation and commendation that are being daily received at the Department. In commenting upon his appointment, the "MOBILE NEWS-ITEM" of October 5th, under the caption of "The Negro Recognized" said editorially:

" Emmett J. Scott, an Alabama Negro, who was for many years
" private secretary to Booker T. Washington, has been chosen
" by Secretary of War Baker as Special Assistant to look after
" the interests of the Nation's ten millions of Negroes.
" This is a wise move and a wise selection. While the
"government is co-ordinating all the interests of the country
"in the movement to win the war with Germany it should not overlook
"the colored people. Thousands of them have been drafted and
"are being trained for duty in the trenches. They will wear their
"country's uniform and represent their country in the greatest test
"of all times. Millions will stay at home tilling the fields and
"working in the country's industries. They have their problems
"no less than others, and it is well that one who knows them so
"intimately is to advise the government how to meet those problems"

Sample Corrected

Wed 5

Released for publication [redacted] morning, December [redacted], 1917:

SPECIAL TO THE _____

Washington, D. C. - Some eighty three thousand, six hundred (83,600) Negroes have been drafted for service in the National Army to be sent overseas.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in working out his plans for the training of these men, has met with many difficulties. First of all, he has had to contend with those friends of the Negro who have felt that it was Secretary Baker's special duty at this time to attempt to solve or settle the so-called Race Question in America. Second, Negro leaders from all parts of the country have importuned the War Department in various and sundry directions, while the peculiar southern situation, where the masses of the Negroes live, has had to be taken into account.

Because of these difficulties, the Secretary of War called to his aid, on October 1st, 1917, as Special Assistant in the War Department, a representative of the Negro Race, Emmett J. Scott, who, for eighteen years, was Secretary to the late Booker T. Washington, and also Secretary of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in Alabama. Mr. Scott has a wide acquaintance among members of his own race, and with leading members of the white race in the South, as well as with leaders of thought and public opinion in the North. He has sought to relieve the Secretary of War, as much as possible, of the burdensome details growing out of controversies, involving racial relationships, caused or occasioned by the presence of white and colored draftees together in many of the cantonments.

Lately, there has been a certain amount of misgiving and unrest among the colored people of the country who have been led to feel, by reason of reports of alleged mistreatment of colored men in cantonments, that there is a disposition on the part of the War Department to deal unfairly with colored draftees in National Army cantonments and in National Guard camps. For the purpose of allaying these suspicions and correcting certain false impressions which have been made and circulated, the Secretary of War has addressed an open letter to his colored Aide, stating his attitude and the policy of the War Department with reference to these colored soldiers. The letter, dated November 30th, 1917, follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington.

November 30, 1917.

MEMORANDUM - For Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Special Assistant,
War Department.

Referring to various telegrams and letters of protest received at the Department, to which you have called my attention, concerning certain alleged discriminations against colored draftees, I wish to say that a full investigation of the matters complained of has been ordered.

As you know, it has been my policy to discourage dsicrimination against any persons by reason of their race. This policy has been adopted not merely as an act of justice to all races that go to make up the American people, but also to safeguard the very institutions which we are now at the greatest sacrifice, engaged in defending, and which any racial disorders must endanger.

At the same time, there is no intention on the part of the War Department to undertake at this time to settle the so-called Race Question. In this hour of national emergency and need, white and colored men alike are being called to defend Our Country's honor. In the very nature of the case, some must fight in the trenches, while others must serve in other capacities behind the firing line.

I very much regret what seems to be a certain amount of overworked hysteria on the part of some of the complainants who seem to think that only colored draftees are being assigned to duty in Service Battalions, whereas thousands of white draftees already have been, and more of them necessarily will be, assigned to duty in such Service Battalions.

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I very much regret what seems to be a certain amount of overworked hysteria on the part of some of the complainants who seem to think that only colored draftees are being assigned to duty in Service Battalions, whereas thousands of white draftees already have been, and more of them necessarily will be, assigned to duty in such Service Battalions.

Some of the complaints or charges of discrimination seem all the more unwarranted, in view of the fact that there is far less hazard to the life of the soldier connected with the Service Battalion than is true in the case of the soldier who faces shot and shell on the firing line. Furthermore, the attitude of the War Department toward colored soldiers is clearly shown by the following facts: More than 626 of the 1250 colored men who completed the course at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, have been commissioned as officers in the United States Army; nearly 100 colored physicians and surgeons have received commissions as officers in the Medical Reserve Corps, and a full fighting force of 30,000 colored soldiers, including representatives in practically every branch of military service, will constitute the 92nd Division, to be detailed for duty in France under General Pershing.

The relations between the colored and white men, in the camps containing both, have been worked out on a very satisfactory basis, and little or no trouble seems likely to arise. All of my reports indicate that the colored men are accepting this as an opportunity to serve and not an occasion for creating discord or trouble, and white men and officers are passing over the question of race difference in a helpful spirit. What we need in this emergency is the help of right-thinking people in the cities and towns around the camps, and we are getting that cooperation so generally that our course seems free from embarassment, if German propagandists, who want to make discord by stirring up sensitive feelings, are simply not allowed to do their work.

As a matter of fact, the colored people and the white people in this country have lived together now for a good many years and have established relationships in the several parts of the country which are more or less well organized and acquiesced in. Gradually the colored people are acquiring education in the industrial arts, and are rendering themselves more and more useful in our civilization, and more and more entitled to respect. On the other hand, the white people are coming more generally to realize the value of the good citizens among the colored people through their industrial importance and their eager desire to learn and qualify themselves for usefulness in the country, and this has brought about a growth of good feeling marred, it is true, here and there, by such incidents as that at Houston and that at East St. Louis, which grew out of sad misunderstandings, and were perhaps contributed to, in at least one of these instances, by the malicious activities of people who would rejoice to see any embarassment come to us as a sign of weakness against our enemy. Therefore unrest among the colored people and suspicion of the Government on their part are, by all means, to be discouraged at a time like this.

We are bending all our energies to the building up of an army to defeat the enemy of democracy and freedom, and the army we are building contains both white and colored men. We are expecting that they will all do their duty, and when they have done it they will be alike entitled to the gratitude of their Country.

(Signed.) NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War.

Released for publication Sunday morning, December 2, 1917.

SPECIAL TO THE _____

Washington, D. C. - Some eighty three thousand, six hundred (83,600) Negroes have been drafted for service in the National Army to be sent overseas.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in working out his plans for the training of these men, has met with many difficulties. First of all, he has had to contend with those friends of the Negro who have felt that it was Secretary Baker's special duty at this time to attempt to solve or settle the so-called Race Question in America. Second, Negro leaders from all parts of the country have importuned the War Department in various and sundry directions, while the peculiar sentiments of section, where the masses of the Negroes live, have had to be taken into account.

Because of these difficulties, the Secretary of War called to his aid, on October 1st, 1917, as Special Assistant in the War Department, a representative of the Negro Race, Emmett J. Scott, who, for eighteen years, was Secretary to the late Booker T. Washington, and also Secretary of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in Alabama. Mr. Scott has a wide acquaintance among members of his own race, and with leading members of the white race in the South, as well as with leaders of thought and public opinion in the North. He has sought to relieve the Secretary of War, as much as possible, of the burdensome details growing out of controversies, involving racial relationships, caused or occasioned by the presence of white and colored draftees together in many of the cantonments.

Lately, there has been a certain amount of misgiving and unrest among the colored people of the country, who have been led to feel, by reason of reports of alleged mistreatment of colored men in cantonments, that there is a disposition on the part of the War Department to deal unfairly with colored draftees in National Army cantonments and in National Guard camps. For the purpose of setting at rest these suspicions, and for the purpose of setting forth the attitude of the War Department with reference to these colored men who are to be trained in the various camps and cantonments, the Secretary of War has addressed a letter to his colored Aide, stating his attitude or policy with reference to these colored soldiers. The letter, dated November 22d, 1917, follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington.

November 22, 1917.

MEMORANDUM - For Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Special Assistant,
War Department.

Referring to various telegrams and letters of protest received at the Department, to which you have called my attention, concerning certain alleged discriminations against colored draftees, I wish to say that a full investigation of the matters complained of has been ordered.

As you know, it has been my policy to discourage discrimination against any persons by reason of their race. This policy has been adopted not merely as an act of justice to all races that go to make up the American people, but also in recognition of the very important values which we enjoy at this critical sacrifice, engaged in defending, and which any racial disorders must endanger.

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At the same time, there is no intention on the part of the War Department to undertake at this time to settle the so-called Race Question. In this hour of national emergency and need, white and colored men alike are being called to defend Our Country's honor. In the very nature of the case, some must fight in the trenches, while others must serve in other capacities behind the firing line.

I very much regret that there seems to be a certain amount of overwrought hysteria on the part of some of the complainants who seem to think that only colored draftees are being assigned to duty in Service Battalions, whereas thousands of white draftees already have been, and more of them necessarily will be, assigned to duty in such Service Battalions.

Some of the complaints or charges of discrimination seem all the more unwarranted, in view of the fact that there is far less hazard to the life of the soldier connected with the Service Battalion than is true in the case of the soldier who faces shot and shell on the firing line. Furthermore, the attitude of the War Department toward colored soldiers is clearly shown by the following facts: More than 600 of the 1200 colored men who completed the course at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, have been commissioned as officers in the United States Army; nearly 100 colored physicians and surgeons have received commissions as officers in the Medical Reserve Corps, and a full fighting force of 20,000 colored soldiers, including representatives in practically every branch of military service, will constitute the 92nd Division, to be detailed for duty in France under General Pershing.

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As a matter of fact, the colored people and the white people in this country have lived together now a good many years and have established relationships in the several parts of the country which are more or less well organized and acquiesced in. Gradually the colored people are acquiring education in the industrial arts, and are rendering themselves more and more useful in our civilization, and more and more entitled to our respect. On the other hand, the white people are coming more generally to realize the value of the good citizens among the colored people through their industrial importance and their eager desire to learn and qualify themselves for usefulness in the country, and this has brought about a growth of good feeling mutual, it

is true, here and there, by such incidents as that at Houston and that at East St. Louis, which grew out of misunderstandings, and were perhaps contributed to, in at least one of these instances, by the malicious activities of people who would rejoice to see any embarrassment come to us as a sign of weakness against our enemy. Therefore, unrest among the colored people and suspicion of the Government on their part are, by all means, to be discouraged at a time like this.

We are bending all our energies to the building up of an army to defeat the enemy of democracy and freedom, and the army we are building contains both white and colored men. We are expecting that they will all do their duty, and when they have done it they will be alike entitled to the gratitude of their Country.

(Signed.) NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War.

is true, here and there, by such incidents as that at Houston and that at East St. Louis, which grew out of sad misunderstandings, and were perhaps contributed to, in at least one of these instances, by the malicious activities of people who would rejoice to see any embarrassment come to us as a sign of weakness against our enemy. Therefore, unrest among the colored people and suspicion of the Government on their part are, by all means, to be discouraged at a time like this.

We are bending all our energies to the building up of an army to defeat the enemy of democracy and freedom, and the army we are building contains both white and colored men. We are expecting that they will all do their duty, and when they have done it they will be alike entitled to the gratitude of their Country.

(Signed,) NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War.

SCOTT URGES NATIONAL UNITY--COLORED DIVISION OF THE MARYLAND COUNCIL OF DEFENSE HOLDS IMPORTANT SESSIONS***GOVERNOR HARRINGTON AND SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR DELIVER PRINCIPAL ADDRESSES.

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Baltimore, Maryland. The Colored Division of the Maryland Council of Defense, Dt. Ernest Lyon, Chairman, held a State wide meeting here in Baltimore, Wednesday of this week, January 16th. The entire day was given to the business of the Council, ending at night with a great public patriotic meeting.

The day meetings were held at Sharp Street Methodist Episcopal Church. At eleven o'clock the Men's Division held its session and at 3:30 o'clock the Women's Division held its s meeting, Miss Ida R. Cummings in the Chair. At eight o'clock in the evening a public meeting was held at Albaugh's Theatre, Charles and Preston Streets. The Commonwealth Concert Band gave a concert from 7:45 to 8:00.

The principal speakers at this meeting were His Excellency Governor Emerson C. Harrington, Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War and Dr. John H. Latane, Professor of History, John Hopkins University,; a detachment of soldiers from the National Army Cantonment at Camp Meade, was present as guest of the evening. The Peerless Singing Society of Baltimore, and the Morgan College Glee Club, rendered musical selections during the evening.

Every seat was occupied when the exercises began. One of the most brilliant audiences ever assembled in Baltimore having come together to voice loyal and patriotic support of the government in its war aims.

Mr. Scott, who came to Baltimore by special detail from the Secretary of War Baker, upon request of the Colored Division of the Maryland Council of Defense, was warmly received when he arose to speak, following Dr. Lyon's eloquent address of introduction, and spoke in part as follows:

MR. SCOTT SPEAKS.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Our Country, your country and mine, has joined hands with other militant nations and governments to make the world safe for democracy, and to make democracy safe for the world. Our great Government is expecting that every man, woman and child will do his or her full part. No longer are men and women called upon to do their bit - they must do more than their bit. They must now give, if it be necessary, to the last ungrudging ounce of their energy and their skill in warfare, and of their money or other resources, that they may not in the end, be called upon to give, not their bit, but their all.

"We are engaged in a great struggle, testing whether this Nation, dedicated to Liberty and the pursuit of happiness, shall perish from the earth! If we would accomplish our purpose, national unity must prevail.

"Sectionalism must be relegated to the rear; class feeling must be obliterated; a great surging common willingness must prevail. The North, the South, the East and the West, each must sink his sectional feeling. Neither classes, nor masses, nor races, nor creeds, nor the color of men's skin, are to be counted at a time like this, when a great Nation is at war with a defiant foe. A common task demands a sinking of all, of everything, except patriotic zeal, if we are to conquor. Unity of feeling,

community of interest, must dominate, if we are to put forth our fullest power and achieve that victory for which we are struggling.

"The Maryland Council of Defense, composed of white men and white women and colored men and colored women, has recognized the truth of these basic ideas. Its idealized purpose is to utilize to the extremest limit, if necessary, every resource of money and materials of the State, counting no unit of the population of so little value as not to be taken into full account during these days of National peril."

Before the meeting at Albaugh's Theatre, a banquet was tendered in Mr. Scott's honor at Pythian Castle, by the Executive Committee of the Colored Division, the arrangements being in charge of Mr. Charles Shipley, the well known caterer.

Following the meeting Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Lyon invited some forty or more representative Baltimorians to meet Mr. Scott at their residence, at which time Mr. Shipley again served a most delightful repast.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

Press

Tuskegee, Alabama, June 12 - That the Negroes of the United States should share in the privilege of contributing to the Liberty Loan is the thought of Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of the National Negro Business League, an organization composed of some six hundred local Negro Business Leagues and representative Negro men and women who are engaged in in all lines of business endeavor. The National Negro Business League was organized by Booker T. Washington in Boston in 1900 and meets annually. Its next session is to be held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, August 15-17, 1917. Secretary Scott to-day issued an appeal to the members of the Business League to join in the movement to purchase Liberty Loan Bonds, saying:

"There are ten million Negroes in the United States. Their taxable wealth is probably $500,00,00. Because of the privileges and opportunities we have had in this country, not only to a mass wealth, but also to lay the foundation of a civilizarion of our own, in other words, to build a race within a race, we should also accept the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. Most earnestly do I urge the Negro business organizations, firms, secret societies, etc., in all parts of the country accept as a privilege the opportunity of purchasing Liberty Loan Bonds. In the last great effort to reach the $2,000,000,000 mark we must do our full share. In every fight for the nation's liberty the Negro has had a conspicious part. The Liberty Loan, when consummated, will assure a tremendous victory for justice and freedom in the world, and we must not fail to help win this great battle. No finer patroitic service can be rendered the nation by those not forntunate enough to engage in the actual warfare than to invest as large a share of their exchange as possible in this government loan. No Negro, in this hour of national emergency, will fail to uphold the race's patroitic traditions. But a Liberty Loan Bond"

Colored People Are Urged to Buy Liberty Loan Bonds

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 13.—That the negroes of the United States should share in the privilege of contributing to the Liberty Loan is the thought of Emmett J. Scott, secretary of the National Negro Business League, an organization composed of some six hundred local Negro Business Leagues and representative Negro men and women who are engaged in all lines of business endeavor. The National Negro Business League was organized by Booker T. Washington in Boston in 1900 and meets annually. Its next session is to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 15, 16 and 17. Secretary Scott today issued an appeal to the members of the league to join in the movement to purchase Liberty Bonds, saying:

"There are ten million negroes in the United States. Their taxable wealth is probably $500,000,000. Because of the privileges and opportunities we have had in this country, not only to amass wealth, but also to lay foundations of a civilization of our own, in other words, to build a race within a race, we should also accept the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. Most earnestly do I urge that the negro business organizations, firms, secret societies, etc., in all parts of the country accept as a privilege the opportunity of purchasing Liberty Loan Bonds.

"In the last great effort to reach the 2,000,000,000 mark we must do our full share. In every fight for the nation's liberty the negro has had a conspicuous part. The Liberty Loan, when consummated, will assure a tremendous victory for justice and freedom in the world, and we must not fail to help win this great battle.

"No finer patriotic service can be rendered the nation by those not fortunate enough to be engaged in the actual warfare than to invest as large a share of their earnings as possible in this government loan.

"No negro, in this hour of national emergency will fail to uphold the race's patriotic traditions. Buy a Liberty Loan Bond."

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A CALL TO NATIONAL SERVICE.

Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute, appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

Will advise on matters affecting the interests of colored soldiers and citizens.

In response to the request of the Editor of the CRISIS for a brief statement of the work which he is proposing to do in the War Department, Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute, who was recently appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, furnishes the following reply - EDITOR.

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Quite naturally colored Americans everywhere are interested to learn something of the nature and scope of the duties which have been assigned to me as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, and of the motive which has prompted Secretary Newton D. Baker to call to his assistance one of our racial group to help him bear the heavy burden and the more effectively to discharge the responsibilities which press down upon his shoulders during this period of international stress and storm. There are no hidden reasons for this call to national service.

The Secretary of War recognizes that in the unqualified support of this group of Americans, whom I have the honor to represent, he, in Our Country's defense, has behind him an asset of appreciable value in the prosecution of the present war. On the other hand, he is equally desirous that we, as American citizens, shall have full and free opportunity to participate, as officers, as soldiers, and as loyal, self-sacrificing citizens, in this the greatest conflict of all the ages, and that now and hereafter we shall receive the rewards which justly follow upon services well rendered. The reason which actuated the Secretary of War in this matter is, perhaps, most clearly stated by the "Mobile News-Item", a southern white newspaper, in an editorial which appeared in its issue of October 5, 1917, under the caption: "The Negro Recognized." With due apology for citing this article because of the personal reference therein made, I venture to quote the following extract:

> " The appointment is a wise move and a wise selection. While the Government is coordinating all the interests of the country in the movement to win the war with Germany, it should not overlook the colored people. Thousands of them have been drafted and are being trained for duty in the trenches. They are to wear their country's uniform and represent their country in the greatest conflict of all times. Millions will stay at home tilling the fields and working in the country's industries. They have their problems no less than others, and it is well that one who knows them so intimately is to advise the Government how to meet those problems. "

All who are conversant with the history of our Race in this country know that there are, and likely will be problems arising out of the presence of white and colored soldiers in National Army cantonments and in National Guard camps, aside from many other delicate matters which have, and will, come up during the progress of the war, involving re-

lationships between the races. It is highly desirable that all these matters shall be equitably adjusted with the minimum of friction in order to produce the maximum of efficiency to the end that all groups of Americans may work together in harmony and present a solid front to a dangerous and united foreign foe.

I have undertaken the work delegated to me in the same spirit in which it was offered, but I am not unmindful of the fact that the Secretary of War has not sought to honor an individual but to recognize the just claims of a Race which constitutes an important unit of this great American nation. Therefore, acting in this representative capacity, it is highly essential and earnestly desired that I have behind me the loyal and patriotic support of the thoughtful men and women of our Race, and I shall value and appreciate at all times their counsel and suggestions. ~~with reference to any and all matters affecting the interests of the colored soldiers and citizens during the period of the present war.~~

Since entering upon my duties here in Washington I have been sent on special missions to various cantonments where colored troops are quartered, and have had the honor of representing the Secretary of War at the closing of the Reserve Officers Training Camp, AT FORT DES MOINES, IOWA which occurred Oct.15,1917. It was at this training camp that 1250 young colored men, hailing from the best schools and colleges of Our Country, and from the four regiments of the Regular Army, went through a course of severe training under the direction of Brigadier-General Ballou, commanding officer, and his corps of experienced and efficient instructors. More than 600 of the 1250 have received commissions as officers in the United States Army, including more than 100 Captains, more than 300 First Lieutenants, and more than 200 Second Lieutenants. These men represent the fruit and flower of a [redacted] loyal Race, and we may rest assured that they, and the men of our Race whom they are to command, will quit themselves like men and will uphold the honored traditions of ~~[illegible]~~ colored soldiers who have gallantly fought in every war of ~~our~~ the Nation's history.

Under the present plan and policy of the Secretary of War, a full fighting Division of 30,000 men of our Race will constitute the Seventeenth Division which will be detailed for service in France under General Pershing. I have received ample assurances that members of our Race are eager to serve our Government in the various branches of military service, including the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, the Red Cross and Nurse Service and that nothing would give them greater pleasure than to have as large a representation in these various activities as the Secretary of War may, in his wisdom, find practicable to accord to them.

Released May 20, 1918.

300

GENERAL BALLOU CONVICTS THEATER MANAGER.

The General Says His Bulletin Was One of Advice, Designed to Prevent Racial Friction, and Had Nothing to Do With Any Policy of Segregation.

CAMP FUNSTON, Kansas, May 15.---It transpires that while Major-General C. C. Ballou, of the 92d Division, was addressing the men under him through Bulletin No. 55, he was at the same time pressing the prosecution of the theatrical manager who had discriminated against a sergeant of the Division.

The prosecution of the manager of the Wareham Theater for discrimination on account of color, instigated at General Ballou's request, was, after being twice continued, tried in Police Court at Manhattan, Kansas, a few days ago, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant and the imposition of a fine of $10.00 and costs. It is generally assumed that the conviction of the theatrical manager will serve to prevent a repetition of the offense, and will deter other theater owners and managers from making discrimination on account of color. General Ballou followed the same course here as he did at the Officers' Training School at Des Moines, Iowa, last summer, namely: while admonishing his men to refrain from precipitating racial disturbances, to prosecute those who should discriminate against his men.

GEN. BALLOU WRITES MR. SCOTT.

The following letter, addressed to Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, although dated April 22, 1918, has just been made public, since the prosecution and conviction of the offending theater manager. A letter, similar in character, has also been written to the Editor of The Crisis, New York. The letter to Mr. Scott follows:—

HEADQUARTERS 92d DIVISION, CAMP FUNSTON, KANSAS,
April 2[illegible], 1918.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Scott:--

I have your request that I make a brief statement relative to Bulletin No. 35, these Headquarters. There seems to be no good reason why I should not do so.

Here are the preliminary facts:

A soldier of this Division got into trouble with a theater manager at Manhattan and reported it to me. I at once ordered an investigation, placed the facts before the Division Judge Advocate and was informed by him that the theater manager had violated the law. I then put the case in the hands of the United States Attorney and requested the prosecution of the theater manager. The case was set for April 22d. I then issued Bulletin No. 35, which, in brief, is counsel to my soldiers to avoid race troubles. This Bulletin was given out to the colored press of the country, accompanied by an entirely misleading letter that not only completely suppressed all mention of any prosecution of the theater manager, but directly and falsely conveyed the impression to editors and readers that I had not done so. The most prejudiced person will, I think, at once see that this was a malicious attempt to stir up race feeling by misrepresentation.

Good Order & Military Discipline Foundation Stones

The character of Bulletin No. 35 was that of advice, as already stated. This advice was ordered published to the Division. It had nothing to do with any policy of segregation, or with any policy outside of the military establishments. Its purpose was to prevent race friction, with the attendant prejudice to good order and military discipline. Good order and military discipline are the foundation stones of the military service. They are indispensable. Nothing connected with the service of the colored troops has ever been so threatening to good order and discipline as race troubles have been, and it is well-known that our enemies have sought to profit by this fact ever since there was a prospect of war. No stone has been left unturned. There have always been foes of our country ready to aggravate the grievances of the colored people on the one hand and to stir up the whites on the other. It was no ~~[illegible]~~ more coincident that the East St. Louis atrocities occurred in a city filled largely with German sympathizers.

There is little doubt that the same influence egged on both whites and blacks at Houston. Most troubles have small beginnings. At Houston they grew from the fact of colored soldiers entering cars reserved for whites, and other similar matters. Great wrongs were eventually committed on both sides, culminating in the killing of a score or more of white people and the hanging of thirteen Negroes. In the midst of all the feeling and excitement caused by the East St. Louis and Houston troubles, the colored officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines won golden approbation all over the United States, made thousands of friends for the colored race and achieved a glorious success. It did all of this by following precisely the advice that was reported to the 92d Division in Bulletin No. 35.

"By their fruits ye shall know them" (x)

Our enemies do not wish the United States to have its military power

increased by colored soldiers, and they stand ready to add fuel to every race discord in order to embarrass our country as much as possible in this war. Is it any wonder then, in view of what the enemy has accomplished in the past and is seeking to accomplish again, that the Commander of the colored Division seeks to nip troubles in the bud, and while prosecuting white men for their offences against his soldiers, urges the soldiers to do their part to keep the peace and promote harmony?

I have shown that my position and action were deliberately and maliciously misrepresented to the colored people by the suppression of the news of my prompt ptosecution of the theater manager , and by falsely conveying the impression that I had taken no such action. The entire letter that accompanied Bulletin No. 35 to the press of the colored people was a misrepresentation of my attitude and of the facts in the case, and no fair-minded person, when the facts are known, as stated above, can fail to see the work of an enemy—an enemy of our country and an even greater enemy to the colored race. Is the colored race going to "fall" to such schemes? I think not. I think they will contrast the work of the trouble-maker with the solid achievements of the colored officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines and of the 92d Division, and consider thoughtfully the words—"By their fruit ye shall know them."

Sincerely,

C. C. BALLOU,

Major-General,
Commanding 92d Division.

THE NEGRO'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PRESENT WAR.

Under the first draft, made in pursuance of the Selective Service Law, there are 737,628 colored registrants, or nearly 8 per cent of the total registration of 9,[illegible],[illegible], and of these 737,628 colored registrants nearly 100,000 have been called into camp for active military service. About 1,000 Negro officers have been commissioned in the National Army as Captains and First and Second Lieutenants, with approximately 250 colored medical officers in the Medical and Dental Reserve Corps. The 92nd and 93rd Divisions, each comprising about 30,000 Negro soldiers, and commanded by Major General C. C. Ballou and Brigadier-General Roy Hoffman respectively, will include practically all branches of military service, including Infantry, Engineer and Field Artillery regiments, Signal Corps (radio or wireless telegraphers, etc.,) Hospital and Ambulance Corps, Medical Corps, Service Battalions, etc. In addition to the large number of Negro soldiers in the National Army, the Race has for years been creditably represented in the Regular Army of the United States by the famous Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry regiments.

Negroes are now represented in practically every branch of military service, including Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Signal Corps (Radio and Telegraph operators) Medical Reserve Corps, 317th Engineer Regiment at Camp Sherman, Ohio is composed entirely of colored men skilled in the engineering trades, ~~Y. M. C. A. War Work, etc.~~

Also are they engaged in many other forms of patriotic activity: Red Cross work, Y. M. C. A. War Work, liberally purchasing Liberty Loan Bonds (as the Secretary of War has testified in a most complimentary way), War Thrift stamps; hundred of them are making patriotic speeches; Negro Press and Pulpit have proved unceasingly and actively loyal - give newspaper space, their time and talents in promoting the general welfare and common defense of our Country in this national emergency, etc. Mosaic Templars of America, Headquarters Little Rock, Ark. (one Negro fraternal organization alone) subscribed for $50,000 Liberty Loan Bonds. Farmers Improvement Bank of Waco, Texas, and many other Negro business and fraternal organizations have demonstrated in unquestioned ways their practical patriotism.

Numbers of colored men from America are now in military service abroad (not practicale to state the exact number)

The above are just a few of the facts - many other instances or evidences of the Negro's patriotism will readily occur to you.

Sel Draft = Particular
War Under Work

Mr. McPherson

United States Food Administration

Negro Press Section - - - Educational Division

How the Negro Can Help Make Food Win the War

We can not remain a free people—we do not deserve to be free—unless in all things we stand by our Government together with all free people who are fighting to make the world safe for democracy

Washington

April, 1918

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR.

In a little country, there lived, 2,400 years ago, a peaceable people. These people had been living as tribes, but the spirit of brotherly love was growing, and so they were learning to live in towns, villages, or cities. It was in this country where the idea of the freedom of man first began to develop. It was here that democracy, or the government of the people, by the people, and for the people was born.

The liberty-loving people of this little country in times of peace were as separate peoples, having all the antagonisms, hatreds, and jealousies of the separate cities, but when an army from a great kingdom was sent against them, they were one in the defense of their homes against the invader who wished to rule them as his subjects.

My friends, ancient Greece had the first opportunity of making the ancient world safe for democracy. The idea of democracy then was in its infancy, and was found only in cities. Now democracy has grown to embrace nations, as we find democracy in the United States, France, and other lands. The people of ancient Greece made every sacrifice which it is possible for a people to make to protect the little bit of democracy which they had at that time, so that it might grow, and our present world powers are under obligation to the people of ancient Greece for protecting democracy that it might grow to what it is to-day. Man has been making and is still trying to make democracy better and better, stronger and stronger.

GERMANY SEEKS TO BE MASTER.

Germany, while enjoying all the confidence and good will of the peoples of the earth, has been using all its scientific knowledge to find a way and to be prepared that it might rule the nations of the earth. Germany has tried to make her task of conquest easy by every way she can and especially by breaking whatever bonds of union there are in a nation. For instance, in this country the German Government has created with more or less success a bad feeling between the different classes of people by lies well told. The stories which you heard last year that our Government was going to take your canned fruit or your money from the banks are evidences of this. These statements were circulated that you might lose confidence in your country. We may quarrel among ourselves, but like the case of the peacemaker who takes part in the quarrel between husband and wife, we will both jump on the third party, and so

those who tried to make the Negro disloyal found that the Negro could not be persuaded to do anything against his country. The whole civilized world, the small nations and the big nations, have put aside all their differences and have united with but one thought and purpose—to make the world safe for democracy.

The German Government believes that all people should be governed according to laws made by man and that the Germans are the people to make these laws. The nations fighting Germany believe that people should be governed by laws of right and justice—the laws of God and of men of high ideals. This is a world religious war, to settle for all time whether man shall be governed by the law that might is right or by the law of justice, freedom, and equality.

Does the Kaiser believe in our God? No. If the Kaiser believed in God he would not destroy the large churches of Europe, the first thing at which the Germans aim their big guns. Can the Kaiser love God and at the same time murder defenseless men, women, and children, or seek by lies to make one class of people hate another? Can the Kaiser associate with and be on friendly terms with a nation like the Turks, who have killed Christians by the thousands, and still love God?

No; the Kaiser's god is not our God of perfect love, justice, and perfect goodness. A nation that will go back on its solemn oath or treaty has not only broken one of God's commandments, but has deservedly lost the confidence of other nations. It is the duty of law-abiding citizens to combine and make their towns and country free from the lawless; likewise it is the duty of the civilized world to combine to make the world safe from a lawless nation, so that the world will be safe for nations which wish to govern themselves, or to make the world safe for democracy. Shall the world be governed by Germany, or shall all nations be free to improve their governments, as they have been doing now for over 3,000 years?

ALL FREEMEN FIGHT GERMANY.

The civilized nations, with the United States, have come forward and have pledged all they have to save their people from being made the slaves of the German Government. Some of these nations have been destroyed and their people are being starved; others have found that what they took once to be a friend is now a foe. Not a nation has complained at the sacrifice it made. Each person in the nation stands behind his Government and does not complain. Many of you have known or heard something of slavery, but bad as slavery was in this country, it was not half so terrible and horrible as the slavery of the millions of the conquered people of Europe who to-day are being subdued by starvation.

You can not all be soldiers and fight for the cause of humanity or the freedom of the world, but there is one thing that you all can do, and that is so to eat that *food will win the war.* In this free country your duty to your Government is never a hardship. The young men in the trenches have that consecrated look on their faces, because it is a fine thing to be an American soldier, and they know that he who gives his life for humanity shall receive it again in dying for a righteous cause. All Americans have just one purpose now in life, and that is to free this earth from a Government like that of Germany, for so long as the present German Government exists no nation is safe. So, when the United States pledges all that it holds dear to win this war, you can be sure the German Government will be conquered, that liberty and freedom shall be safe not only in the United States, but in all lands.

SACRIFICES WITHOUT MURMURING.

When Germany started this war and began her march through Belgium, that little nation knew that it could not keep Germany out. It is to bleeding Belgium that a grateful world will always bow its head in honor, because Belgium sacrificed everything freely and willingly, trying to do the impossible, that other nations might get ready to fight for democracy. Think of the price Belgium has paid, and still she does not complain. With a devout heart the Belgians are doing all they can do to win the war. So, to-day, while the Belgians are without a home on earth, they live enshrined in the hearts of men. This is what bleeding Belgium did, that the world shall be safe for democracy.

Look at heroic France, on whose soil the war is being fought and all of whose sons are in the trenches, except a few in shops and factories. The men of France do not wait for drafts, or go before exemption boards; they take up their rifles and go to the trenches. Almost every home in France has lost a dear one. The women of the world look to France's beautiful women for the fashions and the French women have set the fashion in heroic sacrifice. The women of France do all the agricultural work of France, even hitching themselves to plows! Any woman who objects to eating corn bread instead of wheat bread in these war times should be reminded of what the women of France have done and are doing for us all.

France met the hordes of Germany on the fields of France and held them in check until dogged England could come and help. The women of England are doing or learning to do all the work done by men in the trades, in the railway service, and in agricultural pursuits, thus making it possible for the men to take their places in the trenches that they might fight to protect civilization. Any man in

England who is able to be a soldier or who is not doing all he can to help win the war is treated as an outcast by the women of England.

The United States, realizing that the freedom and liberty of this country would not be safe with the German Government as it now is, put aside its tasks of peace and is helping to fight for the world safety of democracy.

HOW ALL CAN HELP.

The United States must send food to feed our soldiers and our associates in the war. If not, they can not fight.

This is what the nations of the earth are doing and it is what is behind the signs "FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR." When you are asked to eat little or no wheat, meat, fats, and sugar, it is a very small sacrifice for you to make, but it is nothing as compared to the sacrifices which the young man makes when his Government calls him from his pleasant home to the plain living in the camp that he may be prepared to offer his life to keep us at home free from the slavery of the German Government.

You who remain at home are not asked to go hungry; far from it; but you are asked to eat corn meal and other substitutes instead of wheat; to eat plenty of beans, fish, game, and birds, instead of beef and pork. We are also urged to use more sweet vegetables, sweet fruits, and long sweetening, and to use less sugar. This is no hardship at all when compared to what our soldiers have to face when they cross the ocean to fight in the trenches, or to what the old and infirm, the women and children behind the lines are bearing.

Remember, we are saving for those people behind the lines just as much as for the boys who have taken up arms. We must keep those old men, those women, those girls and boys from feeling the pinch of hunger. Not only must we do this as an act of humanity, of love, and as a duty; we must do it if we expect the men in the trenches to maintain their fight. No matter how well they were fed, their moral strength would be weakened if they knew that the dear ones behind them were in want and suffering. Unless we can maintain the food stores of those allied peoples, their men can not maintain the strength of their fight against our common foe. If our food exports fail, the civilian populace of our war associates will suffer deprivation—and the war must be lost.

When you hear news of your son, brother, or sweetheart being killed, tears will not atone for your neglect; your guilty and aching hearts will condemn you for not doing all you could to bring victory to our cause. Yes, *food will win the war*, and these young men in the trenches are doing their bit, yes, their utmost, to defend you and

the world. They expect that you at home will do your duty to make the world safe for these young folks.

There are two classes of people in this country—loyal and disloyal—friend and foe. He who fails to do all he can do to help win this war is not for us but against us, and should be treated as an enemy. This war is being fought in a righteous cause. We fight and die that the nations may make their laws in harmony with the Divine laws and in harmony with all things opposed to the things a God-loving people hold dear. Man can only be free and happy in a country governed by laws made in accordance with the laws of God.

It is important that at the table you do your bit, but of far greater importance than he who eats is he who produces the food that we may place it on the table. The one great cry now is for men and women everywhere to help make FOOD WIN THE WAR. By making *food win the war* you render a sacred service and you make an offering to Him who rules the world, because this war is being fought in the interest of peace and happiness for all nations.

EVEN THE LEAST OF THESE.

Graduating or commencement time should be gay, happy, and hopeful, full of music and laughter; but lest we forget that we have a victory to win that the world shall be free, we come at this time to draw aside the curtain that the children may get a glimpse of what is behind the sign, "FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR."

The closing of the school is the beginning of life's struggles for the graduates, when they commence their life work in the world. To the young the world is smiling, happy, and they see only the bright side of life. We older ones have lived long enough to know the world as it is. What of the world to-day?

These are times of blood and tears, and the United States and the civilized world have pledged their all that these young people may live and be free to make the world better. My dear young friends, do not be discouraged because of the dark clouds in the sky of the world's civilization, for the sun is shining and will shine again after we shall have rolled the clouds away. Children, you need not stop building your air castles or dreaming dreams of the future; but for us older folks, we have but one supreme duty at this time to perform, and that is to win the war. Children, do not be discouraged or frightened by the bugaboo nation. The strong nations are fighting to protect the weak, to make the world safe for democracy. We will protect you, our children, whose future will be in the hands of the men of to-morrow, and the men of to-morrow are the children of to-day.

You are being told to select one food instead of another—that is, to use corn meal instead of wheat; to eat beans, fish, poultry, and eggs instead of meat, and to use less fats and sugar. Each food to be used in the place of wheat, meats, fats, and sugar is selected for the good it will do your body—to keep you well and give you strength to work. Some foods will give more strength for the body than others. In selecting foods you must do so according to the work you do—one kind of food for inside work and another for outside work; one food for easy work and another for hard work. In the same way you chose your school because you had a purpose in the world, and you have prepared yourselves for service to yourselves and to the world. It was with good sense that your parents or guardians selected a school and studies which are the foundations for all other work. That school which makes it possible for you to be sure of making a living is of first importance, and then, on this and with it, build such an education as will make you able to be of service to your country as an American citizen. Let your hands be your servant and your brain be your master. If your school has made it possible for you to make a living and has placed in your soul the duty of a citizen; and if you can see in any service, no matter how menial that service may be, if it will help to make your country and the world better, then you are one of those individuals on whom the success of the world depends.

My dear young folks, we want you to dream and work, but we older folks realize that we can not have a free nation without sacrifice of all kinds, from using cornmeal instead of wheat, and the using of fish, poultry, and eggs instead of meat; to the young men who give their lives in the trenches.

God has a hand in the affairs of men, and He has given us a large opportunity to help in the winning of the war. Labor on the farm will help to make FOOD WIN THE WAR, and your service in the kitchen can be patriotic. You can so cook that *food will win the war*, and to those at the table, they can do much by eating so that *food will win the war.* You can handle food in such a way that you will be serving God by defeating those who place the law of man above the divine laws and those whose hands are red with the blood of Christians.

EAT TO LIVE.

Now, my final word to you is that you make *food win the war* by eating the proper kind of food, so that you will have your health and be able to do your work. We mean that you are not to be hungry, for we have a victory to win, and hungry men can not win victories. Do not eat any wheat until the new wheat comes in. The

wheat is needed to help win the war. Eat plenty of fish, vegetables, and fruits. Save all of the things most needed by our fighting men and those who are supporting them across the sea.

We have a sweet tooth, all of us, and so, my friends, do not use any more sugar than is necessary, but rather use as little as possible, using more sweet fruits, sweet vegetables, and long sweetening, so that the sugar which our soldiers need can be sent to them. In cooking, the corn sirup can be used, and so as we do without sugar, which is a food, we are helping to win the war. We are poor, it is true, yet at the same time we waste food. My friends, he who wastes food, which will win the war, is just as much an enemy to his country as are the Germans in the trenches.

If I had the time I could show you how the use of more wheat, meat, fats, and sugar than you need is causing our soldiers to lose their lives. It is almost equal to murder for us not to make *food win the war.* We are proud to be American citizens, and we live up to American ideals, which have always been as high as the blue sky. The nation, under Washington, the Father of His Country, made it possible for us as a nation to be free. Again, the nation gave up its best blood that all men in that nation should be free, and made it possible (to use the words of the lamented President Lincoln) "that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." Again, under President Wilson, we are in the ranks and have told the world that we fight that the nations of the earth shall have freedom or that the world shall be safe for democracy. Let us stand and take this oath with our President:

"On the anniversary of America's entry into the great war I affirm my undivided loyalty to the cause for which we fight; the cause of justice and human liberty. I gladly lay upon the altar of the nation's need my material possessions, my bodily strength and my mental powers, to serve and to save America and those ideals for which it stands, and to keep the Stars and Stripes on high with honor. I pledge my hand, my heart, and my life."

Let us sing "AMERICA."

Last song to be "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

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Address of Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Special Assistant to the Secretary of War,
delivered to an assembly of colored farmers
and truckers at St. Denis, Maryland, on
Sunday afternoon, March 24, 1918.

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Fellow Citizens and Fellow Farmers:

I think I might have this privilege of so addressing you, since, as a citizen I am endeavoring to serve my Country as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War in the National Capital, and, as a quasi-farmer (or at least as one deeply interested in the important industry of agriculture) I am, as Secretary of Tuskegee Institute intimately connected with the operation of one of the biggest farms conducted by Negroes in any part of this country or the civilized world. Our farm at Tuskegee comprises _____ acres of land and the products of that farm include_____

_____

_____

We also raise considerable live stock upon our farm at Tuskegee, including _____cows, _____hogs, _____chickens_____

_____

So, you see, I am not altogether out of place in addressing such a splendid body of hard-working and successful farmers and truckers as those whom I have the honor of greeting this afternoon.

But I have come over here today, in response to the very kind invitation of Mr. George M. Patterson, Secretary of the Patapsco Negro Business League, Mr. C. C. Fitzgerald and other gentlemen in this gathering, for the purpose of having a heart-to-heart, plain, practical talk with you concerning what steps can be taken, under the present trying conditions that affect you farmers and truckers, to maintain and increase if possible the production of foodstuffs and

to see in what measure we can cooperate toward helping Our Country win the present war.

It a recognized fact that the American farmers have resting upon their shoulders a tremendous responsibility, and that their industry which is always a vitally important one, even under normal conditions, has, by reason of the present war and the abnormal conditions growing out of the war, become the most essential factor in the pending worldwide conflict. Equally important, if not more important than the production of guns, and powder and other munitions and materials of war, is this great matter of food production. Well has it been said that FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR, for if the armies of the allies can only be furnished with the necessary food to meet the needs of the soldiers, as well as the civilian population, it will only be a question of time when the combined strength of England, France, Italy plus the unlimited resources of our own great Republic will be able to bring the waning house of the Hohenzollerns, the war-worn Austrians, and the unspeakable Turk to terms.

But is is rightly assumed that we have a task upon our hands that will call for the unflinching loyalty and self-sacrificing patriotism of every man, woman and child in America - especially the American farmer. To give you some idea of the magnitude of our nation's problem:

(See next page)

Mr Swift said in hurt!

(XX)

(Insert)

5

Along with the increased demand for the things which are produced upon the farms, has unfortunately come a shortage of labor available for carrying on the work of the farms, due to the fact that a number of farmers and farm hands ~~xxxx~~ within draft age, have been called to the colors and hundreds and thousands of them are now in camp or across the seas in active military service, with many more yet liable to be called.

Serious attention has been given to this important phase of the farming question, and it may be of interest for me to announce, unofficially, that, in order to relieve the shortage of labor during the coming or present farming season, an order will soon be issued by the proper officials in Washington - granting permission for all bona fide farmers and farm hands who have been caught in the draft and who have been called into the various ~~xxxxxxxx~~ army camps and cantonments, to RETURN to their several farms or places of former employment and work upon the farms during the coming season, and so long as they are engaged in farming operations during the coming season, they will be exempted from ~~milix~~ performing military duty. This, I trust, will afford some direct, immediate relief to you farmers and truckers of Baltimore county and vicinity.

ESSENTIALS TO VICTORY:

In order for Our Country to win the present war, we must have: (among other things):

1. An adequate Army and Navy
2. Food, clothing, shelter for our fighting forces, as well as for the civilian population who are engaged in the various industries and patriotic activities that are backing up our fighting forces.
3. Proper care of the sick and wounded.
4. Horses and motors, with equipment, including hay, grain, feed and fuel.
5. Priority use of railroads for military purposes.
6. Ships and convoys to carry the American army to France or across the seas.

The farmer is a direct factor in these six primary essentials, and this class of toilers are to be commended for the splendid ~~park and patrio~~ effort they are making to discharge, to the full, their patriotic duty.

BRIGHTENING UP THE RURAL SOUTH

BY

Emmett J. Scott, Secretary, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

One of the knotty problems which constantly absorved the thought of the late Booker Washington was that of making the colored man content on the farm and in the South. He was anxious to see "the man on the land" surrounded by comforts, conveniences and a certain air of plenty, like the man in the city. The great agency which in his mind would lead to this would be a roomy, well-equipped rural school; one which would teach the rural children how to farm on a scientific basis, and above all, how to live; to raise flowers, gardens, stock, and teach the girls and women to care for the home and the health of the family.

Somehow he made known this wish of his heart to Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, a Trustee of his famous school. Mr. Rosenwald put at his disposal an initial fund of $30,000, odd to aid in giving the colored people rural schools of several rooms, well lighted, ventilated and equipped. The fund was to allow a given community dollar for dollar up to three hundred dollars. The economic stir which this fund set agog, the community factions united, the touching struggles and the results gained by merely having the schools in the community, form a brilliant chapter in rural education in the South.

Mary Johnson Wins Her Battle.

About ten miles from Tuskegee Institute is a town named Notasulga. Just out of the town the colored people were seeking to put up a school building. Denominational quarrel wedged itself in here over the choosing of the site, as to whether the school should be near the Baptist church or near the Methodist church. The dogged persistence of one woman, of Mary Johnson, past fifty, who scarce can write her name, finally brought this school into being. Not only the regular factions, to be found in such communities, but the teacher himself opposed the idea of a new school. He had to be peacefully got rid of. This took a process of years. Then Mrs. Johnson organized a Five-Cent Club among the community children. She was ingenious enough to

know that the children could make the parents put aside questions of creed. They elected a treasurer and started to save. Never having had any experience in building anything, she and her people thought when they had accumulated $45.00 they were ready to put up the structure. They sent the treasurer, a young man, to the bank to get the money.

"Lawd, he don' went by de bank and we ain't seed him since," said Mary Johnson.

Not a whit discouraged, this woman next organized the women and began to make and sell sweet potato custards, each furnishing the ingredients for cooking. She stood on street corners and in lanes and sold and begged from early in the morning till late at night. Again they started to build. They bought the lumber and put it on the spot. The old quarrel over the location of the school, the hauling of lumber, and the planting of crops caused the lumber to be left on the ground six years. It rotted, of course.

Again Mary Johnson went on her mission. One Monday afternoon when the winds were howling cold without she sat down and began to rock and sigh.

"What's to matter with you, Ma?", asked her daughter.

"Honey, I'm thinking 'bout dose pore chillun up yonder in dat ole school. No floor in dat house, and it full of cracks. Dey'll ketch dey death."

Her daughter advised this time appealing to Tuskegee. This she did. She got the promise of aid from the Rosenwald Fund. Again she started out. She herself acted in several so-called "plays," supervised others, begged, coaxed, scolded. She gave her husband no rest. When the building was begun, she would go there nearly every day and hand up lumber, toss shingles, move rubbish. Her enthusiasm attracted the principal of the Notasulga white school, who came several times to her entertainments, bringing his pupils and his friends. By the aid of the Rosenwald Fund she built the school, and to use her own words, "Honey, I'm ready to die any time now."

Smith Station.

The school at Smith Station was a two-story building with cracks on the sides and in the roof. The children recited down-stairs and studied up-stairs. The

stove-pipe from down-stairs came out through the side of the building. The smoke went into the upper story through the cracks, filling the pupils' eyes and lungs, creating a bedlam of coughing, sneezing, red-eyed children, a scene thoroughly laughable, if it were not so tragic. Community faction, unwillingness to comply with the state laws, held these children in this worse than prison. The Rosenwald agent, sent out by Dr. Washington - his son, Booker Washington, Jr., by the way, who is helping in this important work - allayed their mistrust of the state and settled the factional difficulties. A handsome two-room building with sanitary outhouses stands now in its stead.

The Story of Akron.

Hale County, Alabama, is not yet famous for schools, neither in number nor in quality. Even the county seat, the most considerable town in the county, but recently floated bonds to build a white school. In this it left the Negro out, the black people having to buy their own land even, and bear all the expense of building - save the help from Rosenwald Fund. The rural school agent went into the village of Akron, Hale County, assembled the colored people, and began to urge the building of a school.

"Times are hard," "The war is on," "No money," "Crops are poor," "Cotton has fallen," were some of the excuses with which various persons in the audience began to meet the organizer. Finally there was a sort of hush. An old lady, the oldest in the community,- she was in her eighties - arose, leaning on her walking stick.

"Y'all know," she murmured, "I git nothing. Can't hardly git 'nough to keep soul and body together. But ef dare is somebody willing to give dat much money (The Rosenwald Fund) I'll give a dollar towards raisin' ourn."

The next day she got hold of ingredients somewhere, baked cakes, and with her basket on her arm, hobbled forth to peddle cakes to raise her dollar. In her rounds she encountered the banker of the town, who, overcome by the spectacle of this old woman's endeavor - a true story - left his work and sought out the agent.

"Look here," said he, "If that old woman can give a dollar in that way, what ought the rest of us to do?"

It took but a few month to put up the Akron school.

Two hundred Negro communities are now enjoying new schools as the result of Mr. Rosenwald's offer. Each village had its struggle; its problems to solve before it could even proceed to raise funds for the building. In addition to the New Schools funds were allowed for repairs and additions. This again brought out peculiar problems and in the end brightened the life of the people.

The school at Bethel Grove, Macon County, Alabama, was a one-room structure. Through the influence and the inspiration of the Rosenwald Fund it is now a five-room building. It has two big class rooms which can be turned into a big assembly room for community meetings and into industrial rooms for making erasers, book cases, desks, shuck mats and pine needle baskets which the children make. The teacher lives in the schoolhouse. In her kitchen the girls are taught to cook; in the dining room they are taught to serve; in the bedroom to care for the home.

In slavery days, and immediately after,—yes, perhaps today in some spots,—the mother who worked in the field took her babe along, set him down in the shade, tied one end of a twine string around a slice of raw fat pork and the other end around the baby's big toe. She then put the meat in the baby's mouth and went to her plow or her hoe. If the baby got the meet too far down its throat it would kick, which of course would yank it immediately out again, thus saving the baby from choking - saving also the meat and pacifier. The school at Bethel Grove has a different method. Whenever and wherever a mother wants to go, she understands that her babe can be sent to the school. If school is in session, and there is no little sister or brother to look after the little fellow, the children in school take turns in caring for it. If school is not in session, the teacher herself turns it loose on the porch or in the school - room and becomes responsible for its protection. Most often the older sister or brother sets the baby in a soap box, ties a cord to the box and draws the baby up, sled-fashion, to the school. Here he stays and is well cared for until the mother's return from the field, or from town. Thus we have in this Rosenwald school probably the first rural school day nursery in the South. Bethel Grove as a school comes near to its scriptural significance - the House of God.

Macedonia.

For ten years or more there stood about six miles from the town of Tuskegee, two rival buildings, a church and a lodge tabernacle; each structure vied with the other in decay to see which would fall first. They also rivaled each other in keeping the people divided, in keeping money away for the school. Even the Rosenwald offer for repairs wasted around here two years before peace was declared. Then it was all really beautiful. The church threw its help to the school, giving up its claim for the time. The lodge surrendered the building and land. The old, two-story lodge tabernacle is now a schoolhouse downstairs and a teachers' home upstairs.

The whole school story here bristles with interest. The teacher has been here twenty years. She is said to have been the first person to register in Booker T. Washington's school, and of course one of the first taught by him in Alabama. She has taught here in sheds and shacks, in deserted buildings. It was she who might have perverted the saying, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry" to "Trust in God and keep your fire bucket full," for many times a day in one or two of the old structures she and her pupils would have to rush out to extinguish the flames on the roof of these old buildings. At times she boarded at home in the town of Tuskegee, walking six miles each way to and from work.

Akron, Smith Station, Notasulga, Bethel Grove, Macedonia are all but types of what has happened wherever a Rosenwald School Building has made its way, either as a new structure or by repairs.

Stories of struggle and of conquest are interesting; but what is the real significance of the schools to the communities? What are they, first of all, doing as schools? Do they merely stand as monuments of peace? The teachers and county superintendents of education themselves shall answer. One teacher from Hale County writes: "Our school building is already offering a splendid meeting place for social gatherings. It has done much to improve the sanitary conditions of our community, and, too, the ample provision for industrial work afforded by our kitchen and work room, has given new meaning to our literary branches. Not only have pupils been able to do better work,

but the teachers have done far more effective work than formerly."

Another from Strudwich, Alabama: "We have had less trouble in disciplining the 150 pupils that we have had this (1916) year, than the 80 which we have formerly enrolled. The opportunity afforded for doing industrial work has so stimulated our pupils that their class standing has far surpassed any previous year.

"Many of the young men and women who had stopped school have re-entered and are doing excellent work. We have also conducted a night class for the older people.

"Our schoolroom is indeed a community center where all of our public meetings are held and the social contact afforded thereby is already having a wonderful tendency to enhance the rural life about us and to keep our bright young people on the farm."

Here is the way Miss Ellen McCulloch, one of Booker Washington's ~~first pupils~~ the early pupils, feels about the improved condition of her rural school: "The boys and girls take much pride in keeping the school building and grounds clean all the time. Since we have our new building the children come to school earlier to get a chance to do some of their work upstairs before school time. They come to school dressed better. When they come to school untidy, one of the monitors takes them upstairs in the work room and gets them "cleaned up", ready for school."

A Jeanes Fund supervisor, supported by the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation for Negro rural schools, speaking of schools like those at Bethel Grove and Macedonia in which the teacher lives, writes: "We have been able to teach more and better industrial work in these ten schools than has been taught in all the other twenty schools with no cottage and one classroom.

"Night schools and schools for adults have been made possible, as the teachers live in these homes at the schools and do not have to walk one, two and three miles after teaching eighty-five or one hundred children.

"I have heard many parent-scholars remark, 'I have never known what the teacher had to undergo until I started to school.*** I sho' can sympathize with our teacher now.*** I am going to do more to help the school'"

The white county superintendents and leaders are touched by the tremendous agency the Rosenwald Fund makes for community good. The following letters are interesting:

"I am impressed to say in regard to the Rosenwald school buildings that they have attracted attention throughout the state. These school buildings in my county are serving as an impetus to the white people to put up better school buildings. Every community, white or colored, wants just such a building. Since the Negroes are exerting themselves to meet the conditions upon which this money is given, the white people are becoming more sympathetic and are beginning to admire and appreciate their efforts more for better education.

(Signed) G. M. Barrett, Superintendent of Education, Chambers Co., Alabama."

"Referring to the Rosenwald schools, one result has been the spirit of cooperation between the races. Wherever the Negroes wanted to secure this assistance, leading white people have themselves made contributions either in cash, lumber or land, in order to enable them to secure help. A new school adequately equipped has been a stimulus to community pride, and a better spirit is evident in this community. The result has generally been to secure a longer school term and a more regular attendance of children.

(Signed) Jas. L. Sibley, Alabama State Rural School Agent."

By the assistance of the Rosenwald Fund, five model school houses have been constructed in Georgia for colored people during the past year, others in Arkansas, in North Carolina, in Mississippi, and so on. The counties in which these buildings have been constructed have been encouraged to provide better school buildings for both white and colored people.

Without the Rosenwald Fund, very few districts seek state aid. They have to raise too much money to build the kind of school the state demands. The fund is valuable in itself and also in getting money in circulation. Thus up to December 31, 1916, Mr. Rosenwald had given for Negro rural school building, promotion, and repair $51,784.39. This effected in money or equivalent the raising of $94.594.21 from the colored people, $43.231.00 from the state, and $10,239.00 from the white people, making the total called

~~for th~~

forth by the Rosenwald Fund 148.154.21. Set this over against the total, $61,784.39, given by Mr. Rosenwald and you have the fund gaining really on an investment a little more than 240 percent. that is 61.794.39 given by Mr. R. put with circulation 148.154.21, making Mr. R. money gain 241 (add

Just what percent. of good has been done in school discipline, teaching and making colored people happy, as pointed out by letters from the colored teachers, or developing a more cordial relationship between the two races, as pointed out by the white supervisors, cannot be set down. In one town a poor white man gave $5.00. In another, the white children and the colored children got together and began to compare notes on what they were studying at school. The Negro children had industrial work, the white children did not. In a few days the white parents were protesting for handicrafts and the like for their children. At another Rosenwald school the children cooked and served a dinner to state officers who went away thoroughly converted to Negro education. In another county the white farmers well nigh blacklisted a neighbor for putting up a Rosenwald school on his plantation. Now each farmer is clamoring for a schoolhouse on his "place."

In the midst of the great migration of the black man to the North, Southern people are beginning to ask, Why? They themselves have answered in their big dailies - in brief the want of better treatment for the Negro and for his children. Of the rural black people who choose to remain in the South, many will tell you that they are content because they have a good school for their children to attend, a friendlier understanding with their white neighbors, and a brighter outlook on life because of the Rosenwald rural school.

Finally, the hearts of the Southern colored people were gladdened afresh in November, 1916, when Mr. Rosenwald, having aided in the construction of 200 rural schools told Tuskegee to go ahead with a third 100 schools on the same terms!

(COPY)

Let us be thankful that we have a country worth fighting for. Let us be thankful that the great soul of America is rising not only to protect the rights of her own people, but also to join in the defense of liberty, justice and humanity throughout the world. Let us be thankful that all classes of our people, high and low, rich and poor, American born and foreign born, are forgetting selfish interests and joining together in patriotic service and sacrifice for this great cause. Let us be thankful that a new national spirit and common purpose is uniting the American people with mutual appreciation and confidence. Let us be thankful for the hope and promise of a better world to come, after the war.

America is fighting for you. The men and women of America stand ready to sacrifice everything, even life itself, in order that you, as you grow to manhood and womanhood, may enjoy the blessings of liberty and peace. And with America all of the other democracies of the earth are fighting for their children, fighting to overthrow the tyranny of might and bring in its place the rule of justice and right among all nations.

Let us honor our brave men who are answering their country's call. Let us be proud to do anything we can to help them win the war. Let us be thankful that we live in America with the great American Nation to protect us, and let us stand first, last and all the time for the American Government and the American Flag.

Mine Speech

~~There is considerable~~ misunderstanding with respect to the use of colored troops in France, and it may be wise for me to quote the Hon. Secretary of War in reference to this matter. In a recent letter to a distinguished member of the Negro race, he said:--

"The organization of our military forces in France required two kinds of troops; one, - technically combatant troops whose sole training and business is along traditional military lines, the other, - line of communication troops whose principal business is in the transport supply service, and generally in the maintenance of the Army at the front.

"Already there has been authorized a fighting unit of 30,000 colored men, including practically every branch of military service, who will constitute the 92d Division, to be detailed for duty in France under General Pershing. These men are being trained along traditional military lines.

"Of the additional 53,400 colored draftees, some will be identified with Service Battalions, and a large number of others will be identified with the various Depot Brigades. This latter class receive military training with rifles the same as regular troops, and must be able, whenever occasion demands, to lay down their working utensils and pick up their rifles, - as our Engineer troops have recently done in France when they went to the assistance of General Byng at the time of the German counter-attack.

"Many of the Deopt Brigade men, after they are trained, and as the need arises, will likely be assigned to those branches of the service where they can be of the greatest military value

"The line of communication troops are made up of both white and colored contingents. Men have been enlisted by the colunteer system for such regiments, and drafted men, both white and colored, have been asked to enlist in tese regiments, and where there were not enough enlistments they have been so assigned.

"The situation with regard to the colored men, as with white men, as that they are being formed into both combatant and line of communication troops. So far as I know, no complaints are being made by either white or colored draftees on the subject, and I do not seehow there could be."

Address of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War

Delivered at a Mass Meeting of the Citizens of the District of Columbia, at the Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., Monday evening, October 22, 1917, in honor of the newly commissioned officers of the U. S. Army who recently returned home, on two weeks furlough, from Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Washington, District of Columbia.—The newly appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, Hon. Emmett J. Scott, was the principal speaker at the Dunbar High School, Washington, a few days ago when the citizens of the District of Columbia welcomed home for a two weeks' furlough the one hundred or more young colored men of the District of Columbia who received Officers' Commissions at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Des Moines, Iowa, before they take up their duties at the various cantonments to which they have been assigned.

Mr. Scott took advantage of the opportunity to explain in some detail the reasons for the call to national service which had come to him from Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and at the same time something of the spirit which will characterize his efforts to serve his race, and his country in this hour of national emergency. As "a statement of plans and purposes," it will be read by colored Americans everywhere with interest and approval. He said:

Mr. Scott Speaks

It is an honor to be invited to speak here in the nation's capital at any time, but particularly upon an occasion of such importance as this, when you have gathered to pay homage to the young men of the District of Columbia, more than 100 strong, who have just returned from the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Des Moines, bearing their several commissions and who are to be, in a new and real sense, Knights Chevalier in the world conflict into which our country has been reluctantly drawn.

The Colored People Represent an Asset

I am here this evening, not only in acceptance of the very kind invitation of your executive committee, but also in obedience to the

orders of The Honorable, The Secretary of War, who desires that I represent him upon this occasion of commanding interest and peculiar significance. I bear his personal and official greeting to the members of our race here represented, and his best wishes to the men who are to go forth and battle for their country as militant representatives of a loyal, confident, proud, and expectant group of Americans.

The Secretary of War recognizes that if he can have the unqualified support of this group of Americans, he, in Our Country's defense, will have behind him an asset of appreciable value; on the other hand, he is equally desirous that we, as American citizens, shall have full and free opportunity to participate, as officers, as soldiers, and as loyal and self-sacrificing citizens, in this the greatest war of all the ages, and that now and hereafter we shall receive the rewards which justly follow upon services well rendered.

Opportunities Offered Colored People of Washington

Washington, the nation's capital! What a place it holds in our minds and in our hearts. Whether we live on the bleak shores of New England, or amid the orange-laden groves of California, whether we live in the North, the South, the East or the West, our hopes, our fears, all, are centered here.

This great city, now the Mecca of the world, in which are gathered some of the best representatives of our race from all the States of the Union, in contact with some of the best representatives of the white race in America —this great city where diplomats representing the great nations of the earth foregather —offers an opportunity for us to demonstrate our ability to take on all the arts and crafts of civilization and to measure up to the highest standards of citizenship.

Particularly in the matter of education you have here the privilege of receiving, under the most favorable circumstances, manual and vocational training on the one hand, and normal and collegiate training on the other—between which there cannot possibly be any rightful conflict. In this connection may I say that for more than twenty years I have had the privilege and pleasure of working at Tuskegee Institute, in the heart of the South, with men and women who had graduated from some of the best colleges and universities of the North and East, and with some of the graduates of M Street High School, of your local Normal School, and of Howard University, and we have happily discovered, after years of practical experience, that all kinds of education are highly essential and imperatively required for the fullest development of our race.

Along with your exceptional opportunities and privileges, you also have resting upon you consequent and serious duties and responsibilities. In proportion as you take advantage of your governmental, industrial, educational and commercial opportunities—in these respects you bear testimony to the fitness of our race to receive and to achieve civilization and to demonstrate to the world that we are entitled to the fullest and completest lib-

erty and freedom, for, after all, as Booker Washington so truly said, "Freedom is not a bequest but a conquest!"

Another reason why I am glad to join in this celebration commemorating the return of your young men from Fort Des Moines, is that we meet tonight in one of the most magnificent and splendidly equipped school buildings for the education of our youth in all the land. Fittingly does it bear the name of Dunbar, through whose writings and lyric poems breathes the spirit of a race that is struggling for the highest ideals.

Quite naturally, tonight, your minds are concerned with the particular mission which calls me to the national capital. You are doubtless interested to learn something of the nature and scope of my duties as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, and of the motive which has prompted that broad-minded American and distinguished official to call to his assistance one of our racial group to help him bear the heavy burden and the more effectively to discharge the responsibilities which press down upon his shoulders during this period of stress and storm. There are no hidden reasons for this call to national service.

The motive which actuated the Secretary of War in this matter is most clearly expressed by the Mobile News-Item, a Southern white newspaper, in an editorial which appeared in its issue of October 5th, 1917. With due apology for reading this article in your presence, because of the personal reference therein made, I venture to quote the following extract:

"The Negro Recognized"

"The appointment is a wise move and a wise selection. While the Government is co-ordinating all the interests of the country in the movement to win the war with Germany, it should not overlook the colored people. Thousands of them have been drafted and are being trained for duty in the trenches. They are to wear their country's uniform and represent their Country in the greatest conflict of all times. Millions will stay at home tilling the fields and working in the country's industries. They have their problems no less than others, and it is well that one who knows them so intimately is to advise the Government how to meet those problems."

With the unqualified endorsement and approval of Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, as well as of the members of the Board of Trustees of that institution, I have undertaken the work delegated to me in the same spirit in which it was offered, but I am not unmindful of the fact that the Secretary of War has not sought to honor an individual but to recognize the just claims of a race which constitutes an important unit of this great American nation. Therefore, acting in this representative capacity, it is highly essential and earnestly desired that I have behind me the loyal and patriotic support of the thoughtful men and women of our race, and I shall value and appreciate at all times their counsel and suggestions.

Thanks to the initiative of certain far-seeing and patriotic men of our race here in the District of Columbia, who took the leader-

ship in the movement—there was established at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, a military camp for the training of our young men in the modern arts of war. Twelve hundred and fifty of them, hailing from the best schools and colleges of our country and from the four colored regiments of the Regular Army, went through a course of severe training under the supervision and direction of Brigadier-General Ballou, commanding officer, and his corps of experienced and efficient instructors. More than 600 of the 1,250 have received commissions as officers in the United States Army, including more than 100 Captains, more than 300 First Lieutenants and 200 Second Lieutenants.

These men represent the fruit and flower of an ever-loyal race. They have been commissioned to go forth on a great and perilous adventure that may lead them, and the men of our race whom they are to command, to the trenches and war-swept plains of France—to those regions where, at night, "the troubled earth between the lines is carpeted with pain" —to those regions "where Death rides whistling in every wind, and where the very mists are charged with awful torment."

The Patriotism of the Negro Not on Trial

But we are confident that wherever they serve, they will quit themselves like men in valiant defense of Our Country's flag, and will bear in mind that they have in their keeping the good name of a race whose status before the bar of public opinion will largely be determined by the manner in which they conduct themselves individually as well as collectively. They will remember that they are on trial. Thank God they are not on trial so far as their patriotism, or the patriotism of their race, is concerned, for on an hundred battlefields, from Boston Common to Carrizal, the colored people have proved their patriotism and their willingness to make the supreme sacrifice for justice, for fair play, for Liberty! It will be for them to prove that men of our race, when led by competent, efficient and fearless men of the same race, are not afraid to do, to dare, and to die!

Under the present plan and policy of the Secretary of War, a full fighting Division of 30,000 men of our race will constitute the Seventeenth Division which will be detailed for service in France under General Pershing. They will take their place side by side with the legions who represent our Allies. And we may rest assured that they will effectively serve their country and will uphold the honored traditions of the soldiers of our race who have gallantly fought in every war of our Nation's history.

There are in the United States ten million members of our Race. We have shown allegiance to no other country other than the United States. We are, in a peculiar and noble sense, the children of a united and invincible republic. We possess a patriotism which has always risen above wrongs and injustices —manfully and loyally do we serve as soldiers and citizens, knowing that right and justice will finally triumph.

How the Civilian Population Can Help Win the War

And, finally, let me say a word or two concerning the civilian's duty to Our Country in time of war. These men who go out from among us to the battlefields abroad, with the pressure of a mother's kiss upon their lips—with fond good-byes ringing in their ears—to make, if need be, the supreme sacrifice—they deserve from us, who are left in safety behind, the most loyal and practical support that is possible for us to give. What can each one of us do, men and women alike, to lessen their hardships and to make certain Our Country's victory over an autocratic and defiant foe? These men and millions of others, serving in the unyielding and determined effort to make the world safe for democracy, shall need food to nourish and sustain their bodies, clothes to keep them warm, and an immense quantity of war materials and weapons with which to successfully fight Our Country's cause. This equipment must be furnished in a constant stream by the Government, of which we are an important part.

It should be regarded by each one of us as a rare privilege and as a sacred duty to give liberally of our substance, of our time, of our talents, of our energy, of our influence, and in every other way possible, to contribute toward the comfort and success of our fighting units and those of our allies across the seas.

The Liberty Loan

The supreme duty of the hour then, and the most practical way for each of us to serve this cause is by the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds (even though they be gradually paid for on installment plan), by conserving all food supplies, avoiding all wastes, and by increasing the production of any and all materials required in the successful prosecution of this great war—to the end that "government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Delivered

Address by Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, under the auspices of the Colored Branch of the Maryland Council of Defense, at Auditorium Theatre, Baltimore, Maryland, January 16, 1918.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our country, your country and mine, has joined hands with other militant nations and democracies to make the world safe for democracy, to make democracy safe for the world. Our great government is expecting that every man, woman and child will do his or her full part. No longer are men and women called upon to do their bit. They must do more than their bit. They must serve,

(2)

if it be necessary,

to the last ungrudging ounce of their energy & their skill in warfare & their money that they may not in the end be called upon to give not their lives, but their all. We are engaged in a great struggle, testing whether this nation ~~or any~~ ~~shall~~ or dedicated to liberty & the pursuit of happiness shall perish from the earth!

~~Not~~ If we mean to accomplish our purpose national unity must prevail. Sectionalism must be relegated to the rear. Class feeling must be obliterated. A great, surging common indignation to serve a common purpose must prevail. The North, the South, the East & the West, each must sink its sectional feeling. Neither classes, nor masses, nor races, nor creeds, nor

(3)

the color of men's skin are to be counted at a time like this, when a great nation is at war with a barbarous foe. A common task demands a sinking of all, of everything, except patriotic zeal, if we are to conquer. Unity of purpose, community of interest, must dominate. If we are to put forth our fullest power, to achieve that victory for which we are struggling.

It is with this ideal in mind, that the white men & women & the colored men & women of our common citizenship of Maryland are

(4)

(16 to 20)

The Maryland Council of Defense, composed of white men & white women, and colored men & colored women, has recognized the truth of these basic ideas. Its idealized purpose is to utilize to the extreme limit, if necessary, every resource of men, money & materials of the State, making no unit of the population of so little value as not to be taken into full account during these days of national peril.

We are indeed hoping that the Government at Washington should leave the matter of State government to those who are closest to it, and who made it, to testify by their presence, their approval for the good work which has been done,

(5)

& which is being done by the Colored Branch of the Maryland Council of Defense, under the directing guidance of Mr. Ernest Lyon, the patriotic men & women, who have so loyally supported him (x) & contributed [illegible], we [illegible] that you have sunk your personal differences & that you are now [illegible] together & serve, you state & your nation ~~the during the [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ in the hour of national emergency & need (x)

Run in Page 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 (End with "Conquest" bottom of Page 6.)

(6)

Of the loyalty of our race I need not speak (x) WE have laid upon the altar of our country's needs an unreserved loyalty, which has been in evidence in many war of our nation's history. (x) The blood of our men has crimsoned the fields of our battle fought to uphold our nation's honor (x)

The War Department at Washington,

Begin (Bottom of p 14): 15: 16: to, and "Divisions":

(Insert after word "Divisions" on Page 16 - the following):

During the last few days the War Department has gone further, x It

(7)

has commissioned 4 SCA and another and additional eighteen division like composed of colored troops, - the 93d, ~~with~~ like composed of the famous Eighth Illinois Regiment, the 15th New York Regiment, the Separate Battalion of Ohio and the District of Columbia, and the Separate Colored Companies of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maryland (X)

(Begin P 16. These men gave

[illegible] as they were:

P 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, Down to

the trenches in France, P 22.)

(8)

But while we are engaged in carrying the
war forward to successful conclusion
we must overcome the tasks of race
building which are [illegible] (x)
We must lack [illegible] the ministers
as if we, of our saying & [illegible]
We must annually seek an (x)
accounting & determine how
far forward, if at all, we have
moved during the 12 three months
through which we have passed (x)

Begin P 23 - <u>During the Past</u>
Twelve months YC YC = 24 : 25 :
26 : 27 : 28 : 29

Wanted: multigraphed copies.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C. - Through the office of Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, it is announced that the War Department and the Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information, recognizing the importance of enlightening Negro public opinion as to the War aims of the Government, have decided to appoint a Special Committee of Speakers, to be composed of leading colored Americans who shall, as opportunity offers, seek to create and mobilize public opinion which shall back up the Government in the prosecution of the war.

As has been stated, the issue of this struggle depends to a large extent on the way public opinion in the United States is stimulated and directed. It is indeed only through the united efforts of enlightened and enthusiastic Americans that the full strength of the Nation can be exerted, that victory can come to ~~our~~ the nation's righteous cause, and that America can accomplish those things for which she entered this conflict. Upon the leaders of our public opinion, therefore, rests a responsibility heavier than perhaps ever rested upon any group of prople in our country's entire history. It is a task which can be performed only by men and women who themselves are well informed and who cooperate with all patriotic organizations, governmental and private, which are unifying public opinion in support of the national purpose.

The following gentlemen, who are representative of Negro thought and opinion, have been requested by the War Department and the Committee on Public Information to render the services above indicated. List of Speakers (sub head)

MULTIGRAPHER: (Here insert list marked Exhibit "A")

This patriotic campaign will be undertaken at an early date and zones of activity will be worked out whereby the gentlemen above named may have full opportunity to serve the ~~[illegible]~~ Government in this hour of national emergency and need.

There is also being worked out a program whereby representative women of the race may also be called into service to conduct similar campaigns of patriotic activity. ~~In addition to this~~ Further, a special campaign will be conducted in all of the camps and cantonments where Negro soldiers are stationed, and in the cities surrounding such camps and cantonments, by colored physicians, surgeons, etc., who will seek to promote the best possible health conditions among the soldiers in such army camps. This work will take the form of lectures, clinics, stereopticon talks, etc., dealing with those subjects which directly concern the moral and physical welfare of the colored soldiers. A selected group of prominent physicians and surgeons will have charge of this campaign, acting in cooperation with ~~Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, who is looking after all matters affecting the interests of the colored soldiers and of colored citizens generally during the period of the present war.~~ the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense.

---///---

Three addresses: Having many Experiences:

1. Rejoice with you!

2. History & Traditions of Dunbar High and Armstrong:

3. Plea for Universal Military Training

Efficiency of your men: Results:

Responsibility: Tuskegee:

4. Tuskegee's debt to both schools:

5. Each man will realize his responsibility to his race: Responsibility was never so great as now:

When delicate balances are to be most carefully regarded:

Discipline, self restraint:

Courage:

Hold their men to honorable behavior:

There will be those to provoke riot & hostility: To bear in silence or to Resent:

You are honored to be permitted to wear a military uniform: It will not, I am sure, be cheapened:

am not here to offer advice, but as first stated, to rejoice with you: & congratulate you young men/:

They will make good (colloquialism) in the Camp, and in the Field, bringing glory to each of us, those of you who have known them as Classmates, Parents/Relatives/Friends/ & to our/Whole Race, which through this war, will win a larger place in the Sun, & bring to this earth & to our Civilization a Larger Freedom, a fuller Democracy: making it a more habitable place to live — Black & white alike!!

#:

Speech

Introductory Remarks:

We have, as the speaker of the evening, a gentleman whose life history and achievements should be particularly inspiring to the young men and women of the Negro race.

From an humble position which he occupied twenty years ago in Houston, Texas, his native city, in connection with the "HOUSTON POST", a southern white newspaper, by reason of his innate worth and beautiful spirit of service, he has risen step by step in the estimation of his Race and Country until he now occupies the important post of Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, charged with the duty of looking after all matters affecting the interests of colored soldiers and colored citizens generally.

For nearly twenty years he has been prominently identified with Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, as Secretary, and as the right-hand man of the late, lamented DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. During practically this same period he has been Executive Secretary of the National Negro Business League. Under President Taft's administration he was sent as one of the Special Commissioners to the Republic of Liberia, West Coast, Africa, and was instrumental in adjusting the fiscal and other affairs of that Negro Republic. For years he has been one of the foremost newspaper correspondents and magazine writers of your Race, his articles being accepted by The Outlook, The Independent, The World's Work, etc., and, as co-author of the volume entitled "Booker T. Washington - The Builder of a Civilization" his literary ability has been clearly demonstrated. I am informed that a school edition of his latest work "The Builder of a Civilization" has just been published by Doubleday, Page & Co. I therefore take pleasure in introducing to you an editor, an author, a diplomat, the Secretary of the largest ~~industrial~~ school for Negroes in the world, and Special Assistant to the Secretary of War - Hon Emmett J Scott.

Principal Moton --- Introducing Mr. Emmett J. Scott.

Sunday Evening, Nov. 4, 1917.

We have had within the past week or two, a good many times (not perhaps so much as we will be having in the future) many references from made from this platform, to the war. The war and our relation to it is a very serious question and growing more serious day by day. We have sent to the front a number of men who were connected with this school, some as officers, some as former students, as graduates, etc., and these men have entered the service as privates, and many as officers.

It is no accident that in the Training Camp at Des Moines, the largest number of officers commissioned should have come from Tuskegee Institute, men who have had some connection with this school. It is no accident either, that the highest position any colored man ever held in this Government should be held at this time by one of the very important officials of this school. The United States Government asked us, the Tuskegee Institute, to appoint a man to fill this the most important position ever filled at Washington by a Negro. And we here at Tuskegee are not patting ourselves on the back ..... or the importante of this school throughout all these years, but because of the service Tuskegee has rendered, because of the character of the work of the Tuskegee Institute.

One of the happy things about this particular position is that it is being filled with so great efficiency by our own Secretary, Mr. Emmett J. Scott and I am very glad we can welcome him back home again for just a few days.

RG 165
War Department, General Staff

Entry 349
Field Reports Relating to the Employment Situation, 1919–1920

AW/aeh

April 28, 1919.

File

MEMORANDUM for Hon. F. P. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary of War.

Inclosed is a letter from Colonel Dorey, who is acting as Secretary of the Bureau for Returning Soldiers in Chicago, together with comment on it by the Director General of the Employment Service.

If it is true that many of the men discharged in the neighborhood of Chicago in negro regiments were recruited from the South, could we not relieve this situation by having the men discharged where they were recruited.

There is a fairly serious situation in Chicago because of the large number of colored discharged soldiers there, whereas there is plenty of work for colored men in the South.

File

Assistant to the Secretary.

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

HARRY H. MERRICK
PRESIDENT

ELMER T. STEVENS
VICE PRESIDENT

J. HARRY SELZ
VICE PRES. - INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN TRADE DIV.

LOUIS T. JAMME
VICE PRES.-CIVIC INDUSTRIAL DIV.

WYLLYS W. BAIRD
VICE PRES.- LOCAL DIVISION

JOSEPH H. DION
GENERAL SECRETARY

ROBERT J. McKAY
GENERAL TREASURER

10 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO

ROBERT B. BEACH
BUSINESS MANAGER

GEORGE M. SPANGLER
MANAGER BUREAU OF CONVENTIONS

H. H. GARVER
FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSIONER

HENRY STEWART
DIRECTOR PUBLIC WELFARE

WILLIAM HUDSON HARPER
EDITOR "CHICAGO COMMERCE"

H. C. BARLOW
TRAFFIC DIRECTOR

HUBERT F. MILLER
MAJOR U.S.A.
ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE

CABLE ADDRESS - FORMOOD.
TELEPHONE MAIN 4808.

April 19, 1919.

Col. Arthur Woods,
Assistant to Secy. of War,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Taking advantage of your splendid offer to write you at any time we were in need of information regarding Soldiers can you enlighten us on the following:

7th & 8th.

Number of white men enlisted and drafted from Chicago.
Number of colored men enlisted and drafted from Chicago.
Number of white men from Chicago discharged from service to date.
Number of colored men from Chicago discharged from service to date.

The information requested would be of help to our committee on employment for Soldiers and Sailors and we would appreciate receiving these facts if it is possible to obtain them.

Very sincerely yours,

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.
By R. W. Lee.

Secy., General Employment Committee
for Soldiers and Sailors.

File
PAM.

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS SAILORS & MARINES?
120 West Adams Street,
Chicago, Ills.

April 21st, 1919.

From: 1st Lieut. W. M. Penick, A.S.M.A.

To: Colonel Arthur Woods, Council of National Defence, Washington, D. C.

Subject: Weekly Report.

1. The situation as to discharged Soldiers at Chicago during the past week is encouraging. From April 14th to 19th, there were 1269 registrations, Information as to Help Wanted numbered 2091, men referred to positions 1515, men placed 1070.

2. The Employment Bureau is working well, their principle trouble is with the discharged colored soldiers. Mr. Walker has arranged with the Chamber of Commerce to have the different Bureaus in the South send an employment representative here with the view of getting the discharged colored soldiers back into the southern states.

3. At the suggestion of Colonel Dorey, the writer, with Lieut. Ayres, has been handling the lodging situations. Heretofore, the Red Cross, Salvation Army and Jewish Welfare Board have been sending men to various places for lodgings. They have now agreed to turn these cases over to us (after investigation) so the lodging can be handled from one office. The Red Cross have been assigning men to the Y.M.C.A. on the 30¢ rate per night; their bills amounting to one thousand to one thousand five hundred dollars monthly. The Jewish Welfare Board have turned over to us 53 beds and the Salvation Army 60 beds making a total of 113 that we can use. When these are filled the over-flow is sent to the Y.M.C.A. While it is understood that we are assigned her principally to get employment for men, it was thought that the Housing question was a very important feature that should be organized.

4. There is attached hereto, weekly statement and statement for three weeks period from March 31st to April 19th.

5. Capt. Marshall Field, Honorably discharged from the Army has volunteered his services with this Bureau and is now on duty here. His assitance will be a great help to us.

Wm. Penick
1st Lieut. A.S.M.A.

WMP:CN.

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS & MARINES

Weekly Statement - April 13--19, 1919

	Registration	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
April 14th-	268	355	332	164
April 15th-	266	481	308	202
April 16th-	244	367	301	171
April 17th-	195	361	260	176
April 18th-	202	290	225	187
April 19th-	94	237	89	170
	1269	2091	1515	1070

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS SAILORS & MARINES

Three Weeks - Statement

	Registration	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Week Mar. 31--April 5	2088	2446	1959	651
Week Apr. 6--April 12th	1525	3104	1996	807
Week Apr.13--April 19	1269	2091	1515	1070
	4882	7641	5470	2528

Average 51.8%

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS SAILORS & MARINES
120 West Adams Street,
Chicago, Ills.

APR 23 P.M.

April 21st, 1919.

From: Lieut. R. J. Ayres, 2nd Lt. Signal Corps.

To: Colonel Arthur Woods.

SUBJECT: Weekly Report - Chicago.

1. The situation in regard to all but colored soldiers is very satisfactory. The enclosed report will show the employment turn-over.

2. The placements are increasing and the registrations are decreasing. There are very few soldiers in uniform unemployed.

3. Mr. O'Connor is in charge of the employment Bureau.

4. The outlook is excellent.

5. A campaign has been waged by the writer with the aid of the City Police, Military Intelligence, Dept. of Justice and States Attorney's Office against the commercializing of the uniform. The enclosed copies of letters to the City will show the results obtained.

R. J. Ayres.
R. J. Ayres,
2nd Lt., Signal Corps.

RJA:CN.

File

EMP. 1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

April 14th, 1919.

From : R. J. Ayres, 2nd Lieut., S. C.

To : Colonel Arthur Woods.

Subject: Report of week April 7th-13th, 1919.

1. Have been in Chicago entire week.

2. Was cordially received.

3. The situation as to discharged soldiers is not critical, but it is not satisfactory. The colored soldiers offer the greatest problem. Labor jobs are scarce and particularly those jobs that can use colored men. The clerks and bookkeepers also offer some difficulty in rapid handling.

4. The employment bureau is working very well.

5. I took charge of the employment bureau immediately upon my arrival here, due to internal trouble in the bureau, and still continue in office as the "Chief Examiner."

6. There is a lack of co-ordination in the workings of the different bureaus, but this is being rapidly overcome by General Wood and Colonel Dorey. The Employment Department is a little loose due to the newness of the work, but it is fast tightening. The enclosed reports will show the progress.

R. J. Ayres

R. J. Ayres,
2nd Lt., S. C.

3 Encls-

Chicago, April 10, 1919.

APRIL 7th - 8th - 9th

Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Referred
480	728	438	114	81
389	556	452	143	105
280	441	347	145	135
1149	1725	1237	402	321

288 - last week

114 increase in 3 days.

Registrations.....	1149
Less duplications.....	75
	1074
Less cards left in Lounge.....	58
	1016
Not referred.....	321
	695

695 referred- 402 placed -- Percentage of referred placement 57.84%

Cards taken at random of 100 men hired
show reference to 168 opportunities.

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

H. A. 2

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taplor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank &
Trust Co., Treasurer.

OCT 31 A.M.

Chicago, Ill., October 28, 1919.

Report on Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines, 120 W. Adams St., Chicago, Illinois, from October 20th to October [redacted]19. Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3.

Registrations from October 20th-25th inclusive	560
Help Wanted numbered	1592
Men referred to positions	804
Men actually placed and working	490
Applicants not hired and cases pending	314
Registrations for aid(included in total registrations)	86
Percentage of placements against registrations	100.03%
Percentage of placements against cases referred	60.94%

4. There is attached hereto weekly statement, also statement for the past twenty-nine weeks showing number of men handled since Bureau was organized. As requested in office memorandum #33 by Colonel Reynolds figures are given for total unplaced for preceding two weeks.

Halstead Dorey
Halstead Dorey
Colonel, Infantry.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Percentage of Placements
Weekly Statement Oct.20-25th,1919.

Section 1	White	84.3%
	1 Colored	83.3
	2	79.7
	3	82.2
	4	58.3
	5	99.9
	6	70.
	7	85.3
	Total	80.37%

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

October 28,

Report on Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines, 120 W. Adams St., Chicago, Illinois, from October 20th to October 25th, 1919. Population 2,547,201.

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Applicants not hired and cases pending	314
Registrations for aid(included in total registrations)	84
Percentage of placements against registrations	100.89%
Percentage of placements against cases referred	60.94%

4. There is attached hereto weekly statement, also statement for the past twenty-nine weeks showing number of men handled since Bureau was organized. As requested in office memorandum #33 by Colonel Reynolds figures are given for total unplaced for preceding two weeks.

Halstead Dorey
Colonel, Infantry.

October 21st,

Report on Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines, 120 W. Adams St., Chicago, Illinois, from October 13th to 18th, 1919. Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3.

Registrations from October 13th-18th inclusive	569
Help Wanted numbered	1383
Men referred to positions	911
Men actually placed and working	594
Applicants not hired and cases pending	317
Registrations for aid(including total registrations)	87
Percentage of placements against registrations	100.24%
Percentage of placements against cases referred	65.20%

4. There is attached hereto weekly statement, also statement for the past twenty-eight weeks showing number of men handled since Bureau was organized. As directed in Office Memorandum #33 by Colonel Reynolds figures are given for total unplaced for preceding two weeks.

Halstead Dorey
Colonel, Infantry.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
120 W. Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department
Weekly Statement Oct.13-18th,1919.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired & Pending
October 13th	13	94	166	136	81	58
14th	15	114	218	206	142	66
15th	13	93	199	155	112	43
16th	19	83	531	168	142	26
17th	18	71	116	181	60	122
18th	9	21	181	56	56	-
	97	482	1383	911	594	317
		97				
Total registrations		579				

Percentage of Placements 100.24% against registrations.
" " " 65.20% " referred.

Twenty-eight Weeks - Statement.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired & Pending	
From Mar. 31 To Oct. 12	8167	35934	65903	35336	32351	249	From Oct. 6 To Oct.11
From Oct. 13 To Oct. 15	97	482	1383	911	594	317	From Oct.13 To Oct.18
	8264	36466	67286	36247	32953	566	Total for two weeks
		8264					
Total registrations		44730					

Percentage of Placements 92.83% against registrations.
" " " 93.67% " referred.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Percentage of Placements
Weekly Statement Oct.13-18th, 1919.

Section 1	White	93.6%
	1 Colored	84.6
	2	83
	3	84.7
	4	60.4
	5	88
	6	61
	7	91.1
	Total	80.8%

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Randolph 520

H. A. T.

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank & Trust
Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., October 14th, 1919

Report of W. M. Penick, 1st Lieut., U.S.A. on Chicago, Illinois from October 6th - 11th, 1919.
Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3.

Registrations from Oct.6th-11th inclusive	689
Help Wanted numbered	1371
Men referred to positions	1007
Men actually placed and working	758
Applicants not hired and cases pending	164
Registrations for aid(included in total reg.)	78
Percentage of Placements against registrations	92.77%
Percentage of Placements against referred	94.40%

4. There is attached hereto weekly statement, also statement for the past twenty-seven weeks showing number of men handled since Bureau was organized.

5. Our registrations as well as placements fell off somewhat this week, however, this is attributed to Monday, Columbus Day, being a holiday.

W. M. Penick,
1st Lieut., U. S. A.

MC

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
120 W. Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department
Weekly Statement Oct.6-Oct.11,1919.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired	Pending
October 6th	23	171	209	237	189	22	
7th	18	133	131	193	132	20	
8th	12	106	596	207	102	8	
9th	9	94	159	164	165	18	
10th	7	76	167	147	98	11	
11th	9	31	109	59	82	6	
	78	611	1371	1007	758	85	164 cases pending for week
		78					
Total registrations		689					

Percentage of Placements 100.24% against registrations.
" " " 100.64% " referred.

Twenty-seven Weeks - Statement.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
From Mar. 31 To Oct. 4	8089	35373	64532	24329	22603
From Oct. 4 To Oct. 11	78	611	1371	1007	758
	8167	35984	65903	25336	23361
		8167			
Total registrations		44151			

Percentage of Placements 92.77% against registrations
" " " 94.40% " referred.

CLIFFORD W. BARNES
President

JACOB M. DICKINSON
Vice-President

JOHN J. MITCHELL
Treasurer

CLARENCE S. PELLET
Executive Director

EUGENE T. LIES
General Manager

FRANK D. LOOMIS
Secretary

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

COOK AND LAKE COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

1021 Temple Bldg., 108 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago

Telephone Franklin 3340

Directors
CLIFFORD W. BARNES
A. G. BECKER
WILLIAM C. BOYDEN
E. J. BUFFINGTON
L. A. BUSBY
R. FLOYD CLINCH
WILLIAM E. CLOW
ALFRED COWLES
RICHARD T. CRANE
RUFUS C. DAWES
JACOB M. DICKINSON
MARQUIS EATON
PERCY B. ECKHART
HOWARD ELTING
CHARLES W. FOLDS
LEROY A. GODDARD
ANGUS S. HIBBARD
E. D. HULBERT
MRS. SAMUEL INSULL
MRS. EDWIN T. JOHNSON
MRS. JAMES KEELEY
EUGENE U. KIMBARK
CARL R. LATHAM
GEORGE A. McKINLOCK
H. H. MERRICK
JOHN J. MITCHELL
JOHN W. O'LEARY
CLARENCE S. PELLET
GEORGE M. REYNOLDS
JOHN G. SHEDD
EDWARD F. SWIFT
137

October 10, 1919.

Lt. W. M. Penick,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Lt. Penick:

If War Camp Community Service in Chicago is permitted to continue its work after October 31st, 1919, it is my opinion that its co-operation with the Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines should be part of its program. My understanding is that the Bureau is to be continued after October 31st and that it is essential that the same information service which we have been rendering thus far is needed to maintain the full efficiency of the Bureau.

Our ability to go on with any part of our work after the above mentioned date depends upon a further grant of funds from our National Headquarters and at the present time we have no assurance that such funds will be forthcoming. We are hoping for the best.

Very truly yours,

Eugene T. Lies

General Manager.

ETL LA

File

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Randolph 520

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank & Trust
Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., October 7th, **1919**

Report on Chicago, Illinois, from September 29th to October 4th, 1919. Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3.

Registrations from Sept. 29th to Oct.4th inclusive	809
Help wanted numbered	1898
Men referred to positions	1208
Men actually placed and working	1296
Applicants not hired and pending	75
Registrations for aid(included in total registrations)	82
Percentage of placements against registrations	100.78%
Percentage of placements against men referred	100.07%

4. There is attached hereto weekly statement, also statement for the past twenty-six weeks showing the number of men handled since this Bureau was organized.

5. The strike situation continues to be a factor with our work, principally among the foreign element. While we have not felt any serious results on the steel strike various other labor organizations are out of work on account of numerous labor troubles.

W. M. Penick,
1st Lieut., U. S. A.

Col. Smith

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.
120 West Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Percentages of Placements
Weekly Statement Sept.29-Oct.4,1919.

Section	1 White	97.2%
"	1 Colored	97.6
"	2	84.
"	3	80.
"	4	87.2
"	5	75.6
"	5A	100.
"	6	80.
"	7	91.3
	Total	88.1%

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
120 W. Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department
Week of August 11th - 16th, 1919.

Examiners' Report of
Percentage of Placements.

Section I White	. . . . .	81.5
" I Colored	. . . . .	87.2
" 2	. . . . .	63.4
" 3	. . . . .	70.3
" 4	. . . . .	64.3
" 5	. . . . .	58.1
" 5A	. . . . .	75.9
" 6	. . . . .	53.6
" 7	. . . . .	88.8
" 25	. . . . .	100.0
	Total	75.3%

H. A. T.

Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of War
Service and Information Branch
Headquarters Central District, Indianapolis, Ind.

REPORT TO LIEUT. COLONEL SMITH FOR OCTOBER 1, 1919.

Chicago, Illinois.

It has been decided that the Chicago Employment Bureau will be maintained until January 1st, although there will be a reduction of personnel in the near future. During the month of September it was particularly successful in finding jobs for colored men, placing 98.7 per cent. of negro applicants. Two hundred and fifty employees of the Government retail store are ex-service men furnished by the Bureau.

The strike in the building trades has been satisfactorily settled and the labor situation in the city is about normal. However, the strike in the steel mills, upon which many Chicago factories are dependent for much of their raw material, threatens to result in the closing of a number of them.

Mr. Goettel is pushing the Citation campaign very vigorously by means of posters, circular letters and petitions distributed by Boy Scouts. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining adequate newspaper publicity. However, requests for the Citation are coming in in large numbers.

Following is the report of the Bureau for September up to and including the 27th:

Registrations - 2818
Placements - 2722

File

H. A. T.

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Randolph 520

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank & Trust
Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., September 29th, 1919

Report of W. M. Penick, 1st Lieut., A. S. A., Chicago, Illinois, from September 22nd to 27th, [redacted]
Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. From September 22nd to 27th, inclusive, we had 890 registrations; help wanted numbered 1443; men referred to positions 1112; men actually placed and working 800. Average percentage of placements 100.02% against registrations and 71.97% against cases referred. There is attached hereto detailed weekly statement and statement for the past twenty-five weeks, also copy of examiners' percentage of placements.

4. The Employment Bureau is working well. It has been decided by the Headquarters Committee that our Bureau will continue until January 1st, 1920, although there will be a reduction in some of our departments. At the present we occupy the entire building, but arrangements will be made to move to some other location in this vicinity about November 1st.

5. We secured an opportunity today for a $6000.00 a year man to take a position as General Auditor for a large firm. The applicant must be a certified public accountant. Unfortunately our bureau has no one registered that can fill the position. The government retail store have employed up to the present writing approximately two hundred fifty former service men sent them by our bureau. About eighty-five per cent of the men referred to them were accepted. An additional request was received this morning for two men, one as stock room clerk and the other as bookkeeper, both salaries paying $100.00 per month.

W. M. Penick,
1st Lieut., A. S. A.

Col. Smith

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
120 W. Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department
Weekly Statement Sept. 22-27th,1919.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired	Pending	
September 22	22	251	315	313	179	29	65	
" 23	20	158	286	206	150	21		
" 24	13	122	220	161	136	11		
" 25	13	116	280	187	102	28		
" 26	10	102	249	173	98	15		
" 27	14	49	93	72	135	7		
	92	798	1443	1112	800	107	65	Balance pending for week
		92						
Total registrations		890						

Percentage of Placements 100.02% against Registrations
" " " 71.97% " Referred

Twenty-five Weeks - Statement.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
From Mar. 31 To Sept. 22	7915	33848	61191	42009	30507
From Sept.22 To Sept. 27	92	798	1443	1112	800
	8007	34646	62634	43121	31307
		8007			
Total registrations		42653			

Percentage of Placements 90.36% against Registrations
" " " 72.6 % " Referred

Bureau for Returning, Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
120 W. Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Percentages of Placements.
Weekly Statement Sept.22-27th,1919.

# I White	91.6
I Colored	98.7
2	82.6
3	82.9
4	55.9
5	86.6
5A	100.
6	38.4
7	90.7
21	100.
Total	82.74%

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors and Marines
120 West Adams St., Chicago

September 29th,

Report of W. M. Peniek, 1st Lieut., A. S. A., Chicago, Illinois, from September 22nd to 27th, 1919.
Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. From September 22nd to 27th, inclusive, we had 890 registrations; help wanted numbered 1443; men referred to positions 1112; men actually placed and working 800. Average percentage of placements 100.02% against registrations and 71.97% against cases referred. There is attached hereto detailed weekly statement and statement for the past twenty-five weeks, also copy of examiners' percentage of placements.

4. The Employment Bureau is working well. It has been decided by the Headquarters Committee that our Bureau will continue until January 1st, 1920, although there will be a reduction in some of our departments. At the present we occupy the entire building, but arrangements will be made to move to some other location in this vicinity about November 1st.

5. We secured an opportunity today for a $6000.00 a year man to take a position as General Auditor for a large firm. The applicant must be a certified public accountant. Unfortunately our bureau has no one registered that can fill the position. The government retail store have employed up to the present writing approximately two hundred fifty former service men sent them by our bureau. About eighty-five per cent of the men referred to them were accepted. An additional request was received this morning for two men, one as stock room clerk and the other as bookkeeper, both salaries paying $100.00 per month.

W. M. Peniek,
1st Lieut., A. S. A.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
120 W. Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department
Weekly Statement Sept. 15-20th,1919.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired	Pending
September 15th	16	202	468	270	126	37	-
" 16th	6	177	413	285	178	30	
" 17th	7	169	415	244	159	26	
" 18th	9	130	191	240	251	24	
" 19th	12	116	204	187	104	18	
" 20th	8	42	127	115	83	19	34
	58	836	1818	1341	901	154	34 Balance pending for week
		58					
Total registrations		894					

Percentage of Placements 107.77%

Twenty-four Weeks - Statement

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
From Mar. 31 To Sept. 15	7857	33012	59373	40668	29606
From Sept.15 To Sept. 20	58	836	1818	1341	901
	7915	33848	61191	42009	30507
		7915			
Total registrations		41736			

Percentage of Placements 90.12%

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood Comdg. Central Dept. Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson, Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor, Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick, Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson, Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter, Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., September 24, 1919.

Report of W. M. Penick, 1st Lieut., A. S. A. Chicago, Illinois from September 15th to 20th, 1919.
Population 2, 547,201

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. From September 15th to 20th we had 894 new registrations; help wanted numbered 1818; men referred to positions 1341; men actually placed and working 901. Average percentage of placements 107.77%. There is attached hereto a detailed weekly statement and statement for the past twenty-four weeks also copy of examiners percentage of placements.

4. The Employment Bureau is working well. Attention is invited to copy of statement attached showing our placements record for the past twenty-four weeks, average 90.12%.

5. The strike of the building trades has been settled. All of the men are to receive one dollar per hour on an eight hour basis. In addition to private building projects of the public or semi-public character such as the Michigan Boulevard link and the new Union Railroad Station will go forward. Our trouble with the Quartermaster Department regarding the employment of former service men in Chicago retail store has been settled and they are placing opportunities with us daily.

W. M. Penick,
1st Lieut., A. S. A.

WMP-B

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
120 W. Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Percentages of Placements.
Weekly Statement Sept. 15th-20th,1919.

# I	White	88.3
I	Colored	89.4
2		83.3
3		77.3
4		59.2
5		80.4
5A		100.
6		68.4
7		75.7
25		100.
		82.2 %

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors and Marines
120 West Adams St., Chicago

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT
MERIDIAN LIFE BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

REPORT OF W. M. PENICK, 1ST LIEUTENANT, A. S. A. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
FROM SEPTEMBER 8TH TO 13TH, 1919.

POPULATION 2,547,201

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. From September 8th to 13th, we had 1098 registrations,; Help Wanted numbered 1341; men referred to positions 1263; men placed and working 913. Average percentage of placements 93.3. There is attached hereto a detailed weekly statement and statement for the past 23 weeks, also copy of Examiners' percentage of placements.

4. The Employment Bureau is working well. The Government retail store, which opens here on the 25th inst., will give employment to several hundred former Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. We at first experienced some difficulty in getting the Quartermasters Department to give preference to the discharged man. Later, however, Major J. D. Beyer consented to give former Soldiers preference. The positions pay from $18.00 to $20.00 per week for clerks and packers and $3.60 per day for guards.

5. This Bureau continues to be kept busy, although it is assumed that the money donated by the Chicago Welfare Associations will run out by November 1st. There is a possibility that the work will continue.

W. M. Penick,
1st. Lieutenant A. S. A.

WMP/HC

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
120 W. Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department
Weekly Statement Sept.8, Sept. 13,1919.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired	Pending	
September 8th	35	266	243	316	182	43	54	
" 9th	17	204	287	232	175	53	53	
" 10th	27	161	204	237	133	35	53	
" 11th	18	161	261	193	191	37	61	
" 12th	19	132	221	210	129	43	46	
" 13th	4	48	125	75	103	26	-	
	120	978	1341	1263	913	237	37	Balance pending for week
		120						
Total registrations		1098						

Percentage of Placements 93.3%

Twenty-three Weeks - Statement.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
From Mar. 31 To Sept. 8	7737	32034	58032	39405	28693
From Sept. 8 To Sept. 13	120	978	1341	1263	913
	7857	33012	59373	40668	29606

Percentage of Placements 89%

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.
Chicago, Ill.
Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committee:
Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.
Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.
Dr. Graham Taplor,
Board of Managers.
H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce
Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.,
Executive Sec'y.
Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank &
Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., September 3rd, 1919.

Report from W. M. Penick, 1st Lieut., A. S. A. on
Chicago, Illinois, from August 25th to 30th inclusive.
Population 2,547,201

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. From August 25th to 30th inclusive we had 1325 registrations; help wanted numbered 1892; men referred to positions 1428; men placed 986, an average of 76.32%. There is attached hereto copy of weekly statement and statement for past twenty-one weeks, also copy of Examiners percentages of placements.

4. Employment Bureau is working well. Our number of placements fell off this week on account of Monday being a holiday.

5. Lieutenant Lundberg called at the Bureau yesterday and arrangements will be made for him to have headquarters in our building in the same office with Lieutenant Goettel. Major John S. Bonner has resigned his commission but will remain as Manager of the Bureau as a civilian.

W. M. Penick,
1st Lieut., A. S. A.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
120 W. Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department
Weekly Statement Aug. 25th-30th,1919.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Not Hired	Placed	Pending
August 25th	40	322	367	346	42	123	53
" 26th	11	232	351	289	52	193	54
" 27th	29	213	281	288	55	227	40
" 28th	16	207	599	242	33	216	59
" 29th	28	158	158	187	21	125	30
" 30th	10	59	136	76	13	102	-
	134	1191	1892	1428	216	986	79 balance pending for week
		134					
Total registrations		1325					

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
Twenty-one Weeks Statement.

	Reg.	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Week Mar. 31 - Apr. 5	2088	2446	1959	551
" Apr. 6 - Apr.12	1525	3104	1996	807
" Apr. 13 - Apr.19	1269	2091	1515	1070
" Apr. 21 - Apr.25	1091	2160	1691	1128
" Apr. 28 - May 5	963	1607	1561	1151
" May 5 - May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
" May 12 - May 17	1037	1404	1377	841
" May 17 - May 24	951	1977	1466	860
" May 26 - May 31	733	2847	1148	776
" June 2 - June 7	1058	3746	1589	812
" June 9 - June 14	1591	3200	1920	904
" June 16 - June 21	1770	2874	2068	965
4 days June 23 - 26th	1377	2912	1505	695
Week June 27 - July 3	1533	4235	2065	1021
" July 7 - July 12	1958	4058	2085	1442
" July 14 - July 19	1811	2932	1960	1035
" July 21 - July 26	1897	1979	1888	1072
" July 28 - Aug. 2	1165	2263	1275	863
" Aug. 4 - Aug. 9	1743	1846	1738	1107
" Aug. 11 - Aug. 16	1730	1616	1594	1157
" Aug. 18 - Aug. 23	1436	2111	1596	1207
" Aug. 25 - Aug. 30	1325	1892	1428	986
	31094	55178	36855	21497

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
120 W. Adams Street,
Employment Department,
Week of August 25th - 30th, 1919.

Examiners Report of
Percentage of Placements.

Section I White	. . . . .	77.6
" I Colored	. . . . .	85.7
" 2	. . . . .	69.
" 3	. . . . .	75.4
" 4	. . . . .	64.3
" 5	. . . . .	78.
" 5A	. . . . .	76.3
" 6	. . . . .	79.2
" 7	. . . . . x. .	84.4
" 25	. . . . .	73.3
	Total	76.32%

Headquarters
CENTRAL DISTRICT
Indianapolis

REPORT FOR COLONEL WOODS FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1919.

Chicago, Illinois.

In spite of the rather unsettled labor conditions, the situation as regards discharged men is quite satisfactory. However, a great many former soldiers who have been placed by the Bureau continue to return for assistance because of having lost their jobs on account of strikes and labor disputes.

The street car and elevated railway strikes have been settled. The disorder caused by the race riots has practically disappeared. There is still some trouble among the workers at the stock yards, but conditions there are much improved. The building trades have not yet adjusted their labor difficulties and most of their men are still out of work.

The Bureau is having considerable success in placing the higher types of discharged men owing to the efforts of the Procurement Branch which is in charge of Lieutenant Penick.

Much publicity has been obtained for the Citation by Mr. Goettel, and there is a large demand for it among employers throughout the city.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
120 W. Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Report of Percentage
of Placements.
Week of 9/1 - 9/6 - 1919.

Section	I	White	88.3
"	I	Colored	94.2
"	2		74.
"	3		76.6
"	4		73.5
"	5		50.
"	5A		97.4
"	6		75.7
"	7		85.4
"	25		100.
		Total	82.51%

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank &
Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., August 13th, **1919.**

Report from W. M. Penick, 1st Lieut., A. S. A. on
Chicago, Ill., from August 4th - 9th, inclusive.
[redacted] Population 2,347,281

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. From August 4th to 9th, inclusive we had 1743 registrations, help wanted numbered 1946, men referred to positions 1738, men placed 1197 an average of 72.16%. Attached hereto copy of weekly statement and statement for the past eighteen weeks also copy of examiners percentages of placements.

4. The employment bureau is working well. The street car and elevated railway strikes have been settled, although the building trades are still holding out and trouble continues among the workers at the stock yards. The State Militia has been recalled as race riots have been settled.

5. A great many of former soldiers that have been placed by our bureau continue to return for assistance, these men being out of employment on account of various labor troubles.

6. Our employment branch has been quite successful during the past week in securing opportunities for the higher type of discharged men.

Tom Penick

W. M. Penick,
1st Lieut., A. S. A.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines
Employment Department
Weekly Statement Aug. 4th -9th,1919.

	Reg.	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired	Pending	
August 4th	417	683	389	136	90	88	
" 5th	331	260	316	215	51	97	
" 6th	351	165	347	167	61	72	
" 7th	297	207	299	233	49	45	
" 8th	253	283	288	211	43	125	
" 9th	94	248	99	145	21	-	
	1743	1846	1738	1107	315	102	For Week

Bureau for Returning Soldiers
Sailors & Marines

Eighteen Weeks - Statement

	Reg.	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Week Mar. 31-Apr. 5	2088	2446	1959	651
" Apr.6 -Apr.12	1525	3104	1996	807
" Apr.13 -Apr.19	1269	2091	1515	1070
" Apr.21 -Apr.25	1091	2160	1691	1128
" Apr.28 -May 5	963	1607	1561	1151
" May 5 -May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
" May 12 -May 17	1037	1404	1377	841
" May 17 -May 24	951	1977	1466	860
" May 26-May 31	733	2847	1148	776
" June 2-June 7	1058	3746	1589	812
" June 9-June 14	1591	3200	1920	904
" June 16-June 21	1770	2874	2068	965
4 days June 23-26th	1377	2912	1505	695
Week June 27-July 3	1533	4235	2065	1021
" July 7 - July 12	1958	4058	2085	1442
" July 14- July 19	1811	2932	1960	1025
" July 21- July 26	1897	1979	1888	1072
" July 28- Aug. 2	1165	2263	1275	863
" Aug. 4 - Aug. 9	1743	1846	1738	1107
	26603	49659	32237	18147

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.

Employment Department

Week of August 4th - 9th, 1919.

Examiners' Report of
Percentage of Placements.

Section I	White	72.4
" I	Colored	77.6
" 2		50.6
" 3		65.4
" 4		63.5
" 5		63.2
" 5A		85.7
" 6		62.2
" 7		81.0
" 25		100.0
	Total	72.16%

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors and Marines
120 West Adams St., Chicago

August 26th,

Report from W. M. Penick, 1st Lieut., A. S. A. on
Chicago, Ill., from August 18th - 23rd, inclusive.
Population 2,547,201

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. From August 18th to 23rd inclusive we had 1436 registrations; help wanted numbered 2111; men referred to positions 1596; men placed 1207, an average of 77.6%. Attached hereto copy of weekly statement and statement for past twenty weeks also copy of Examiners percentages of placements.

4. Employment bureau is working well. The number of placements during the past week was next to the largest since the establishment of our bureau, which shows that our work is not falling off in any degree. One of the many reasons for this is the fact that the labor conditions in Chicago are very unsettled. On account of the various labor troubles and the fact that the building trades have been on a strike for practically two months, a good number of men who were placed by this bureau were thrown out of work and they continue to call on us for other opportunities.

5. We have recently handled some very interesting cases. A French auto mechanic, who had only been in this country a few weeks called at our bureau for employment. He could not speak any English at all but we were successful in placing him within thirty minutes with an auto repair shop, which was owned by a Frenchman.

6. Another very high class gentleman called on us after serving eight years with the French Army and arrangements are now being made to place him with a Chicago manufacturer, who will teach him their business, and then send him back to Paris as their foreign representative.

W. M. Penick,
1st Lieut., A. S. A.

Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department
Weekly Statement Aug. 18th - 23rd, 1919.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired	Pending	
August 18th	36	347	565	344	215	56	80	
" 19th	21	305	455	347	191	63	-	
" 20th	20	241	284	300	159	40	33	
" 21st	22	180	300	250	258	40	51	
" 22nd	12	65	106	108	100	39	-	
" 23rd	138	1298	2111	1596	1207	271	79	balance for week.
Total reg.		1436						

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
Twenty Weeks Statement.

	Reg.	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Week Mar. 31-Apr. 5	2088	2446	1959	651
" Apr. 6 -Apr.12	1525	3104	1996	807
" Apr. 13-Apr.19	1269	2091	1515	1070
" Apr.21 -Apr.25	1091	2160	1691	1128
" Apr.28- May 5	963	1607	1561	1151
" May 5 - May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
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" June 16-June 21	1770	2874	2068	965
4 days June 23-26th	1377	2912	1505	695
Week June 27-July 3	1533	4235	2065	1021
" July 7 -July 12	1958	4058	2085	1442
" July 14-July 19	1811	2932	1960	1035
" July 21-July 26	1897	1979	1888	1072
" July 28-Aug. 2	1165	2263	1275	863
" Aug. 4 -Aug. 9	1743	1846	1738	1107
" Aug.11 -Aug.16	1730	1616	1594	1157
" Aug.18 -Aug.23	1436	2111	1596	1207
	29769	53286	35427	20511

120 W. Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.
Employment Department
Week of August 18th - 23rd, 1919.

Examiners Report of
Percentage of Placements.

Section I White	. . . . .	79.5
" I Colored	. . . . .	92.7
" II	. . . . .	80.3
" III	. . . . .	73.2
" IV	. . . . .	67.2
" V	. . . . .	73.3
" VA	. . . . .	78.
" VI	. . . . .	67.1
" VII	. . . . .	85.3
" XXV	. . . . .	100.
Total		77.6%

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

120 W. Adams St.
Chicago, Ill.
Telephone, Randolph 520.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank &
Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., August 5th, 1919.

Report from W. M. Penick, 1st Lieut., A. S. A. on
Chicago, Ill., from July 28th - Aug.2,inclusive.
[redacted] Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers in Chicago is as well as could be expected under existing conditions.

3. From July 28th to August 2nd inclusive we had 1165 registrations; help wanted numbered 2263; men referred to positions 1275; men placed 863; an average of 73.42%. Attached hereto copy of weekly statement and statement for the past seventeen weeks also copy of Examiners Percentage of Placements.

4. The Bureau is working well notwithstanding our difficulties last week with the street car and elevated railway strike and race riots. The transportation strikes have been settled but all of the building trades numbering 100,000 workers are still laid off.

5. On account of the race riots the colored situation regarding employment is serious. Approximately 15,000 colored employes of the stock yards district are laid off and at the present time there is no possibility of them going back to work although everything is being done by the packing house interests to settle this question.

6. On account of these various troubles the Bureau was practically out of business for three days last week.

W. M. Penick,
1st Lieut., A. S. A.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

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120 W. Adams St.
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Telephone, Randolph 520.

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Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank &
Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., August 5th, 1919.

Report from W. M. Penick, 1st Lieut., A. S. A. on
Chicago, Ill., from July 28th - Aug.2,inclusive.
[redacted] Population 2,547,201.

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6. On account of these various troubles the Bureau was practically out of business for three days last week.

W. M. Penick,
1st Lieut., A. S. A.

[illegible]
Weekly Statement July 28th - Aug.2,1919.

	Reg.	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired	Pending
July 28th	480	481	421	140	10	164
" 29th	146	496	182	174	79	-
" 30th	155	383	163	141	43	117
" 31st	111	461	163	83	35	67
Aug. 1st	167	323	213	196	34	196
" 2nd	106	219	133	129	42	-
	1165	2263	1275	863	243	136

Bureau for Returning Soldiers
Sailors & Marines.

Seventeen Weeks - Statement

	Reg.	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Week Mr. 31-Apr. 5	2088	2446	1959	651
" Apr.6 -Apr. 12	1525	3104	1996	807
" Apr.13-Apr. 19	1269	2091	1515	1070
" Apr.21-Apr. 25	1091	2160	1691	1128
" Apr.28-May 5	963	1607	1561	1151
" May 5 -May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
" May 12-May 17	1037	1404	1377	841
" May 17-May 24	951	1977	1466	860
" May 26-May 31	733	2347	1143	776
" June 2-June 7	1058	3746	1589	812
" June 9-June 14	1591	3200	1920	904
" June 16June 21	1770	2874	2063	965
4 days June 23-June 26	1377	2913	1505	695
Week June 27-July 3	1533	4235	2063	1021
" July 7 -July 12	1958	4058	2085	1442
" July 14-July 19	1811	2932	1960	1036
" July 21-July 26	1897	1979	1888	1072
" July 28-Aug. 2	1165	2263	1275	863
	24860	47813	30499	17040

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors and Marines
Chicago

Employment Department
Week of 7/28 - 8/3

Examiners' Report of
Percentage of Placements.

Section 1 White	77.7
" 1 Colored	71.9
" 2	52.1
" 3	67.9
" 4	70.
" 5	54.8
" 5A	84.4
" 6	67.3
" 7	73.9
" 10	94.4
" 25	93.3
Total	73.42%

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank &
Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., July 30, **1919.**

Report from W. M. Penick, 1st Lieut., A. S. A. on
Chicago, Ill., from July 21st - 26th, inclusive.
[redacted] Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. From July 21st to 26th, inclusive, we had 1897 registrations; help wanted numbered 1979; men referred to positions 1888; men placed 1072, an average of 62.28%. Attached hereto copy of weekly statement and statement for the past sixteen weeks, also copy of Examiners Percentage of Placements.

4. The Bureau is working well although the strike situation continues to be very bad. The street car and elevated lines have stopped operating and race riots have practically put Chicago under martial law. This condition naturally hinders our work as the discharged soldier who is out of employment continues to call on us for help.

5. Everything possible is being done to settle existing conditions but at the present writing nothing definite has been done in the way of strike settlement.

6. Mr. John B. Densmore, Director General of the U. S. Employment Service called at the Bureau yesterday and was shown every attention by us. Mr. Phillip C. Geottel has also arrived and desk space has been arranged for him.

7. The Chamber of Commerce will advertize Colonel Wood's citation in this weeks issue of their Chicago Commerce.

W. M. Penick

W. M. Penick,
1st Lieut., A. S. A.

WMP;B

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors and Marines
120 West Adams St., Chicago

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.

Weekly Statement - July 21 - 26, '19

	Registration	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
July 21st	529	241	444	203
" 22nd	351	410	397	219
" 23rd	344	409	331	257
" 24th	303	328	340	153
" 25th	279	469	284	127
" 26th	91	122	92	113
	1897	1979	1888	1072

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.

Sixteen Weeks - Statement

	Registration	Help Wanted	Referred	placed
Week Mar. 31-Apr. 5	2088	2446	1959	651
" Apr. 6 -Apr. 12	1525	3104	1996	807
" Apr.13 pApr. 19	1269	2091	1515	1070
" Apr.21 -Apr. 25	1091	2160	1691	1128
" Apr.28 -May 5	963	1607	1561	1151
" May 5 -May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
" May 12 -May 17	1037	1404	1377	841
" May 17 -May 24	951	1977	1466	860
" May 26 -May 31	733	2847	1148	776
" June 2 -June 7	1058	3746	1589	812
" June 9 -June 14	1591	3200	1920	904
" June 16-June 21	1770	2874	2068	965
4days,June 23 -June 26	1377	2912	1505	695
Week June 27 -July 3	1533	4235	2065	1021
" July 7 -July 12	1958	4058	2085	1442
" July 14 -July 19	1811	2932	1960	1036
" July 21 -July 26	1897	1979	1888	1072
	23695	45550	29224	16177

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors and Marines
120 West Adams St., Chicago

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

Week of July 21 - July 26, 1919

Examined Report of Percentage of Placements

Section 1	White	63.4
" 1	Colored	80
" 2		38.7
" 3		58.8
" 4		52.2
" 5		74.3
" 5 A		80
" 6		66.6
" 7		73.4
" 10		97.7
" 25		100.
	Total	62.28%

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank &
Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., July 22, **1919.**

JUL 26 A.M.

Report from W. M. Penick, 1st Lieut., A.S.A.,
Chicago, Ill., from July 14th - 19th, inclusive.
[redacted] Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. From July 14th to 19th, inclusive, we had 1811 registrations; help wanted numbered 2932; men referred to positions 1960; men placed 1036, an average of 71.7%. Attached hereto copy of weekly statement and statement for the past fifteen weeks, also copy of Examiners Percentage of Placements.

4. The Bureau is working well. On account of continued strikes among the building trades and the possibility of the Chicago Surface Lines and Elevated Systems being tied up by strike, a good number of former soldiers placed by us are returning. The Bureau is in a position to place these men in other lines of employment.

5. Through the continued efforts of our Procurement Dept., with the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce and other similar organizations, the number of opportunities secured is encouraging. Our publicity for the discharged colored soldiers is also bringing opportunities for the higher type colored man.

6. The outlook is bright.

W. M. Penick
W. M. Penick,
1st Lieut., A.S.A.

WMP:F

July 15,

Report from W.M. Penick, 1st. Lieut., A.S.A. on Chicago, Ill., from July 7th to July 12th, inclusive.
Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. From July 7th to 12th, inclusive, we had 1958 registrations; help wanted numbered 4058; men referred to positions 2085; men placed 1442, an average of 73.65%. Attached hereto, copy of weekly statement, and statement for past 14 weeks, also copy of Examiner's Percentages of Placements.

4. The Bureau is working well, last week being one of the largest that we have had since the Bureau was organized.

5. Met with some success in getting Citation before employers, and our Publicity Campaign continues to improve. Have experienced some trouble with the discharged men who belong to various trade Unions, but most of these troubles have been satisfactorily handled.

6. Our Bonus Department has had difficulty in getting answers, and correct information from the Zone Finance Officer at Washington. These cases are now being referred to Colonel Woods' Washington office.

W.M. Penick,
1st. Lieut., A.S.A.

WMP:D

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors and Marines
[illegible] Clark Adams St. Chicago

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.

Weekly Statement - July 7 - July 12, '19.

	Registration	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
July 7th	534	499	505	232
" 8th	501	417	428	252
" 9th	307	482	401	240
" 10th	279	301	341	281
" 11th	241	1044	285	200
" 12th	96	1315	125	237
	1958	4058	2085	1442

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.

Fourteen Weeks - Statement

	Registration	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Week Mar. 31 - Apr. 5	2088	2446	1959	651
Week Apr. 6 - Apr. 12	1525	3104	1996	807
Week Apr. 13 - Apr. 19	1269	2091	1515	1070
Week Apr. 21 - Apr. 25	1091	2160	1691	1128
Week Apr. 28 - May 5	963	1607	1561	1151
Week May 5 - May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
Week May 12 - May 17	1037	1404	1377	841
Week May 17 - May 24	951	1977	1466	860
Week May 26 - May 31	733	2847	1148	776
Week June 2 - June 7	1058	3746	1589	812
Week June 9 - June 14	1591	3200	1920	904
Week June 16 - June 21	1770	2874	2068	965
Four days, June 23 - June 26	1377	2912	1505	695
Week June 27 - July 3	1533	4235	2065	1021
Week July 7 - July 12	1958	4058	2085	1442
	19987	40639	25376	14069

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors and Marines
120 West Adams St., Chicago

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.

Week of 7/7 - 7/12, 1919.

Examiners Report of
Percentage of Placements.

Section 1 -	White	66.8%
" 1 -	Colored	79.2%
" 2 -		63.0%
" 3 -		66.3%
" 4 -		71.6%
" 5 -		70.0%
" 5A-		68.5%
" 6 -		73.8%
" 7 -		81.3%
" 25 -		100.0%
	10)	736.5
		73.65%

Bureau for Returning Soldi
Sailors and Marines
120 West Adams St., Chicago

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.

Weekly Statement - July 14 - July 19, '19.

	Registration	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
July 14th	443	513	457	164
" 15th	360	1447	416	155
" 16th	326	273	345	187
" 17th	319	276	306	184
" 18th	267	259	325	138
" 19th	98	164	111	208
	1811	2932	1960	1036

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.

Fifteen Weeks - Statement

	Registration	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Week Mar. 31-Apr. 5	2088	2446	1959	651
" Apr. 6 - Apr. 12	1525	3104	1996	807
" Apr. 13 - Apr. 19	1269	2091	1515	1070
" Apr. 21 - Apr. 25	1091	2160	1691	1128
" Apr. 28 - May 5	963	1607	1561	1151
" May 5 - May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
" May 12 - May 17	1037	1404	1377	841
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" June 9 - June 14	1591	3200	1920	904
" June 16 - June 21	1770	2874	2068	965
4 days, June 23 - June 26	1377	2912	1505	695
Week June 27 - July 3	1533	4235	2065	1021
Week July 7 - July 12	1958	4058	2085	1442
Week July 14 - July19	1811	2932	1960	1036
	21798	43571	27336	15105

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors and Marines
120 West Adams St., Chicago

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.

Week of July 14 - July 19, 1919.

Examiners Report of
Percentage of Placements.

Section	1 -	White	69.7
"	1 -	Colored	91.8
"	2 -		45.4
"	3 -		74.4
"	4 -		65.6
"	5 -		54.1
"	5A -		73.3
"	6 -		71.1
"	7 -		72.0
"	25 -		100.0
		Total	71.7%

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank &
Trust Co., Treasurer.

JUL 11 A.M.

K

Chicago, Ill., July 8, **1919.**

Report from W.M. Penick, 1st. Lieut., A.S.A., on Chicago, Ill.,
from June 27th to July 3rd, inclusive.
Population 3,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. From June 27th to July 3rd, inclusive, we had 1533 registrations; help wanted numbered 4235; men referred to positions, 2065; men placed 1021, an average of 72.88%. Attached hereto, copy of weekly statement and statement for past thirteen weeks, also report of Examiners' percentages of placements.

4. The Bureau is working well. The strike among City Hall employees and the Trade Unions has been settled.

5. Last week's report advised that we had sent, during the week, 130 colored men to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan. This number was increased to 162, and arrangements are now being made to send 150 more the latter part of this week.

6. Was successful in getting another newspaper, the Chicago Daily News, to print a facsimile of the Citation, and we are endeavoring to get the large State Street stores to print this Citation in their newspaper advertisements.

7. Major Kilbourne arrived at the Bureau this morning, and will, of course, be shown every courtesy.

Wm Penick
1st. Lieut., A.S.A.

WMP:D

Encl.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.

Weekly Statement - June 27 - July 3, '19.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines 120 West Adams St. Chicago

	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
June 27th	268	729	396	148
" 28th	124	450	163	126
" 30th	419	445	498	181
July 1st	267	1253	351	192
" 2nd	273	917	365	166
" 3rd	182	441	272	208
	1533	4235	2065	1021

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.

Thirteen Weeks - Statement

	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Week Mar. 31 - Apr. 5	2088	2446	1959	651
Week Apr. 6 - Apr. 12	1525	3104	1996	807
Week Apr. 13 - Apr. 19	1269	2091	1515	1070
Week Apr. 21 - Apr. 25	1091	2160	1691	1128
Week Apr. 28 - May 5	963	1607	1561	1151
Week May 5 - May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
Week May 12 - May 17	1037	1404	1377	841
Week May 17 - May 24	951	1977	1466	860
Week May 26 - May 31	733	2847	1148	776
Week June 2 - June 7	1058	3746	1589	812
Week June 9 - June 14	1591	3200	1920	904
Week June 16 - June 21	1770	2874	2068	965
Four days, June 23- June 26	1377	2912	1505	695
Week June 27 - July 3	1533	4235	2065	1021
	18029	36581	23291	12627

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

Week 6/27---7/3 1919.

Examiners Report of
Percentage of Placements

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors and Marines
120 West Adams St., Chicago

Section 1 - White	.....	69.9%
" 1 - Colored	.....	85.3%
" 2	.....	62.5%
" 3	.....	71.2%
" 4	.....	72.8%
" 5	.....	72. %
" 5A	.....	69.7%
" 6	.....	59.3%
" 7	.....	66.1%
" 10	.....	100. %
TOTAL	----	72.88%

(K)

Headquarters
CENTRAL DISTRICT
Indianapolis

REPORT TO COLONEL WOODS FOR JULY 1, 1919.

Chicago, Illinois

The Bureau is functioning splendidly. The U. S. Employment Service is co-operating in a greater degree. Large appropriations have been made for public building in Chicago and construction work in general has greatly improved.

The Bureau has taken active steps to secure jobs for unemployed negro soldiers through a separate Division for that purpose. Co-operation of colored organizations has been secured and it is hoped that this Colored Soldiers' Division will be able to handle all unemployment problems affecting the returned negro service man. An average of 83 per cent in placements is being made by this Division.

Few men are seen on the streets in uniform. Peddling in uniform has been effectively stopped and panhandling is practiced on a very small scale. Returned service men who desire to avail themselves of the free peddling license privilege granted by Illinois laws are directed by City Officials to Lieutenant Penick for approval of application. The applicants are told that it is illegal to peddle in uniform and an effort is made to get them to take up more dignified work, which can be secured through the Bureau.

The only problem with the Chicago Bureau is to get the right job for the right man and with the new system of classification, this highly specialized problem is being solved in a scientific manner.

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank &
Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., July 1, **1919.**

Report from W.M. Penick, 1st. Lieut., A.S.A., on Chicago, Ill., for four days, from June 23rd to 26th, inclusive.
Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. During last week from June 23rd to 26th, inclusive, four days, we had 1377 registrations; help wanted numbered 2912; men referred to positions 1505; men placed 695, an average of 64.9 per cent. The Bureau management will, in the future compile reports from Thursday to Thursday each week instead of from Monday to Saturday. Attached hereto last weeks four day statement and statement for past twelve weeks, also report of examiners percentages of placements.

4. Bureau working well. On account of several strikes during the past ten days among city hall employees and trade unions, the Bureau has had an influx of discharged soldiers seeking employment. A good number of these men were originally placed by us.

5. Arrangements have been made to send 130 colored men to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan, this week.

6. Captain Armstrong and Lieutenant Lundberg have joined Mr. Kingsolving to handle the Public Works proposition in Chicago, and have an office at 842 Monadnock Building.

7. Attention is invited to attached clipping in the Chicago Evening American. This is the first newspaper to print the "Honor Certificate" in Chicago.

WMP:D

W.M. Penick
1st. Lieut., A.S.A.

K

JUN 26 AM

June 24,

Report from Merrill H. Curtis on Chicago, Ill.,
for period June 16th to 23rd, inclusive.
Colored Population 100,000 (estimated)

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. During last week there were 48 registrants; men referred to positions 134; men placed 111, an average of 82.8 per cent.

4. Bureau working well.

5. Personal visits to local business concerns for placement of clerks, office men, etc.

6. Future outlook favorable.

(a) -

(b) -

(c) - Contributing causes to labor unrest under investigation and work covered in this regard covered in attached supplementary report.

Note:

Work of this representative is espacially directed to the colored soldier, and the statements in the above report refer to this specific phase of the work.

MHC:D

Merrill H Curtis

CC to Colonel Arthur Woods,
As information.

June 24,

Supplementary Report on Colored Labor Situation.

Agencies and individuals listed below have been visited by representative, and situation discussed at length:

Red Cross .....35th & Michigan Ave.
Mrs. Jessie Jones

Y.M.C.A. .....3763 Wabash Avenue.
Mr. A.L. Jackson, Sec'y.

Urban League .....31st & Wabash Avenue
Mr. T. Arnold Hill, Sec'y.

Soldiers & Sailors Rest.....32nd & Wabash Avenue.
Lieut. Speid, Sec'y.

National Ass'n for Advancement of
Colored People.....3125 State Street,
Mr. McNeil, Sec'y.

Chicago Defender .....32nd & State Street,
(Negro publication
300,000 subscribers) Mr. Abbott, Editor;
Mr. A. Anderson, Ass't Editor.

U.S. Employment Bureau.....2727 S. State Street,
Mr. Downing, Sec'y.

Dr. George C. Hall.....3408 S. Park Avenue
(Director of Urban League and Y.M.C.A.)

Mr. Louis B. Anderson.....City Hall
(Alderman, 2nd Ward)

Mr. R.R. Jackson .....City Hall
(Alderman, 2nd Ward)

Conclusions drawn from one weeks' observation and investigation:

1. Unemployed slightly abnormal.
   (Varying estimates from 3,000 to 10,000)

2. Discountenance political influence as a controlling factor in recent labor difficulties.

3. No scarcity of jobs for unskilled labor.

4. Placement of clerks, office men, etc., difficult.

5. Investigation of fields of employment as to housing conditions, sanitation, etc., recommended and desired by all agencies interviewed.

6. Situation greatly alleviated during past two weeks.

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committees:

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Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson, Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor, Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick, Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson, Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter, Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., June 23, 1919.

Report from W.M. Penick, 1st. Lieutenant, A.S.A., on Chicago, Ill., for period June 16th to 21st., inclusive, Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. During past week we had 1770 registrations; help wanted numbered 2874; men referred to positions 2068; men placed 965, an average of 66.75 per cent. Attached hereto weekly statement and statement for past eleven weeks, also report of examiners percentages of placements.

4 & 5. Bureau working well. The U.S. Employment Service has been sending us opportunities and cooperating much better.

6. Lieutenant Owens from Washington is here investigating conditions as to unemployed negroes. Arranged a conference for him at our Bureau with Mr. Lee, Chamber of Commerce, Major Bonner, Mr. Downing (colored U.S. Employment Manager) and former Lieutenant Curtis. The colored problem here <u>is not</u> as bad as reported to Washington, and our Bureau in connection with Federal Service can handle the situation.

7. Former Lieutenant Curtis reported for duty on 16th, and will report on this subject in detail.

Wm. Penick
1st. Lieut., A.S.A.

WMP:D

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

Weekly Statement - June 16 - 21, 1919.

	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
June 16th	362	430	463	140
June 17th	399	479	437	180
June 18th	305	583	398	227
June 19th	323	624	312	159
June 20th	284	489	326	129
June 21st	97	269	132	130
	1770	2874	2068	965

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.

Eleven Weeks - Statement.

	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Week Mar. 31 - Apr. 5	2088	2446	1959	651
Week Apr. 6 - Apr. 12	1525	3104	1996	807
Week Apr. 13 - Apr. 19	1269	2091	1515	1070
Week Apr. 21 - Apr. 25	1091	2160	1691	1128
Week Apr. 28 - May 5	963	1607	1561	1151
Week May 5 - May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
Week May 12 - May 17	1037	1404	1377	841
Week May 17 - May 24	951	1977	1466	860
Week May 26 - May 31	733	2847	1148	776
Week June 2 - June 7	1058	3746	1589	812
Week June 9 - June 14	1591	3200	1920	904
Week June 16 - June 21	1770	2874	2068	965
	15119	29434	19721	10911

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors and Marines
120 West Adams St., Chicago

Week 6/16 - 6/21/1919.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

Examiners Report of
Percentage of Placements.

Section 1	.....	66.5%
" 1	.....	82.8%
" 2	.....	58.8%
" 3	.....	68.6%
" 4	.....	70.7%
" 5	.....	56 %
" 5A	.....	53.7%
" 6	.....	67.3%
" 7	.....	76.4%
Total	-	66.75%

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.
Chicago, Ill.
Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committees:
Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Comdg. Central Dept. Chairman.
Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson, Women's Organizations.
Dr. Graham Taylor, Board of Managers.
H. H. Merrick, Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.
Geo. J. Thompson, Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., Executive Sec'y.
Lucius Teter, Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Co., Treasurer.

JUN 19 A.M.

Chicago, Ill., June 17, 1919.

Report from W.M. Penick, 1st. Lieut., A.S.A., on Chicago, Ill., for period June 9th to 14th, inclusive, Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. During last week we had 1591 - registrations, help wanted numbered 3200, men referred to positions 1920, men placed 904, an average of 67.5 percent. Attached hereto, weekly statement and statement for past ten weeks, also report of examiners percentage of placements.

4. Bureau working well.

5. New registration card designed by Mr. O'Connor now being used.

6. Future outlook very good.

A. Department of Public Works report there will be considerable building of bridges, paving, schools and water works improvement during 1919.

B. Private business. Contracts have been let for several large family hotels.

C. No trouble regarding labor unrest or deliberate attempts to keep discharged soldiers out of work.

Wm. Penick
W.M. Penick,
1st. Lieut., A.S.A.

WMP:D

Encl.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

Weekly Statement - June 9 - 14, 1919.

	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
June 9th	399	516	432	139
" 10th	353	592	399	124
" 11th	299	585	359	242
" 12th	246	551	332	134
" 13th	201	684	294	155
" 14th	93	272	104	110
	1591	3200	1920	904

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.

Ten Weeks -- Statement

	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Week Mar. 31 - Apr. 5	2088	2446	1959	651
Week Apr. 6 - Apr. 12	1525	3104	1996	807
Week Apr. 13 - Apr. 19	1269	2091	1515	1070
Week Apr. 21 - Apr. 25	1091	2160	1691	1128
Week Apr. 28 - May 5	963	1607	1561	1151
Week May 5 - May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
Week May 12 - May 17	1037	1404	1377	841
Week May 17 - May 24	951	1977	1466	860
Week May 26 - May 31	733	2847	1148	776
Week June 2 - June 7	1058	3746	1589	812
Week June 9 - June 14	1591	3200	1920	904
	13349	26560	17653	9946

Week 6/9 - 6/14, 1919 .

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

Report of Examiners
Percentage of Placements.

Sec.	1	White	62.6
	1	Colored	71
"	2		68.7
"	3		63.9
"	4		71.1
"	5		60.
"	5A		59.6
"	6		68.8
"	7		81.9
		Total	67.5%

BUREAU FOR RETURNING
SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committees:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Comdg. Central Dept. Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson, Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor, Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick, Employers Ass'n.

Geo. J. Thompson, Labor Organization.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter, Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., June 9, **1919.**

Report from W.M. Penick, 1st. Lieut., A.S.A., on Chicago, Ill, for period June 2nd to 7th, inclusive.
Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

√ 2. Situation as to discharged soldiers satisfactory.

3. During last week we had 1058-registrations, help wanted numbered 3746, men referred 1589, men placed 812, an average of 70% percent. Attached hereto weekly statement and statement for past nine weeks, also percentage placements for different sections from June 2nd to 7th.

√ 4 & 5. The Bureau is working well, several changes being made during the past week in our personell.

6. The outlook is good. A large number of men discharged from the 33rd Division, at Camp Grant, are returning to Chicago. The Bureau is in a position to handle them.

Captain Kimball and Lieutenant Kinsolving called at the Bureau. Have arranged desk room for them on the second floor of our building.

W.M. Penick
1st. Lieut. A.S.A.

WMP:D

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS & MARINES

Weekly Statement - June 2 - 7, 1919.

	Registrations	Help wanted	Referred	Placed
June 2	256	730	343	147
June 3	215	643	269	145
June 4	175	560	368	155
June 5	131	709	242	140
June 6	160	705	229	106
June 7	121	398	138	125
	1058	3746	1569	612

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS & MARINES.

Nine Weeks -- Statement.

	Registrations	Help wanted	Referred	Placed
Week Mar. 31 - Apr. 5	2088	2446	1959	651
Week Apr. 6 - Apr. 12	1525	3104	1996	807
Week Apr. 13 - Apr. 19	1269	2091	1518	1070
Week Apr. 21 - Apr. 25	1091	2160	1691	1128
Week Apr. 28 - May 5	963	1607	1561	1151
Week May 5 - May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
Week May 12 - May 17	1037	1404	1377	841
Week May 17 - May 24	951	1977	1466	860
Week May 26 - May 31	733	2847	1148	776
Week June 2 - June 7	1058	3746	1569	812
	11758	23360	15733	9042

Week 6/2-----6/7, 1919.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors,
and Marines.

Percentage Placements for all Sections.

Section 1. White.....69.8%

Section 1. Colored.....83.4%

Section 2.....80.2%

Section 3.....58.6%

Section 4.....88 %

Section 5.....57.3%

Section 5 A.....57.1%

Section 6.....54.7%

Section 7.....74 %

Average.....69.23%

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committees:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Comdg. Central Dept. Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin F. Johnson, Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor, Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick, Employers Ass'n.

Geo. J. Thompson, Labor Organization.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter, Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., June 2nd 1919.

Report from W. M. Penick, 1st Lieut. A.S.A., on CHICAGO, for period May 26th to 31st inclusive. Population : 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers: satisfactory.

3. During last week we had 733 registrations: help wanted numbered 2,847: men referred 1148: men placed 776; an average of 68.36%. Attached hereto, weekly statement and statement for past eight weeks: also percentage placements for different sections from May 26th to 31st inclusive.

4. There have been several changes in the management of the Bureau,- Mr. Dudley Walker, former manager, has resigned and will be succeeded by Major Jno. S. Bonner. The procurement branch will be in charge of Marshall Field III. The placement branch , H.J.Montgomery; and Follow-up Branch assigned to the writer.

5. It is thought that these changes will bring about better coöperation with the Federal Bureau and improve conditions generally.

6. The outlook for placing the men of the 33rd Division, now being discharged at Camp Grant, is good.

There has been a large number of permits issued for new buildings of all kinds, but on account of the high price of materials, only a small amount of construction is going on at present.

The labor unrest is principally with the unemployed negroes, a portion of which are discharged soldiers. The Chamber of Commerce has four men from southern states in Chicago now, trying to get negroes to go south, but they find that political influence is trying to hold them here. A special report will be made in detail on this subject.

W. M. Penick

W. M. Penick.
1st Lieut. A.S.A.

Week 5/26---5/31. 1910.

Bureau for Br[illegible], [illegible]lors,
and Mothers.

[illegible]

Section 1. Milk.....78.4

Section 2. [illegible].....[illegible]

Section 3 .....[illegible]

Section 4 .....53.7%

Section 5 .....[illegible]

Section 5 .....55.8

Section 5 A 48.9

Section 6 .....[illegible]

Section 7 .....75.5

Average [illegible] .....[illegible]

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS & MARINES.

Weekly Statement - May 26 - 31, 1919.

	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
May 26	243	541	301	94
May 27	113	474	201	142
May 28	169	614	304	230
May 29	123	601	253	216
May 31	85	617	89	94
	733	2847	1148	776

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS & MARINES.

Eight Weeks -- Statement.

	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Week Mar. 31 - Apr. 5	2088	2446	1959	651
Week Apr. 6 - Apr. 12	1525	3104	1996	807
Week Apr. 13 - Apr. 19	1269	2091	1515	1070
Week Apr. 21 - Apr. 25	1091	2160	1691	1128
Week Apr. 28 - May 5	963	1607	1561	1151
Week May 5 - May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
Week May 12 - May 17	1037	1404	1377	841
Week May 17 - May 24	951	1977	1466	860
Week May 26 - May 31	733	2847	1148	776
	10700	19614	14144	8230

Tribune

SOLDIERS TO JOBS

Cards on Men on Transports Showing Qualifications of Each

(By a Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 27.

As a more certain method of assisting returning soldiers to obtain employment if they have not the immediate prospect of it, Gen. March, chief of staff, has ordered that personnel officers shall require from all soldiers returning on transports, cards showing the industrial experience and qualifications of the individual to be turned over upon the arrival of the transport to the federal employment service.

Announcement of the plan was made today by Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the secretary of war, on employment of discharged soldiers, who said it would give the returning soldier an opportunity "to give careful thought to his future and the importance of his again hooking himself up to the nation's industrial life."

Headquarters
CENTRAL DISTRICT
Indianapolis

REPORT TO COLONEL WOODS FOR JUNE 1, 1919

Chicago, Illinois

The lack of co-operation in the Bureau has been entirely eliminated by the resignation of the official who was the chief cause of friction.

Preparations are being made for the return of the Thirty-third Division and it is expected very little difficulty will be met with in replacing the men of this division in civil life.

The negro problem is still without solution, but a thorough investigation is being made at the present time with the purpose of determining the best method of handling the problem.

An old Illinois law which gave discharged soldiers, sailors and marines the privilege to peddle in uniform without payment of license fee has been amended to prohibit peddling in uniform. This was accomplished through the efforts of the Representative in Chicago.

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone, Randolph 520.

Brief K

File PM

Headquarters Committees:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Comdg. Central Dept. Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson, Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor, Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick, Employers Ass'n.

Geo. J. Thompson, Labor Organization.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter, Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., May 26, **1919.**

Report from 1st Lieut. W.M.Penick, A.S.A., on Chicago, Ill., for period from May 19th to 24th inclusive, Population 2,547,201.

1. Received well by all. The situation as to discharged soldiers is satisfactory.

2. From May 19th to 24th inclusive there were 951 registrations, help wanted numbered 1977, men referred to positions, 1466, men placed, 860. Average percent for Bureau 71.3%.

3. The Bureau is working well.

4. Attended a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Those present were furnished with a list of men returning with the 33rd Division, who have no assurance of employment. President Merrick appointed members to secure positions for these men in their various trades. These opportunities will be turned in at the Bureau.

5. Thru efforts of Chamber of Commerce, 50 negroes were sent to Fernwood, Mississippi, and 35 will leave for New Orleans tonight.

W. M. Penick,
1st Lieut. A.S.A.

Chicago, Ill.

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES.

Percentage of Placements for

Week of 5/19/19 - 5/24/19.

SECTION	1	- White	80.4 %
"	1	- Colored	92.4 %
"	2		76.6 %
"	3		65.2 %
"	4		80.0 %
"	5		72.5 %
"	5 A		45. %
"	6		59.3 %
"	7		71.5 %

Average Per. for Bureau 71.3 %

Section #1. White.

Small.

Name of verifier.

Week 5/19--5/24.

Date

	ACHOR		CARROLL		DAVIS		KLARR		TOTAL.	
	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.
5-19	12	1	10	3	15	2	12	2	49	8
" 20	9	4	10	2	10	3	15	6	44	15
" 21	18	5	12	7	20	4	10	1	60	17
" 22	7	1	14	3	12	2	4	3	37	9
" 23	9	1	9	4	8	3	12	3	38	11
" 24	9	2	19	1	3	1	5	-	36	4
	64	14	74	20	68	15	58	15	264	64
	82%		78.7%		81.9%		79.4%		80.4%	

Section #1 Colored.

SMALL.

Name of verifier.

Week 5/19--5/24.

Date

CANISIUS.											
	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.
5-19	14	--								
" 20	26	5								
" 21	22	3								
" 22	42	3								
" 23	12	-								
" 24	20	1								
	146	12								
	92.4%									

2.

VAN BROCKLIN

Section_____

_____
Name of verifier.

Week 5/19--5/24.

_____
Date.

MONTGOMERY.												
	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.
5-19	14	3										
" 20	21	5										
" 21	14	12										
" 22	16	4										
" 23	16	4										
" 24	14	1										
	95	29										
76.6%												

Section #3

BUCKINGHAM.
Name of verifier.

Week 5/19---5/24.
Date.

	NEILSON		MARGOLIS		TAY		TOTAL			
	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.
5-19	13	3	13	3	17	4	43	10		
" 20	9	6	9	11	6	8	24	25		
" 21	13	7	8	6	7	3	28	16		
" 22	8	6	7	3	4	3	19	12		
" 23	9	7	10	7	2	4	21	18		
" 24	3	-	4	-	6	5	13	5		
	55	29	51	30	42	27	148	86		
	65.4%		62.9%		60.8%		63.2%			

Section #4

DUMONT.
Name of verifier.

Week 5/19--5/24.
Date.

	SIVER		TOWNSEND		MARGOLIS		TOTAL.			
	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.
5-19	12	1	7	3	-	1	19	5		
5/20	10	3	8	2	-	-	18	5		
5-21	9	2	3	3	-	-	12	5		
5-22	9	-	7	1	-	-	16	1		
5-23	13	1	8	2	-	-	21	3		
5-24	1	1	2	1	-	-	3	2		
	54	8	35	12	-	1	89	21		
	87%		74.4%				80.9 %			

Section 45

Carlson
Name of verifier.

Week 5/19 - 5/24
Date.

	Carlson									
	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.
5/19	7	1								
5/20	11	5								
5/21	9	6								
5/22	5	5								
5/23	19	5								
5/24	7	2								
	58	22								
	72.5 %									

Section [redacted]

[redacted]
Name of verifier.

[redacted]
Date.

[redacted]															
	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	
5/19	1	1													
5/20	2	2													
5/21	2	3													
5/22	2	1													
5/23	1	2													
5/24	1	2													
	9	11													
45%															

Section # 6

Lawrence
Name of verifier.

Week 5/19 - 5/24
Date.

	Lawrence											
	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.
5/19	18	20										
5/20	11	4										
5/21	14	7										
5/22	12	11										
5/23	14	6										
5/24	1	6										
	70	48										
	59.5 %											

Section #7

Dumont
Name of Verifier.

Week 5/19 - 5/24
Date.

	Nairn		Ryan		Breidster		Total			
	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.	H	N.H.
5/19	4	1	-	1	2	1	6	3		
5/20	8	3	3	1	5	4	16	10		
5/21	7	-	-	-	6	2	13	2		
5/22	7	1	2	-	4	1	13	2		
5/23	15	3	-	-	7	8	22	11		
5/24	3	2	-	-	5	1	8	3		
	44	12	5	2	29	17	78	31		
	78.6 %		71.4%		63 %		71.8%			

File

Headquarters
CENTRAL DISTRICT
Indianapolis

MEMORANDUM for Field Representatives: May 16, 1919.

In order to give Colonel Woods a clearer idea as to the workings of the Employment Bureaus in the various cities which you have visited, you will report on this sheet (using additional sheets if necessary) making separate reports for each town you have visited. In cities where there is both a Federal Bureau and a Bureau for Returning Soldiers, make a separate for each.

State whether the Bureau is working efficiently or not. If not, why not. State how you were received. Relationship maintained, with other agencies and with commercial bodies. Do not generalize too much. What is desired in this report are particulars. The purpose of the report being to ascertain just what conditions are, it is desired that matters whorthy of commendation be brought out so that Bureaus which are functioning properly may receive credit. State, as compared with other Bureaus, whether you would class this one as poor, fair, good, or excellent. Why? Send to this office in Triplicate.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS
for Chicago, Illinois, Volunteer, May 22, 1919.
120 West Adams Street.

1. The Bureau is working very efficiently as a whole.

2. I was very cordially received.

3. Every welfare organization is represented in the building and to all appearances are working together in harmony. At least there is nothing to indicate that there is any friction. The commercial bodies are working at their utmost, but through the C. of C.

4. In comparison with other bureaus, I would say that this bureau was an excellent organization, and very efficient. There is, however, one weak link in the employment chain: the procurement department is falling down. There were only 1404 jobs open last week, and 841 of these were filled by the placement branch.

Rudolph J Ayres.
2nd Lt. S.C.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

Chicago, Illinois.

Percentage Placements for Week of May 12.

All Sections.

Section 1.	White	78.8%
" 1.	Colored	89.2%
" 2.		82.7%
" 3.		57.6%
" 4.		87 %
" 5.		70.3%
" 6.		73.9%
" 7.		92.2%

Average Percentage (all sections) 78.98%

W. M. Penick,

1st Lieut. Air Service.

May 30th,

From: Rudolph J. Ayres, 2nd Lieut. Signal Corps,

To: Major John B. Reynolds, 3rd Meridian Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Subject: Report on Chicago, for period May 12th to 17th, 1919.

1. The situation as to discharged soldiers is satisfactory.

2. A report on the weeks work in employment is enclosed.

3. Some 100 colored soldiers were sent to Southern towns by the Chamber of Commerce.

4. The employment citation was received and has been given some publicity.

5. A report of the clean-up of the city was sent in earlier in the week.

6. A representative of the Knights of Columbus - The National Catholic War Council - is now established in the building.

7. Clippings of the past week are enclosed.

8. An escaped prisoner from Ft. Leavenworth is representing himself as coming from Colonel Wood's office. He will soon be apprehended.

R. J. Ayres,
2nd Lt., Signal Corps.

RJA:CM.

Copy to Col Woods.

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS & MARINES

Weekly Statement - May 12 - 17, 1919.

	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
May 12th	228	374	322	107
May 13th	206	286	294	173
May 14th	211	188	264	192
May 15th	178	253	225	135
May 16th	154	185	218	122
May 17th	60	118	54	112
	1037	1404	1377	841

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS & MARINES

Seven Weeks - Statement.

	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
Week Mar. 31-Apr. 5	2088	2446	1959	651
Week Apr. 6- Apr. 12	1525	3104	1996	807
Week Apr. 13-Apr. 19	1269	2091	1515	1070
Week Apr. 21-Apr. 25	1091	2160	1691	1128
Week Apr. 28- May 3	963	1607	1561	1151
Week May 3 - May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
Week May 12 - May 17	1037	1404	1377	841
	9016	14790	11530	6594

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committees:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Comdg. Central Dept. Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson, Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor, Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick, Employers Ass'n.

Geo. J. Thompson, Labor Organization.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter, Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., May 19, 1919. **1919.**

Report from First Lieutenant W.M. Penick, A.S.M.A., on Chicago, for period from May 12 to 17th inclusive.

1. The situation as to discharged soldiers in Chicago continues to be satisfactory.

2. During the past week there were 1037 registrations. Help Wanted numbered 1404, men referred to positions 1377, men placed 841. Daily statement attached; also statement for past several weeks.

3. The Employment Bureau is working well. The Knights of Columbus have opened a branch office with us. Mr. Ryan, who is in charge will look after the lodging situation and is in a position to secure some additional hotel space for lodging purposes thru the National Catholic Welfare Association.

4. The Chamber of Commerce during the past week have sent 65 negroes South from Chicago for employment; - 15 were sent to Hattiesburg, Miss., and 50 to Fernwood, Miss. A small percentage of these men were discharged colored soldiers. Mr. Cole, of the Southern Pine Association, with headquarters at New Orleans, La., is in the city today and states that he can place from 1000 to 2000 colored men in their mills thruout the South as soon as information is received as to what destinations the men should be sent.

5. The Victory Loan Committee has agreed to turn over to our Bureau the large electrical display arch in Grant Park on Michigan Avenue. This arch ic in the most conspicuous place in the city of Chicago and a large sign will be placed on it advertising free employment at our Bureau. The electric current is to be paid for by a donation from the Illinois Central Railroad and the other additional expenses will be taken care of out of the general funds of the Bureau.

6. The moving picture people have also been requested to advertise our Bureau and we hope to have the picture slides at practically every picture show in the city the latter part of this week.

7. Requests are coming in daily regarding the special certificate or citation-form issued by the War Department to employers who are taking back their former employees. A sample of this citation has been received by the writer and everyone is interested in it.

W.M. Penick
First Lieutenant A.S.M.A.

SK

Headquarters
CENTRAL DISTRICT
Indianapolis

May 16, 1919.
M.cc.

Colonel Woods desires a special report (send to this office in triplicate) for each city on the Chambers of Commerce. Following is a suggested outline for the report; but it may be altered or revised if necessary.

Have they read the letters first sent to them by Colonel Woods?
If so, what attitude did they take?
Have they made themselves responsible for finding jobs for service men?
Are they making arrangements with or communicating with other Chambers to get men back to their home towns? Negroes to South?
Have the proposed two points for the Chambers of Commerce been working in this city? If not, is the idea wrong? If not wrong, what should be done?
Any suggestions. Additional information. (Use more sheets if necessary.)

SPECIAL REPORT ON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
of Chicago, Illinois. May 21, 1919.
(City and State.)

1. Yes.
2. Their attitude is very friendly and they are carrying out suggestions as outlined in Col. Wood's letter.
3. Yes.
4. Yes, but only colored laborers at present, gangs of 50 have been sent to the north-west and south during the past three weeks.
5. The proposed two points for the Chamber of Commerce have been working in Chicago.
6. No suggestions at present.

W. M. Penick
W. M. Penick.
1st. Lieut. A. S. M. A.
(Rank and Corps)
Field Representative.

Headquarters
CENTRAL DISTRICT
Indianapolis

May 13, 1919.
IM.cc.

Colonel Woods desires a special report (send to this office in triplicate) for each city on the Chambers of Commerce. Following is a suggested outline for the report; but it may be altered or revised if necessary.

Have they read the letters first sent to them by Colonel Woods?
If so, what attitude did they take?
Have they made themselves responsible for finding jobs for service men?
Are they making arrangements with or communicating with other Chambers to get men back to their home towns? Negroes to South?
Have the proposed two points for the Chambers of Commerce been working in this city? If not, is the idea wrong? If not wrong, what should be done?
Any suggestions. Additional information. (Use more sheets if necessary.)

SPECIAL REPORT ON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
of_____May___1919.
(City and State.)

[redacted]

[redacted]

1. Yes.
2. They are doing their best to carry out the instructions and suggestions contained in the letter.
3. Yes.
4. Yes, but only with the colored laborers unless it is a special case.
5. Yesand no. They are turning in jobs as fast as they are available, but so far the Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors And Marines have been the only ones having men in the field gunning for jobs.
6. No suggestions.

R. J. Ayres

R.J.Ayres
(Rank and Corps)
2nd Lt. S.C.
Field Representative.

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS & MARINES

Weekly Statement - May 12 - 17, 1919.

	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
May 12th	228	374	322	107
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	1037	1404	1377	841

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS. SAILORS & MARINES

Seven Weeks - Statement.

	REGISTRATIONS	HELP WANTED	REFERRED	PLACED
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Week Apr 13 Apr 19	1269	2091	1515	1070
Week Apr 21 Apr 25	1091	2160	1691	1128
Week Apr 28 May 3	963	1607	1561	1151
Week May 3 May 10	1043	1978	1431	946
Week May 12 May 17	1037	1404	1377	841
	9016	14790	11530	6594

MAY 17 P.M.

Chicago, Illinois.

May 15th,

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR JOHN B. REYNOLDS:

I am in receipt of a copy of a memorandum to Major Reynolds from Colonel Woods. There seems to be a little misunderstanding over some of the points.

The Red Cross and Salvation Army are not operating free canteens other than the regular welfare canteens. They do serve men with free meals but only while their cases are being investigated. Meal tickets are issued in the usual way, but there are very few meals given promiscuously--other than the train service that is extended troops in transit.

There is no absolute discrimination shown out of town men, but if there is a choice of two or three men the Chicago man gets it. There are nearly 20% of out of town men in our placements.

The peddling has almost ceased in the "Loop", but there is some trouble in the better neighborhoods. This will be taken care of in the next few days.

R. J. Ayres,
2nd Lt., Signal Corps.

RJA:CH.

Copy Col Woods

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone, Randolph 520.

Headquarters Committees:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Comdg. Central Dept. Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson, Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor, Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick, Employers Ass'n.

Geo. J. Thompson, Labor Organization.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter, Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1919.

REPORT FROM W. L. PENICK, 1ST LIEUT. A. S. M. A.

ON CHICAGO, ILL. FOR THE PERIOD FROM MAY 5TH TO 10TH INCLUSIVE.

1. The situation as to discharged soldiers is satisfactory.

2. During the previous week there were 1043 registrations, help wanted numbered 1070, men referred 1431 and men placed 946. The results from the Sunday campaign did not produce any opportunities that could be directly placed to the church movement.

3. Apparently the Bureau is working well, although there is some criticism on the part of the Federal Employment Bureau as to lack of co-operation between the two Bureaus. The exchange of opportunities between the Bureaus is not as extensive as it should be and every effort will be made to improve this situation. Called on State Director, Dr. Prentiss and former Director, Mr. Crawford.

4. Mr. Philip Franklin has been sent from Boston to Chicago as Recruiting Agent for the U. S. Shipping Board and is now located in our Bureau to recruit men for the Merchant Marine.

5. The Chamber of Commerce have sent during the past week, 230 negroes to the state of Montana to do construction work. 15 of these men were discharged colored soldiers. They also sent 30 colored men, of which 2 were discharged soldiers, to work in the zinc mines at Mascot, Tenn., and 20 men to do railroad track work at Meridian, Miss. While the percentage of discharged colored soldiers sent in the above lots is small, getting the unemployed negroes away from Chicago will help the Bureau in placing other soldiers here. A discharged soldier, of course, is given first choice in any of the outside jobs and the Chamber of Commerce continues to get inquiries for this class of labor from southern points.

W. L. Penick

W. L. Penick, 1st Lieut. A. S. M. A.

Drug K

WAR DEPARTMENT

360 Madison Avenue

8th Floor

OFFICE OF COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DISTRICT

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAY 14 A.M.

May 12, 1919

From: Captain William J. Grange, A. G. D.

To: Colonel Arthur Woods.

Subject: Report on Chicago for May 7 & 8, 1919.

The following is a consolidation of reports submitted by the field men covering their work in Chicago, Ill., May 7 and 8, 1919.

94 men were interviewed.

1. 9 men stated they obtained their former positions.

2. 20 men stated they had obtained new positions.

3. 2 men stated they had positions assured.

4. 2 men stated they were desirous of working but were unable to find positions.

5. 5 men stated they were taking vacations before looking for employment.

6. 1 man stated he did not want work of any kind and had not made any effort to find a position.

7. 2 men stated they were not working because the salaries offered them were too low.

8. 21 men stated they were in town on pass.

9. 11 men stated they were passing through the town enroute to their homes.

10. 2 men were peddling.

11. 3 men stated they were unable to obtain positions because there was no construction work going on.

12. 1 man, discharged four months ago, still wears his uniform and peddles music in office buildings and prominent hotels. He stated he had not ambition enough to get steady work and would rather be his own boss.

13. 2 men stated they were working the selling game together and formerly made as high as $10 a day. They said that they are not permitted to peddle any longer and that Gen. Wood informs every soldier who applies for a license that he has a job for them and that no more licenses are being

Report on Chicago, Ill., May 7 & 8, 1919.

issued to uniformed men.

14. Mr. Verrall reports that M. P.s and Intelligence Officers have been instructed to arrest any uniformed men selling on the streets.

15. 1 man stated he has been discharged a month and is waiting for his bonus. As soon as he gets this he is going to North Dakota to work on a farm as he is unable to work indoors.

16. 3 men stated they had been trying for two weeks to get positions through the U. S. Employment Bureau but the salaries offered were too small.

17. 1 man was selling a magazine for the benefit of a hospital at Fort Sheridan and stated he had a pass to do so.

18. 1 man stated that he was working a week and loafing a week and claimed he was not used to working.

19. 2 men stated they had just been discharged from hospitals and were not ready to look for work.

20. 2 men stated they were selling music so as to get enough money to take them to their homes.

21. 1 man stated he is from New York and came to Chicago to look for work. He has not been successful because he is not a Chicago man. He has applied tothe Red Cross for transportation back to New York, as he is broke, and expects that they will help him.

22. 1 man stated he has been discharged three weeks and has a wife who is in ill health. He said he was offered a job at $125 a month on a truck handling very heavy stuff but is not strong enough for the work. He has made application with the street railways and expects to get a position with them.

23. 1 man stated he was refused his former positions with Wells Fargo & Co. for the reason that business was very quiet just now.

PERCENTAGE SUMMARY

1.	Percentage of service men who obtained their former positions.	10%
2.	" " " " " " new positions.	21%
3.	" " " " " have positions assured.	2%
4.	" " " " " do not want work of any kind nor have not made efforts to find employment.	10%
5.	" " " " " are desirous of working but who cannot find positions.	15%
6.	" " " " " are on pass or passing through.	34%
7.	Miscellaneous.	8%

rt on Chicago, Ill., May 7 & 8, 1919.

8.	Percentage of service men who have positions or who have prospects of obtaining positions.	33%
9.	" " " " " are out of work and have no prospects of work, in need of assistance or guidance.	25%

William J. Grange

William J. Grange,
Captain.

file K

WAR DEPARTMENT

MAY 12 A.M.

360 Madison Avenue

8th Floor

OFFICE OF COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DISTRICT
NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 10, 1919

From: Captain William J. Grange, A. G. D.

To: Colonel Arthur Woods.

Subject: Recapitulation of reports on Chicago, Ill., April 25 to ~~May 5, 1919, inclusive~~.

The following is a recapitulation of reports submitted by the field men covering Chicago, Ill., April 25 to May 5, 1919, inclusive. Special cases reported have, so far as possible, been included in the following:

1.	Number of men interviewed	446	
2.	Number and percentage of men who obtained their former positions	23	5%
3.	Number and percentage of men who obtained new positions	58	13%
4.	Number and percentage of men who have positions assured	23	5%
5.	Number and percentage of men who are desirous of working but who cannot find positions	56	13%
6.	Number and percentage of men who do not want work of any kind nor have not made any efforts to find jobs	36	8%
7.	Number and percentage of men who are taking vacations before looking for work	17	4%
8.	Number and percentage of men who are not working because salaries offered are too low	5	1%
9.	Number and percentage of men who cannot obtain former positions	3	1%
10.	Number and percentage of men who can obtain work but want better	0	0
11.	Number and percentage of men who intend to reenlist	5	1%
12.	Number and percentage of men in town on pass	72	16%
13.	Number and percentage of men passing through the town enroute to their homes	65	15%

on Chic. April 25 to May 5, 1919, inc.

14.	Number and percentage men peddling on streets	67	15%
15.	Number and percentage of men panhandling on streets	10	2%
16.	Miscellaneous	6	1%

---

1. Percentage of men who are actually placed or have fair prospects of being placed and do not require assistance....23%

2. Percentage of men who are out of work and have no prospects of work and actually in need of assistance or guidance (Includes men peddling, panhandling and those who do not want to work).....44%

William J. Grange,
Captain.

GOVT PAID

ESG/aeh

File

May 9, 1919.

Major John B. Reynolds,
511 Meridian Life Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Referring to coon problem Chicago. Interested in working out by you of two schemes you propose. If in shape to indicate progress would appreciate your report.

Arthur Woods.

fdk K

WAR DEPARTMENT

MAY 13 A.M.

OFFICE OF COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT
511-519 Meridian Life Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

May 6, 1919.

MEMORANDUM for Colonel Woods:

At our conference of field officers yesterday the men from Chicago reported a condition there which probably will need attention in Washington.

When a discharged man who desires to return to his own home is referred to the Red Cross for action it is the custom, properly of course, to make telegraphic reference to the local Red Cross Chapter at the man's home to ascertain if the statements made by him are true. However, the Red Cross authorities go further than this and ask the local Red Cross organization whether or not there is a job ready for the man. If the reply is in the negative they will not help the man to return home no matter how long he might have lived in this place or what his duties there were. This seems to me to be a very bad practice. A man should be entitled to return to his home if he wishes to, even though there is no job waiting for him, because under the existing arrangements nearly all towns are endeavoring to take care of their home men first and if the man is left in Chicago he becomes a drug on the market there, adding to the floating population which has to be taken care of, a condition which is bad enough at best.

If it is deemed wise to take any action in Washington please advise me what has been done.

John B. Raymond
Major, Air Service.

Return to
Mary Kobbe!
PhB

O.K
K

7

WAR DEPARTMENT
302 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Fee

May 7, 1919.

From: Captain William J. Grange, A. G. D.

To: Colonel Arthur Woods.

Subject: Report on Chicago, Ill., May 4 and 5, 1919.

The following is a consolidation of reports submitted by the field men covering Chicago, Ill., May and 5, 1919.

90 men were interviewed.

1. 2 men stated they had obtained their former positions.

2. 8 men stated they had obtained new positions.

3. 6 men stated they were taking vacations before looking for work.

4. 3 men were peddling on the streets.

5. 36 men stated they were in town on pass.

6. 10 men stated they were passing through the town enroute to their homes.

7. 1 discharged soldier, colored, stated he is a salesman and that on account of the number of white help unemployed he is unable to obtain a position.

8. 1 man, who claims to have been with the 27th Division, but who, after questioning, Mr. Verrall believes to be a fakir, bears two wound stripes and has been selling newspapers for the past four weeks. He has a partner, and does not intend to work as long as they can make big money at this game.

9. 1 man, whose home is in Detroit, states he has been looking for work in Chicago but has not been successful and intends to return to his home soon.

10. 1 man stated that he is a chemical worker and has been looking for a position in his line for the past six weeks. He has not been successful and is going back with his old firm but at different work.

11. 1 man stated that he cannot afford to work for the pay that is being offered as he has a wife to support.

Report on Chicago, Ill., May 4 & 5, 1919.

12. 1 man stated that he is waiting for the Red Cross to arrange for transportation for him to New Orleans, where his wife lives. He and his wife formerly lived in Chicago, when he enlisted. States that his wife had not received any allotment since September 1918 and was forced to go to New Orleans and live with her people.

13. 2 men stated they were selling Welcome Home posters for a Mr. Brown, 19 Huron Street, Chicago. The poster is a small one and sells for 25¢. of which the soldier keeps 12½¢.

14. 1 soldier stated he formerly sold buttons and souvenirs on the streets, but there is very little chance to work this game any longer in Chicago. He said he expected to go to St. Louis to try his luck there.

15. 2 men stated they were trying to get in a government school and were looking for jobs to hold them over until the summer term begins.

16. 1 man stated he was trying to obtain a position in the Post Office.

17. 1 Canadian stated he was stranded here. He comes from Brooklyn, where he has a wife, and is waiting for money to get home. He has been out of the service two months

18. 2 men who had been wounded, state they have the opportunity to attend school but do not care to go. They are selling papers on the streets, using beggar methods, and are making plenty of money.

19. 1 man stated that upon his discharge he obtained his former position with Sears, Roebuck & Co. in March, but was discharged without sufficient reason.

20. 2 men stated they had been wounded and had obtained 35% disability. They attended the vocational school for two months, and were now awaiting positions as stenographers, which they thought they would have no trouble to obtain. They were quite satisfied with the treatment they received from the government.

21. 1 man stated he has been trying to get a clerical job, but the only thing he was offered was manual labor, which he said he could not do as he could not work so hard. He was sore at everybody in general and claimed the Bureau was not giving him a chance.

22. 2 men stated they sent their discharges to Washington six weeks ago for their bonus money but had not as yet heard anything.

23. 1 man stated he gave up his position yesterday as it only paid $14 a week

24. 2 men stated they had tried to obtain positions through the Employment and were quite disappointed at the manner in which they were handled, as they would be sent out to places and would find they were already filled.

on Chicago, Ill., May 4 & 5, 1919.

1.	Percentage of service men who obtained their former positions.	2%
2.	" " " " " " new positions.	9%
3.	" " " " " have positions assured.	1%
4.	" " " " " do not want positions of any kind nor have not made any effort to find jobs.	9%
5.	" " " " " are desirous of working but who cannot find positions.	15%
6.	" " " " " are on pass or passing through.	51%
7.	Miscellaneous. "	13%
8.	Percentage of service men who have obtained positions or who have prospects of obtaining positions.	12%
9.	" " " " " are out of work and have no prospects of work, in need of assistance or guidance.	24%

William J. Grange

William J. Grange,
Captain.

WAR DEPARTMENT
302 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

May 7, 1919.

From: Captain William J. Grange, A. G. D.

To: Colonel Arthur Woods.

Subject: Report on St. Louis, Mo., May 4 and 5, 1919.

The following is a consolidation of reports submitted by the field men covering St. Louis, Mo., May 4 and 5, 1919.

59 men were interviewed.

1. 13 men stated they had obtained their former positions.

2. 8 men stated they had obtained new positions.

3. 8 men stated they had positions assured.

4. 7 men stated they were taking vacations before looking for work.

5. 1 man was panhandling.

6. 13 men stated they were in town on pass.

7. 3 men stated they were passing through the town enroute to their homes.

8. 1 man, a Belgian, who had relatives here, stated he drove an ambulance for three years. He was a skilled mechanic and did not think he would have any difficulty obtaining a position.

9. 1 negroe was peddling liquor and stated it was better than working steadily.

10. 1 man, still in the service, stated he went to see his former employer and was informed he could have his old position but at the salary that was being paid to a girl holding the position at present. This meant a difference of $40 a month. He would not divulge the name of the concern but stated he reported the matter to the Chamber of Commerce.

11. 1 man, whose home was in Poplar Bluff, Mo., said he came to St. Louis to look for work, but so far had not been successfull. The employers informed him that they were holding the jobs for the returning soldiers. If nothing turned up soon he would return home.

t on St. Louis, Mo., May 4 & 5, 1919.

12. Two men, who were formerly with Base Hospital No. 21, stated they were going to resume their studies in the fall at the Washington University.

PERCENTAGE SUMMARY

1.	Percentage of service men who obtained their former positions.	22%
2.	" " " " " " new positions.	14%
3.	" " " " " have positions assured.	14%
4.	" " " " " do not want work of any kind nor have not made any efforts to find jobs.	15%
5.	" " " " " are desirous of working but who cannot find positions.	3%
6.	" " " " " are on pass or passing through.	29%
7.	Miscellaneous.	3%
8.	Percentage of service men who have positions or who have prospects of obtaining positions.	
9.	" " " " " are out of work and have not prospects of work, in need of assistance or guidance.	50%
		18%

William J. Grange,
Captain.

File
Negro

COPY

Chicago, Illinois.
May 4, 1919.

From: 1st Lieut. W. M. Penick, A. S. M. A.
To: Major J. B. Reynolds, Indianapolis, Ind.

SUBJECT: Weekly Report.

1. The situation as to discharged soldiers in Chicago is improving weekly. From April 28th to May 3rd, inclusive, there were 963 registrations, help wanted numbered 1607, referred to positions 1561, men placed 1151.

2. The Bureau is working well.

3. As suggested by Colonel Woods, Mr. Beach of the Chamber of Commerce handled the question of discharged colored soldiers with agents in the south. Telegrams have been received stating several thousand can be given work, at various points in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. Representatives from three cities will be sent here next week to arrange for their transportation south.

4. From April 28th to May 2nd, 219 men registered who had never lived in Chicago. 22 Medical cases were handled. 114 men were given lodging. The Salvation Army spent $2136.45 for clothing asked for by men calling at the bureau.

W. M. Penick.

PLAN OF OPERATION OF THIS SPECIAL DEPARTMENT

A conference will be called of the citizens of the City of Chicago and vicinity, by General Wood, who will invite representatives of the principal trades and professions, in the city of Chicago. At that conference it will be explained to these representatives that the plan of this Bureau is to locate men in the best jobs that they are fitted to fill, before they are discharged from the service, and to that end a personnel bureau will be permanently established at the demobilization camps, where a questionnaire that has been prepared and filled out in advance, will be carefully gone over by a trained personnel.

At this conference of trade representatives in Chicago, a chairman of each important trade will be appointed, and members of that committee will serve under that chairman, and a general chairman of the allied trades will be in charge of the Chicago Bureau. He will devote as much time as possible, practically his whole time to the service of this bureau at the Chicago office, and all communications with reference to the employment of soldiers, sailors and marines will be sent from the demobilization camps to the chairman of that bureau in Chicago. It will be the duty of the chairman of that bureau to find positions for these men as rapidly as possible, the whole thought being that a job must be found for the man before he leaves the camp. If the work should become too heavy for one man to superintend, the personnel at the camps will have the privilege of communicating direct with the chairman of the individual trade, but assignments of men or placements must be made through the Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines.

A careful record will be kept in the demobilization camps of every soldier, sailor and marine and a card will be given to the discharged man before he leaves the camp. If the discharged man is assigned to a job, he will first present this card to the Bureau at Chicago in order that a record may be made there and the Bureau be able to follow up his case. If however, for any reason no job has been found for him, he will receive a card indicating this fact, which he must present to the Chairman of the Bureau in Chicago as soon as possible after his arrival in the city, so that the Bureau may keep in touch with him until a job will be found for him.

In the event that the discharged man declines assistance from this Bureau, he will be given a card showing this fact and a duplicate of this card will be sent to the Headquarters in Chicago. In this way a record will be kept both in the demobilization camp and in Chicago of every discharged man.

Questionnaire

This questionnaire is to be handed to every soldier, sailor and marine, by his commanding officer, before he disembarks from the steamer, and is to be taken up by his commanding officer within twenty-four hours, and is to be handed to the representative of the Employment Bureau for Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

(Questionnaire)

IF YOU ARE NOT A RESIDENT OF CHICAGO OR the SUBURBS, THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS NOT FOR YOU.

Date _____

Name _____ Serial No. _____ Organization _____

Age _____ Rank _____ Date of enlistment _____

Married or single _____

Number of those solely dependent upon you for support _____

Residence _____

Has your residence been changed since enlistment _____

If yes, give former residence _____

State as briefly as possible your military history _____

_____

Height _____ Weight _____ Condition of health _____

Place of Birth _____ Race _____

State what schooling you had before you entered the service _____

_____

What additional schooling if any, have you had since you entered the service _____

_____

What languages do you speak, read or write _____

What training have you had in any trade or profession since you entered the service

Have you since entering the service followed any new trade or profession _____ Your full particulars

Has that training been sufficient in your opinion to fit you for a position in that line _____

(Questionnaire)

In your opinion would more training in the above trade or line
~~Did it assist you in securing a position if you received further~~
fit you to fill a permanent job in that line
~~training in the trade you followed since you entered the service, or~~ (V)

~~in the work you engaged in prior to enlistment~~ _____

what line of work do you know the most about

(3)

	Former Occupation	Name of Employer	Address	Wages
Last job				
Next previous				
Next previous				
Next previous				

(X)

What is the least wage you will accept _____

Are you a member of a labor organization _____

Have you communicated with your employer within the last ninety days and is your former position open for you _____

_____

Are you ready to take a position immediately after your discharge ___

If not, when _____

~~Do you know when you will be discharged~~ _____

Any additional information that will aid us in securing a job for you _

_____

(4) Have you any questions you would like to ask.

(A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ARMY OR NAVY IN CHARGE OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS STATIONED AT _____ WHERE HE WILL GLADLY ANSWER ANY QUESTION IN CONNECTION WITH THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.)

1120 file

March 27, 1919.

3.00 P.M.

MAJOR REYNOLDS, REPORTING ON HIS TRIP TO CHICAGO:

In Chicago, everybody is working together with the finest spirit. Petty jealousies are absent. Everyone is eilling to do the work assigned to him and nobody seems to know too much.

In our work an open mind is absolutely necessary. If you go to a man who has been doing the work, either officer or civilian, and assume to know too much about it, that man is immediately put on the defensive and you have a harder job than if you went looking for the information.

I found that true in Chicago. Out of a loosely woven organization, General Wood, by his driving force and personality, has brough to the surface all that is good in the organization that they now have. In addition to that, they have organized a central bureau which is called by the same name, Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines. This is managed by a board of Management, composed of representatives of all the agencies which are working together on this problem, the Red Cross, Y. M., K. of C., etc. It is a big unwieldy organization and can only lay out general plans. It has an executive committee and General Wood has a representative on that committee, and they do the actual directing. Reporting to them is the central office, and it is in charge of an officer from General Wood's own staff. That is the new angle which has been given to the proposition in Chicago. The people have all agreed that they will work directly under his orders. The welfare organizations have all done a splendid work. They have furnished money, and voluntary workers, and are now furnishing a club room, magazines, etc., where men in need of medical attention, food, clothing, etc., can be furnished

with them. Before they look him up, they give him what he needs.

Chicago has an employment bureau established in a building, which has room for everything under one roof. A man will go there to register, and he will be classified according to the kind of work he does. An attempt will be made to get him to take that sort of work again. If not successful, they will try to find work he desires to go into. In addition to the employment bureau, a trouble-shooting room has been established, where a man can go and unburden himself. If disgruntled and disheartened, he can talk it over with a sympathetic person, and consideration is given to what a man wants as far as reason will permit.

The first contact with soldiers in Chicago is made by the wide distribution of cards headed, "Information for Discharged Soldiers and Sailors." All policemen, Newspapers reporters, and all relief agencies have these cards. The card gives information regarding employment, free legal aid, transportation, medical aid, lodging, etc. No man is forced to do anything that he does not want to do . Instead of "Treat 'Em Rough" it is "Treat 'Em Kind."

Keep him satisfied and also keep him where he belongs. From 15 to 25% of the men looking for work in Chicago are men from towns or the country. The town should be able to take care of its own; but these men won't go back until hunger forces them. We must talk to such men, get their confidence, and persuade them to go back home. This requires infinite tact and patience, as the men resent very much being directed too hard.

The great need is to find work for common labor. The lack of building operations has caused a great deal of trouble. It is going

to be part of our work to go into communities and talk road building, construction, canal building, etc.

In the employment bureau, in a typical week, 1184 men registered for work. There were during the week 1975 requests for help. Had every request been matched with an applicant, there would have been no unemployment that week.

A great deal of the work is getting people in the different localities to report jobs to the central employment agency. The thing to do is to try to get a central organized bureau to which all jobs are referred to it and to which all men are sent. If the man can go to one place and can find there everything that he wants from a meal to a job he isn't going to be shoved around and lose his ambition and finally drop into the army of the unemployed.

Because the demobilization center for that district is near Chicago, the men all drift there before starting for their homes. They all say: "I will take one chance at Chicago and see if I can get a job." They are liable to get into the hands of criminals, and are then a problem for the city whether they belong there or not. The thing to do is to try to get the men to go direct to their home towns before going to the big center.

Another problem is the agitator. In Chicago there are agitators who get a living agitating rather than working. They try to keep the men stirred up and imbue them with the idea that in organization they would be strong, and in general try to keep them out of productive pursuits. They refer to the fact that a discharged soldier gets a bonus of $60.00 whereas a civilian employee gets a $240.00 bonus, referring to an increase

in salary to meet increased living expenses. An organization there of soldiers, sailors and marines sent a telegram here some few days ago, demanding decent living conditions from the War Department. General Wood sent for the men at the head of the thing. They came to him, very sullen and disrespectful. He asked them what they wanted. They wanted jobs. He explained to them in detail what was being done. That was what they wanted. They said they would drop their organization. But they were taken hold of by the people who started the organization and they are still going. It is believed, however, that the thing will die of its own weight.

It turned out that the Secretary of that organization could have his old job back. He was a bricklayer, but he wanted to be a salesman. He didn't know what he wanted to sell. This wall all explained to him. He was told that if he would come back a couple of days later, he would be given what he wanted, but he never showed up. He is still agitating and carrying on this movement. A good deal of prominence is given to it in the newspapers. The men who are behind it are in uniform and their opinions and act ons carry more weight than they would in normal times. It requires a great deal of diplomacy and tact to meet this sort of thing. We cannot enter into controversy and put ourselves on a plance with them. Whatever propagandy we adopt must be educational it must not be controversial; we must go at the thing in a high-minded broad spirited way and try to counteract their influence. We must rely upon the fact that most men are really men, and if convinced that they are being treated squarely, will react just as you and I would. Whenever a man has been out of work heretofore, it has taken him sometime to get a job unless he was lucky. All those situations can be worked out in our

own thinking.

There is plenty of work for us, and it will require every minute of your waking time to meet your problems with the necessary caution and diplomacy. The best people will be heart and soul with you in the work.

Be cheerful and carry a smile both inside and out, and don't try to tell the other fellow something about which you know a lot less than he does.

Regarding the municipal feature in the work, Chicago is in the throes of a very hectic municipal election and for the sake of the work that we are doing, I kept just as far away from them as I could. Normally I should have gone to the mayor and to the people in authority and should have tried to get their ideas.

E N D

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams St.
Chicago, Illinois.

P. C. Goettel.

Examiners Report of Percentage of Placements
Weekly Statement - Dec. 8th - 13th, 1919.

Section I	White	76.6
"	I Colored	81.5
"	2	87.9
"	3	87.2
"	4	68.1
"	5	100.
"	6	100.
"	7	91.8
	Total	86.76%

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
EMP. 14

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Randolph 520

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank & Trust
Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., December 9th, **1919**

From: Halstead Dorey, Colonel, Infantry.

To: Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of War, Service & Information Branch.

Subject: Weekly Report. Chicago, Illinois. Population 2,547,801.

1. Stationed in Chicago.

2. Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines, week ending December 6th.

Registrations for employment	645
Placed	698
Registrations for aid	93
Total registrations for employment & aid	738

3. From December 1st to December 6th inclusive we had

opportunities for positions numbering	3930
Men referred	1314
Men actually placed and working	698
Cases not hired and pending	616

4. There is attached hereto weekly statement also statement for the past thirty-five weeks showing percentage of placements against registrations for employment and placements against cases referred, also total number of unplaced for the preceding two weeks.

5. One central bureau.

For and in the absence of Colonel Halstead Dorey.

W. M. Penick,
1st Lieut. U. S. A.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department.

Weekly Statement Dec.1st,-6th,1919.

	Registration Aid	Registration Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Net Hired & Pending
December 1st	23	116	1259	207	99	108
2nd	21	163	853	320	135	185
3rd	18	99	1068	280	147	133
4th	12	101	415	195	113	82
5th	16	140	203	229	128	101
6th	3	26	132	83	76	7
	93	645	3930	1314	698	616
		93				
Total registrations		738				

Percentage of Placements 100.08% against 645 registrants for employment.
" " " 53.12% " 1314 cases referred to positions.

Thirty-five Weeks - Statement.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed		Net Hired & Pending
From Mar. 31 To Nov. 29	8533	38454	74890	50495	36679	From Nov.22 To Nov.29	303
From Nov. 29 To Dec. 6	93	645	3930	1314	698	From Nov.29 To Dec. 6	616
	8626	39099	78820	51809	37377	Total for two weeks	919
		8626					
Total registrations		47725					

Percentage of Placements 95.59% against 39099 registratns for employment.
" " " 72.14% " 51809 cases referred to employment.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

EMP. 1A

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Report of Percentage of Placements
Weekly Statement Dec. 1st - 6th, 1919.

Section 1 White	. . . . .	84.1%
" 1 Colored	. . . . .	97.8
" 2	. . . . .	84.7
" 3	. . . . .	81.7
" 4	. . . . .	75.7
" 5	. . . . .	80.
" 6	. . . . .	66.6
" 7	. . . . .	82.5
Total		81.63%

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Randolph 520

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Co. Treasurer.

H. A. T.

DEC 5 AM

Chicago, Ill., December 2nd, 1919

From: Halstead Dorey, Colonel, Infantry.

To: Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of War, Service & Information Branch.

Subject: Weekly Report. Chicago, Illinois. Population 2,547,201.

1. Stationed in Chicago.

2. Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines, week ending November 29th.

Registrations for employment	231
Placed	332
Registrations for aid	45
Total registrations for employment & aid	276

3. From November 24th to 29th inclusive we had opportunities for positions numbering 640

Men referred	625
Men actually placed and working	332
Cases not hired and pending	303

4. There is attached hereto weekly statement also statement for the past thirty-three weeks showing percentage of placements against registrations for employment and placements against cases referred, also total number of unplaced for the preceeding two weeks.

5. One central bureau.

Halstead Dorey
Halstead Dorey,
Colonel, Infantry.

A.T.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines,
120 West Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department.

Weekly Statement Nov.24-29,1919.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired & Pending
November 24th	16	74	80	162	92	70
25th	8	43	114	191	67	124
26th	9	35	171	78	51	27
27th	Holiday		Thanksgiving			
28th	8	62	157	150	66	94
29th	4	15	118	44	56	-12
	45	231	640	625	332	303
		45				
Total registrations		276				

Percentage of Placements 100.43% against 231 registrants for employment.
" " " 53.12% " 625 referred to positions.

Thirty-four Weeks -- Statement.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired & Pending	
From Mar. 31 To Nov. 22	8588	38223	74250	49870	36347	From Nov.15 To Nov.22	292
From Nov. 22 To Nov. 29	45	231	640	625	332	From Nov.22 To Nov.29	303
	8633	38454	74890	50495	36679	Total for two weeks	595
		8633					
Total registrations		47087					

Percentage of Placements 95.38% against 38454 registrants for employment.
" " " 72.61% " 50495 referred to positions.

ATT

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Percentages of Placements,
Weekly Statdment Nov.24th-29th,1919.

Section 1 White		75.6
"	1 Colored	90.
"	2	88.3
"	3	76.3
"	4	72.
"	5	100.
"	6	80.
"	7	82.3
	Total	83.06%

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

BUREAU FOR RETURNING
SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES
120 W. Adams St.
Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Randolph 520

Headquarters Committee:
Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.
Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.
Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.
H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.
Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.,
Executive Sec'y.
Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank & Trust
Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., November 25th, 1919

From: Halstead Dorey, Colonel, Infantry.

To: Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of War,
Service & Information Branch.

Subject: Weekly Report. Chicago, Illinois.
Population 2,547,201.

1. Stationed in Chicago.

2. Bureau for Returning, Soldiers, Sailors & Marines, week ending November 22nd.

Registrations for employment	299
Placed	429
Registrations for aid	44
Total registrations for employment &aid	343

3. From November 17th to 22nd inclusive we had opportunities for positions numbering 1695

Men referred	721
Men actually placed and working	429
Cases not hired and pending	292

4. There is attached hereto weekly statement also statement for the past thirty-three weeks showing percentage of placements against registrations for employment and placements against cases referred, also total number of unplaced for the preceding two weeks.

5. One central bureau.

Halstead Dorey
Halstead Dorey,
Colonel, Infantry.

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department.

Weekly Statement Nov.17th-22nd,1919.

	Registrations Aid Employment		Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired & Pending
November 17th	18	76	153	179	85	94
18th	4	55	187	134	83	51
19th	5	71	871	138	47	91
20th	7	52	123	110	56	54
21st	6	29	95	118	78	40
22nd	4	16	266	42	80	-38
	44	299	1695	721	429	292
		44				
Total registrations		343				

Percentage of Placements 100.43% against 299 registrants for employment.
" " " 59.50% " 721 cases referred to jobs.

Thirty-three Weeks---- Statement.

	Registrations Aid Employment		Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired & Pending	
From Mar. 31 To Nov. 15	8544	37924	72555	39149	35918	From Nov.8 To Nov.15	166
From Nov. 15 To Nov. 22	44	299	1695	721	429	From Nov 15 To Nov. 22	292
	8588	38223	74250	39870	36347	Total for Two weeks	458
		8588					
Total Registrations		46811		10000			
				49870			

--Adjustment of this amount of a deficit, due to typographical error in Weekly report of Oct.6 to October 11, 1919.

Percentage of Placements 95.09% against 38223 registrations for employment.
" " " 72.88% " 49870 cases referred to jobs.

Nov 22

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

EMP. 1A

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors &Marines.
120 W. Adams St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Percentage of Placements,
Weekly Statement Nov.17th-22nd,1919.

Section I	White	80. %
" I	Colored	84.6
" 2		86.
" 3		88.
" 4		78.5
" 5		76.4
" 6		50.
" 7		87.5
	Total	78.87%

BUREAU FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Randolph 520

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank & Trust
Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., November 19th, 1919

From: Halstead Dorey, Colonel, Infantry.

To: Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of War,
Service & Information Branch.

NOV 21 P.M.

Subject: Weekly Report. Chicago, Illinois.
Population 2,547,201.

1. Stationed in Chicago.

2. Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors & Marines, week ending November 15th, 1919.

Registrations for employment	281
Placed	440
Registrations for aid	56
Total registrations for employment&aid	337

3. From November 10th to 15th inclusive we had opportunities for positions numbering 984

Men referred	606
Men actually placed and working	440
Cases not hired and pending	166

4. There is attached hereto weekly statement also statement for the past thirty-two weeks showing percentage of placements against registrations for employment and placements against cases referred, also total number of unplaced for the preceding two weeks.

5. One central bureau.

6. The general employment conditions in Chicago are good, but on account of Armistice Day being a holiday our registrations fell off womewhat last week. We still continue to handle about five hundred men each week.

Halstead Dorey
Halstead Dorey,
Colonel, Infantry.

FILE

FILE

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR
SERVICE AND INFORMATION BRANCH

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT
MERIDIAN LIFE BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND

November 25, 1919.

REPORT FROM P. CHURCHILL GOETTEL, FIELD REPRESENTATIVE ON CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 13th TO NOVEMBER 22nd, INCLUSIVE.

Population 2,547,201.

NOV 26 1919

1. Received well by all.

2. Citations.

The Citation campaign having closed, this office is at present engaged in mailing out to the employers the Citations that have been forwarded from Washington. In order to keep before the employers' eyes the value of the Citation, and what it means to them, I have enclosed with each Citation a letter pointing out these facts to them, and asking for their continued co-operation in obtaining employment for the returning soldiers, sailors and marines. A copy of this letter is attached to this report. This letter has brought extremely favorable results. We receive many letters daily thanking the War Department for the Citation, and assuring us of their continued eagerness to help. Many of these letters enclose a number of positions that are open to the exservice men.

3. Continuation of work.

It is my belief that although the Citation campaign has been brought to a successful close we can use the list of employers that have received the Citation to advantage. The letter that is being sent out now has brought favorable results, and this can be followed by other letters in the same line. Employers that have received the Citation can be made active members of all the bureaus for returning soldiers, sailors and marines, and I have no doubt but that they will receive this responsibility gladly.

P. Churchill Goettel,
Field Representative.

PCG:J

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR
SERVICE AND INFORMATION BRANCH

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT
MERIDIAN LIFE BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

120 W. ADAMS STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Gentlemen:-

Enclosed you will find the Citation which has been issued to you in Washington, in recognition of your patriotic action in re-employing all former employees who left to serve in the Great War. It is believed that such a policy is not only patriotic, but will be of very practical effect from a purely commercial point of view.

There is no doubt that the experience through which these men have gone has broadened their point of view, developed faculties tending towards a greater feeling of responsibility as well as having demonstrated the worth of discipline in daily life. The sudden change from military to private life will undoubtedly, in many cases, be accompanied by a temporary unsettled state of mind. This is to be expected as it is not within the range of human possibilities to be otherwise. You, no doubt, realize this, and if employers in general will take this fact into consideration, they will find, in a short time, that the men have re-adjusted themselves and are manifestly more valuable as a result of their experience during the war.

Our work will not be finished until every man who answered the call is returned to civil life in a position for which he is fitted and where he will again become a worthy member of society and a unit in the bulwark needed in the fight against radicalism so prevalent at this time.

Many still remain to be placed and it is earnestly requested that such opportunities as you may have for employment be listed with the Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, 130 West Adams Street, telephone Randolph 520, where every effort will be made to refer satisfactory applicants.

Yours very truly,

P. Churchill Gottel,
Field Representative.

Form 1—13

CROSS REFERENCE CARD

Name or Subject | *File Number*

Chicago Ill.

REFER TO

Name or Subject | *File Number*

Dorey's Memo. | 11-24-19

Date

3—4428

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department
Weekly Statement Nov.3-8th,1919.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired & Pending
November 3	22	93	385	127	86	41
4	13	76	217	200	87	104
5	10	69	299	143	51	92
6	9	56	296	142	183	-
7	7	50	284	99	54	4
8	2	7	130	38	47	-
	63	349	1621	749	508	241
		63				
Total registation		412				

Percentage of placements ~~109.42%~~ 100.45 against 349 registrants for employment
" " " 67.81% " 749 cases referred to jobs.

Thirty-one Weeks - Statement

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired & Pending	
From Mar. 31 To Nov. 1	8425	37294	69950	37794	34970	From Oct.25 To Nov. 1	218
From Nov. 1 To Nov. 8	63	349	1621	749	508	From Nov. 1 To Nov. 8	241
	8488	37643	71571	38543	35478	Total for two weeks	459
		8488					
Total registrations		46131					

Percentage of placements 94.25% against 37643 registrants for employment
" " " 92.48% " 38543 cases referred to jobs.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Percentage of Placements
Weekly Statement Nov.3-8th, 1919.

Section 1 White	. . . . .	79.5
" 1 Colored	. . . . .	86.
" 2	. . . . .	84.7
" 3	. . . . .	83.8
" 4	. . . . .	77.7
" 5	. . . . .	57.6
" 6	. . . . .	33.3
" 7	. . . . .	77.4
Total		70%

MOD

Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors
& Marines.
120 West Adams St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department
Weekly Statement Oct.27-Nov.1,1919.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired & Pending
October 27th	22	109	111	148	108	40
28th	15	79	121	163	96	67
29th	10	60	173	136	86	50
30th	13	48	190	145	94	51
31st	6	33	376	109	81	28
November 1st	9	24	99	42	60	18
	75	354	1070	743	525	218
		75				
Total registrations		429				

Percentage of Placements 100.48% against 354 registrants for employment.
" " " 70.65% " 743 cases referred.

Thirty Weeks - Statement.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed		
From Mar. 31 To Oct. 25	8350	36940	68880	37051	34445	From Oct.18 To Oct.25	314
From Oct. 25 To Nov. 1	75	354	1070	743	525	From Oct.25 To Nov. 1	218
	8425	37294	69950	37794	34970	Total for two weeks	532
		8425					
Total registrations		45719					

Percentage of Placements 93.76% against 37294 registrations for employment.
" " " 92.52% " 37794 cases referred.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau for Returning
Soldiers, Sailors & Marines.
120 W. Adams St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Report of Percentage of Placements
Weekly Statement October 27th-Nov.1,1919.

Section 1	White	87.6%
	1 Colored	90.8
2		86.4
3		75.2
4		61.7
6		50.
7		65.2
	Total	76.7%

Chicago, Jul. 1920

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams St.
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Report of Percentage of Placements,
Weekly Statement February 2nd - 7th, 1920.

Section	I	73.5
"	I A	69.
"	I B	100.
"	2	96.6
"	3	92.8
"	3 A	100.
"	4	84.3
"	5	100.
"	7	82.2
	Total	88.72%

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

File 1120

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams St.
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department

Weekly Statement February 2nd, - 7th, 1920.

	Registrations Aid	Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
February 2nd	8	33	113	97	95
3rd	8	22	195	72	76
4th	6	16	214	94	69
5th	4	12	152	133	97
6th	3	10	112	68	25
7th	1	4	114	22	59
	32	98	900	486	421
		32			
Total registrations		130			

Percentage of placements 86.62% against 486 cases referred to positions.

Forty-four Weeks - Statement.

	Registrations Aid	Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
From Mar. 31, 1919 To Jan. 31, 1920	8941	40678	88425	56860	41607
From Jan. 31, 1920 To Feb. 7, 1920	32	98	900	486	421
	8973	40776	89325	57346	42028
		8973			
Total Registrations		49749			

Percentage of placements 100.03% against 40776 registrants for employment.
" " " 73.29% " 57346 cases referred to positions.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau for Returning Soldi ,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams St.
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department

Weekly Statement Jan.12th-17th,1920.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired & Pending
January 12th	12	147	227	160	129	31
13th	4	37	157	119	144	-5
14th	6	37	81	110	109	1
15th	6	26	114	68	104	-36
16th	6	27	117	101	137	-36
17th	4	14	15	21	47	-26
	38	188	711	579	670	-71
		38				
Total registrations		226				

Percentage of Placements 100.15% against 579 cases referred to positions.

Forty-one Weeks - Statement.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed		Not Hired & Pending
From Mar.31 To Jan.10	8849	40193	85921	55230	39944	From Jan.5 To Jan.10	18
From Jan.10 To Jan.17	38	188	711	579	670	From Jan.10 To Jan.17	-71
	8887	40381	86632	55809	40614	Total for two weeks	-53
		8887					
Total registrations		49268					

Percentage of Placements 100.005% against 40381 registrants for employment.
" " " 72.77% " 55809 cases referred to positions.

EMP. 1A
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams St.
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Report of Percentage of Placements
Weekly Statement Jan. 12th - 17th, 1920.

Section I	White	71.4%
"	I Colored	100.
"	2	94.4
"	3	89.5
"	4	52.8
"	5	77.7
"	7	78.5

Total 80.01%

BUREAU FOR RETURNING
SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES

120 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Randolph 520

Headquarters Committee:

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood
Comdg. Central Dept.
Chairman.

Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson,
Women's Organizations.

Dr. Graham Taylor,
Board of Managers.

H. H. Merrick,
Chicago Ass'n of Commerce.

Geo. J. Thompson,
Labor Organizations.

Col. Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.,
Executive Sec'y.

Lucius Teter,
Chicago Savings Bank & Trust
Co., Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., ... 1919

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams St.
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Percentage of Placements,
Weekly Statement Jan.19th - 24th,1920.

Section I White	79.6
" I Colored	78.1
" 2	92.
" 3	97.1
" 4	72.7
" 5	83.3
" 7	82.1
Total	84.8%

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams St.
Chicago, Illinois.

Employment Department.

Weekly Statement Jan.5th-10th,1920.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired & Pending
January 5th	17	58	172	187	137	50
6th	10	39	185	142	127	15
7th	12	42	138	138	143	- 5
8th	11	32	278	122	128	- 6
9th	5	28	167	107	96	11
10th	1	16	103	63	110	- 47
	56	215	1043	759	741	18
		56				
Total registration		271				

Percentage of placements 97.62% against 759 cases referred to positions.

Forty Weeks - Statement.

	Registrations Aid	Registrations Employment	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed	Not Hired & Pending	
From Mar. 31 To Jan. 3	8793	39978	84878	54471	39203	From Dec.29 To Jan. 3	11
From Jan. 5 To Jan. 10	56	215	1043	759	741	From Jan. 5 To Jan.10	18
	8849	40193	85921	55230	39944	Total for two weeks	29
		8849					
Total registrations		49042					

Percentage of placements 99.38% against 40193 registrants for employment.
" " " 72.32% " 55230 cases referred to employment.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams St.
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Report of Perentage of Placements
Weekly Statement Jan.5th,-10th,1920.

Section I	White	77.1
"	I Colored	100.
"	2	80.5
"	3	85.3
"	4	79.1
"	5	92.3
"	7	87.3
	Total average	85.94%

Bureau for Returning Soldiers,
Sailors & Marines.
120 West Adams St.
Chicago, Illinois.

Examiners Report of Percentage of Placements
Weekly Statement Dec.29,1919 -Jan.3rd,1920.

Section I White	79.4
" I Colored	96.
" 2	86.3
" 3	88.5
" 4	78.7
" 5	100.
" 7	91.1
Total	88.57%

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
EMP. 14

No. 4 of Papers, & Pp. 1

H. A. T.

REPORT ON EAST SAINT LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

SPETEMBER 24th, 1919.

GENERAL

Population, 100,000. 100% industrial with large packing plants, steel, iron and aluminium works, car shops. Large foreign population and about 18,000 negroes.

Something over 6000 men entered service from this city. About 5000 of these have returned leaving apporximately 1000 (it may run a little over this) to return.

EMPLOYMENT

While the employment situation is not as bad as it was some time back, there are at least 250 men out of work. With the exception of the two weeks when the car strike was on making it difficult for men to get out to the plants, which are located some distance from the city, from 40 to 110 men have been placed each week.

With the return of the 1000 men now in service, there is a possibility of an unemployment problem developing where, because of the fact that this is purely an industrial city, men are not so readily absorbed after a certain point has been reached unless the industries open up a little better than they are at the present time.

Our part in the employment situation has been to furnish a stenographer at $100.00 a month, while other agencies cooperated. We also furnish the office space, as the employment office is located in our white club. The cooperation of other local organizations has not been as efficient as it might be and we have not been able to do as much as we ought to have done with only a stenographer on the work. In view of the fact that the employment work is not being as efficiently taken care of as it should, and the possibility of a greater need developing, together with the fact that Lt. Clifford H. Boyle, Col. Arthur Woods' representative, is very desirous that we take hold of the work and see it through, I feel that it is desirable to make a slight change in our East Saint Louis personnel, putting a good man on the job for the work. This, however, can be done at no extra expense, in fact, a saving on the present budget can be effected as explained below:

H. A. T.

September 29, 1919.

Population of
E. St. Louis, Ill.
100,000

Report on E. St. Louis, Illinois from CLIFFORD H. BOYLES, First Lieutenant, Infantry. In East St. Louis Sept. 24, 1919.

1. Very cordially received by everyone in E. St. Louis.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers is not bad.

3. The Bureau is not functioning very well. Mr. Lee has been in charge and will be until the first of the month. I have been watching this situation in E. St. Louis very closely and feel that Mr. Lee is not competent to handle the work. He has not given it proper attention. On my last visit to E. St. Louis I had a conference with Mr. Randall, Director of W.C.C.S. in E. St. Louis, and this time Mr. Randall and I went over the work done, very ~~xxx~~ thoroughly. We arranged a conference with the Red Cross and it was decided that War Camp which is housing the Employment Bureau, would close everything except employment and Red Cross work in the day time. W.C.C.S. has been paying the salaries of one man to run the Club at $150 and one man at $100 which makes $250 in addition to the club features that War Camp is financing. Under Mr. Randall's new plan for the month of October, he expects to place the man who has been in his Quincy office and who is an expert on employment, in charge of this bureau. Mr. Randall informs that he expects to spend a good deal of time in E. St. Louis, himself. It is our idea to watch this situation in E. St. Louis very closely for the next 3 or 4 weeks, in order to determine the necessity of continuing this office until January 1st.

4. As near as I can figure out there is an average of about 40 men registering at the Bureau each week. Mr. Lee claims there are about 15,000 men yet to return. I doubt this, but would place this number between 800 and 1000.

5. With this new change, accurate checks on the number of men registering each day and placed each day will be kept so that we will be able to furnish you with correct information. I am sorry to say that this has not been kept in the past.

6. Enclosed see copy of Mr. Randall's report to his headquarters on conditions in E. St. Louis.

Clifford H. Boyles

By CLIFFORD H. BOYLES,
First Lieutenant, Infantry.

WHITE CLUB

The same problem which is developing in practically all other cities in connection with soldiers' clubs, is coming up here - it is becoming, to some extent, a hang-out for men who would rather loaf than work. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the best thing we can do is to close the club during the day time, opening it up at about six o'clock at night.

In this connection, a committee of American Legion members will undertake to handle the work in the evening, with probably some supervision from us. This will relieve us of any great need for a club manager, with the result that we can let go our present club manager who is not capable of handling employment work, and the present employment secretary who is not capable of doing good general employment work, and put on one good man who will give about 75% of his time to real employment activities. The employment office, together with the Red Cross employment bureau and some general community activities are all located in the club room making it possible to handle the work in this way.

COLORED CLUB

A considerable number of colored men are also to return, but they will not be back for some little time, as they are in the labor battalions. It is, therefore, desirable to continue our colored club work in the interest of these men, not only for employment work, but for Welcome Home and social work, as our colored club is the only really good place of meeting the colored people of East Saint Louis have.

Mr. Leslie J. Stewart, a colored worker who was assigned to duty some time ago, is leaving, but I think that by closing this club up part of the day, that I will be able to get along without putting on any one in Mr. Stewart's place, thus saving a little money.

If these arrangements do not meet with the approval of Headquarters, kindly advise me.

Respectfully submitted,

V.P.Randall,
Community Organizer.

R-F

Five

September 3, 1919.

Population of
East St. Louis, Ill.
125,000

Report on East St. Louis, Ill. from Clifford H. Boyles, First Lieutenant, Infantry. In East St. Louis September 3rd.

1. Very cordially received by everyone in East St. Louis.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers is much better than my last report on East St. Louis. The Bureau is functioning fairly well due to the co-operation between the Bureau in St. Louis and East St. Louis. Mr. Lee was able to send several men to Mr. Walsh that were placed. Due to this fact the situation was very much improved.

3. The strike situation in East St. Louis is very much improved. There is practically no strikes on at present with the exception of a painters strike which does not effect the soldiers situation.

4. Miss Yore, in charge of the Red Cross at the Bureau, has returned from her vacation and continues to do Home Service Work in the Bureau.

5. The outlook as to discharged soldiers is now much better.

Clifford H. Boyles

Clifford H. Boyles.
First Lieutenant, Infantry.

CHB/MM

Headquarters
CENTRAL DISTRICT
Indianapolis

REPORT FOR COLONEL WOODS FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1919.

East St. Louis, Illinois.

The situation in East St. Louis as regards discharged soldiers is unsatisfactory. The labor situation is extremely bad. There is not a street car running, the steel mills are shut down and practically all of the large manufacturing concerns are tied up by strikes.

The Employment Bureau is functioning very well considering the circumstances. Most applicants are being placed with the exception of clerks and salesmen, who are usually referred to the St. Louis Bureau.

There is a prospect that the strikes will be settled at an early date, in which the situation will rapidly improve.

August 25, 1919.

Population of
East St. Louis, Ill.
125,000

Report on East St. Louis, Illinois from Clifford H. Boyles, First Lieutenant, Infantry. In East St. Louis August 20th, 1919.

1. Very cordially received by everyone in East St. Louis.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers is not satisfactory. The Bureau, however, is functioning fairly well. The following are the figures for the last three weeks. 32 Applications, 14 Placements, Leaving 18 on file; Second Week - 13 applications, 19 placements, leaving 12 on the file; Third Week - 42 Applications, 11 placements leaving 43 unplaced. I suggested that any cases that were hard to place such as clerks, salesmen, etc. be referred to Mr. Walsh of St. Louis.

3. At the present time the street cars in East St. Louis are not turning a wheel. A Corn and Produce Company which employs about 2,000 men, The Kehlor Flour Mills employing about 200 men, the coal mines and The Elliot Frog & Switch Company employing about 1500 men are all on a strike. The steel mills are also shut down. This makes the labor situation extremely bad in East St. Louis.

4. Miss Yore in charge of the Red Cross at the Bureau has been on her vacation and Mr. Lee, who is in charge of the Bureau, sends all Red Cross cases to St. Louis, which is not satisfactory. However, Miss Yore will be back next week.

5. I am informed that the War Camp Community Club in East St. Louis limits the privileges of the club to floaters. There are some but not many in East St. Louis at present. The president of the Chamber of Commerce does not think there are any more now than there were before the war.

6. The outlook is fair as to discharged soldiers.

Clifford H. Boyles,
First Lieutenant, Infantry.

CHB/MM

Headquarters
CENTRAL DISTRICT
Indianapolis

REPORT FOR COLONEL WOODS FOR AUGUST 1, 1919.

East St. Louis, Illinois.

The situation in East St. Louis is fairly good, although there is considerable room for improvement. When Lieutenant Boyles visited the Bureau two weeks ago, he found it performing its duties in an indifferent, perfunctory manner. He immediately called on the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the East St. Louis Demobilization Bureau and induced him to put another man in charge. This has resulted in a marked improvement.

Finding jobs for colored ex-soldiers constitutes their greatest problem. This, however, is being quite successfully handled by a separate bureau in the War Camp Community Service Colored Club.

STENC. 43
August 1, 1919.

EMP. 1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

July 31, 1919.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

NO.

Population of
East St. Louis, Ill.
125,000

Report on East St. Louis, Illinois from Clifford H. Boyles, First Lieutenant, Infantry, ~~East St. Louis~~ July 29th and 31st.

1. Received very cordially by everyone in East St. Louis.

2. Situation as to discharged soldiers seems to be satisfactory at this time. The Bureau is functioning as well as could be expected in East St. Louis.

3. The Red Cross Home Service Section is very active in the Bureau.

4. During the week of July 12th to 18th inclusive the Bureau received 21 new applications, directed 66 applicants to employment and placed 47. For the week ending July 26th there were 57 applications and 54 placements. There seems to be a big demand for common labor which apparently exceeds the supply.

5. See copy of enclosed letter regarding a strike on in East St. Louis at present. While I feel there is a surplus of labor jobs in East St. Louis, they are still in need of clerical positions. Mr. Walsh of the St. Louis Bureau will co-operation with the East St. Louis Bureau in every way that he can. In case the East St. Louis Bureau is unable to place a man he will then be referred to the St. Louis bureau for help.

6. The outlook is promising.

Clifford H. Boyles

Clifford H. Boyles,
First Lieutenant, Infantry.

CHB/MM

COPY

Kehler Flour Mills Co.

St.Louis, Mo.
July 30th, 1919.

Mr. Martin J. Walsh,
Director in Charge,
Demobilization Bureau,
110 N. Ninth St.
St.Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:-

We have your communication of July 29th and in reply will say that we need fifty or sixty men to build an elevator in East St.Louis. We are paying laborers 45 to 50¢ per hour, which is above the general price being paid for laborers on Railroad track work at all the Railroads in East St.Louis. 50¢ per hour, we understand to be the Union scale in East St.Louis for laborers.

On Monday, July 14th, thirty or forty laborers to whom we were paying 40¢ per hour walked out and demanded 50¢ per hour. The foreman stated that he would let them know later, but applied to the U. S. Bureau in St.Louis for some men and they sent thirty-five men over at 40¢ per hour, but afterwards withdrew the men when they learned that the men formerly on the job had struck for 50¢ per hour.

Our foreman then told the laborers that had left the job that he would pay them 50¢ per hour. This, they refused and stated that they had joined the Union and wanted 67½¢ per hour, or above the Union scale for laborers.

The result is that the former employees to whom we offered 50¢ per hour have been picketing our plant and have forcibly prevented men who applied for work from going to work, going so far as to slug one of our employees.

Our Mill is licensed under the U.S. Government and we have made over 100,000 barrels of flour for the Government since the first of January. The new wheat elevator that we are trying to build is for the purpose of increasing wheat storage, which is badly needed in the United States and is done with the sanction and approval of the U. S. Grain Corporation.

We have from time to time rendered reports to the U.S. Department of Labor and we have taken back, or offered to take back, all employees of ours that were drafted, and always and at all times, we have endeavored to support our Government in the prosecution of this War.

It seems a shame that we should not be allowed to improve our property and build it as we would like.

Respectfully,

KEHLOR FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.
(Signed) E. C. Andrews
V.P. & G. M.

EAC:OH

Mobile - Ala

OFFICIAL FIELD REPORT

Reports should conform as nearly as possible to this form. Notation should be made under the headings as to action taken in compliance with instructions and suggestions sent out from this office.

FROM : Phillip C. Goettel, Field Representative. March 13 1920.

TO : Service and Information Branch, War Plans Division, G. S., Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Weekly Report on Mobile Alabama Date Last Visit Mar.6-7, 1920

Population 60,000 Week ending March 13th, 1920

1. Arrived March 6th, 7:00A.M. Departed March 7th, 1:30 A.M.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

2. Write in the name of all employment bureaus with street address, operating in this city and fill in registrations and placements. Also classify bureau's efficiency and employment conditions as follows: E-- for Excellency G-- Good, F--Fair, B-- Bad.

(a) Name of Bureau U.S. Employment Service, Federal Bldg.

Registered Placed

No separate record kept of service men registered and placed.

Bureau's Efficiency Employment Conditions

(b) Name of Bureau War Camp Community Service. Aug. 1-Jan 30th.

Registered 2200 Placed 2200

Bureau's Efficiency E Employment Conditions E

(c) Name of Bureau

Registered Placed

Bureau's Efficiency Employment Conditions

(d) Total Registrations Total Placements

3. Continuance of Bureau?

The War Camp Community Service was discontinued Jan. 30th, 1920 but the U.S. Public Employment Service continues to operate and cooperate with welfare agencies.

4. Liaison of the Employment Bureaus with other cities been established? How is it working? If not established, steps taken to bring it about or improve its efficiency.

None.

5. State kind of newspaper publicity obtained. 1. By Bureau, 2. By our Representative.

Publicity secured with the Mobile Register. Newspapers very willing to give publicity to S&I. Branch.
Clippings forwarded with separate memorandum to Central District.
Suggest newspaper cliiping bureau at Washington watch for additional articles.

Report continued - Date: Mar 15th, 20 City: Mobile State: Alabama.

6. Special Activities of Bureaus. (a) How are they working to stimulate opportunities for jobs and to place ex-service men. (b) Steps taken by Field Representative to improve bureaus' efficiency.

Employment conditions very satisfactory, work for all.

7. How is American Legion co-operating (a) on employment? (b) on other matters affecting service men?

a) No action taken.
b) Welfare Committee formed consisting of American Legion members whose object will be to furnish publicity to the newspapers for the purpose of notifying ex-service menof the relief that they are entitled to, and provide a bureau of information for such men, promote good will between the existing agencies of the government and coordinate the work as much as possible.

This plan was placed before the members of the Lamar Y. McLeod Post of the American Legion at their meeting Mar. 9th. for their approval and suggestion, and to date I have not receive any information regarding the exact plan to be followed.

It was thought best to form such a committee in the American Legion as most of the welfare organizations had been discontinued and local conditions prevented any other arrangement.

8. Name and address of Representative American Legion appointed to look after cases of sick and disabled men, and Vocational Training.

Dr. E. D. King, Jr.
Adjutant, Lamar Y. McLeod Post,
American Legion, Mobile Alabama.

9. Appointment of American Legion Representative to assist local police in cases of misuse of uniform, panhandling, etc.

No panhandling or misuse of uniform

10. Steps taken to connect up local bureaus, the American Legion, Welfare and civic agencies with U. S. Public Health Service and Vocational Advisors, and date of last joint meeting of these bodies.

As stated in Par 7. No meeting as yet.

Report Continued - Date: Mar 13 1920 City: Mobile State: Ala.

11. Steps taken to connect up sick and disabled ex-service men with Vocational Training and medical attention. How handled? Give details.

Committee (par 7) plans to give newspapers material for this ~~purpose~~ purpose

In article that appeared in Mobile Register March 8, 1920 notice was given to all ex-service men that they could get any information desired by writing me.

Note: When necessary to report unsatisfactory conditions, make special report, giving details and facts. Mention specific cases to substantuate complaint.

12. Co-operation from public officials and local organizations?

Excellent.

13. Has a Big Brothers Advisory Committee or a Committee from business men's associations or clubs, such as Kiwanis, or Rotary, or Chamber of Commerce, or from American Legion been established?

American Legion Committee will act in this capacity.

14. Refractory employment cases; How handled, give details.

none

15. New developments?

It is to be regretted that in most southern cities the continuance of the War Camp Community Service under the new organization of Community Service has in most cases failed. As I could see it this is chiefly due to the fact that they no longer see the necessity of maintaining such bureaux, and due to the religious, political and social differences that exist in these cities.

In all cities where such organizations have been discontinued it becomes necessary to form any welfare organization or committee entirely in the American Legion and suggest that they ask other members as they see fit.

16. Conditions in general?

1. Employment conditions excellent as regards ex-service men irrespective of color. In Mobile the ship building plants can used all skilled and unskilled labor that comes to them.

2. elfare organizations are ceasing to function or are being discontinued. The ex-service man can adjust his claims with the Red Cross, and may take up educational training with the Y.M.C.A., but he has no place for recreation and amusemant .

3; The Red C/ircleClub whose purpose was to furnish this entertainment has closed in Mobile.

17. Suggestions and recommendations?

None at present time.

Note: Matters requiring special action to be taken up in Washington, will be submitted on separate report. Do not include more than one city in each report. (Matters which require prompt action outside of our own office, should be anticipated and reported sufficiently in advance to allow adjustment.) If more space is needed, attach additional sheets.

Signed _____
P. Churchill Goetzel
Field Representative.

Copies to ~~Colonel Smith,~~
Captain Bachus
~~File.~~

Rec. Sec. & Inform. Br., W.P.D. MAR 15 1920

Brief K

RCB-c

File

WAR DEPARTMENT

In reply refer to

WASHINGTON

Mobile, Ala.,
May 7, 1919.

Col. Arthur Woods,
Council of National Defense Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Mobile, Alabama, May 4th and 5th.

1. Situation regard to discharge soldiers, excellent.

2. Of 1400 service men registered in past seven weeks, 1300 have been placed by the United States Employment Bureau. The Bureau has sufficient appropriation to run without local assistance. It has full cooperation of all local employers. Ship yards being a big support.

3. The Employment Bureau is working well.

5. Outlook for service men is good. The shipyards can use all men yet to return and is now experiencing a shortage of skilled ship steel workers. Through the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce I met a representative, farmer, who cited a general shortage of farm labor.

The only point where there is lack of cooperation is with the Red Circle Club and this is due to its Secretary, Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller is a man of large aspirations but limited ability and has interferred with the employers and the Bureau.

Mr. James Duggan, Examiner in Charge, has straightened this matter satisfactorly and Mr. Miller's interference now amounts to little more than annoyance.

Ray C. Burrus,

Ray C. Burrus,
2nd, Lieut. Inf. U. S. A.

CITY : Mobile

STATE: Ala.

FROM : Chamber of Commerce

Letter April 16 states the U. S. Employment Service and War Camp Community Service is in full swing. Making arrangements to take care of the 167 Inf. Regts which are Mobile units.

REMARKS: Letter sent advising coordination and designation of some person in charge.

Thomas, Ord.

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

June 23, 1919.

Report from Hiram B. Turner, 1st. Lieut. Infantry, on Muncie, Indiana for period from May 14th to the 21st (pop. 40,000).

Spent one day here - received well by all.

1. The situation as to discharged soldiers is entirely satisfactory.

2. The Bureau continues to be earnestly supported by everyone concerned. Employers of Muncie have supported the Bureau at all times and consider the work of Mr. Hunter, who is in charge as of very effecient order.

3. Due to the early expiration of the appropriation for the maintenance of this office some little concern is being felt as to whether this city will again make the necessary appropriation which is being asked by the state which has apportioned Muncie $750.00 toward the support of the office. Mr. Hunter expressed the greatest optimism over the the situation and felt that there need be no doubt that the necessary funds would be provided for.

Running the records of this office for nine weeks ending June 8th, it was found that 642 men registered for jobs of whom 566 were referred to positions and 527 of the latter number were given work as a result of these references. The number of soldiers registered for jobs during the above period was 142, number referred 133 and the number given jobs 130.

The city council has been asked to appropriate $1;000.00 to carry on a work of the office for the last six months of the year and the county will be asked to appropriate half that amount for the same purpose.

4. From paragraph 3, therefore, we see that the Bureau has worked most efficiently and advantageously to everyone concerned.

5. In my conversation with Mr. Millen, Secretary of the Commercial Club, I was assured that in the event of the failure of the appropriation of the fund mentioned above, that the employment service would continue just the same.

H. B. Turner
H. B. Turner, 1st Lieut. Infantry.

1 copy to Col. Woods
2 copies to Maj. Reynolds.

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

June 23, 1919.

Special Report from Hiram B. Turner, 1st. Lieut. Infantry, with reference to negro unemployment in Muncie, Indiana.

1. Including men, women and children, there are only approximately 3500 colored people here, about 400 of whom are able bodied men. As applies to most other places where the demand for labor is large, the negro is readily absorbed.

H B Turner
H. B. Turner,
1st. Lieut. Infantry

New Orleans - La

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR
SERVICE AND INFORMATION BRANCH

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT
MERIDIAN LIFE BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I

New Orleans, La. March 16/20

Memorandum for Colonel Smith;

Subject; Formation of Ex-Service Mens' Welfare Committees.

The policy of our service as outlined in Memorandum Jan 29/20 also memo March 5/20 are clearly understood by me and I wish to assure you that every effort has been made by me, at all times, to follow these outlines as closely as possible. In every case the same measure is not applicable and I have attempted to make the best substitution. This was accomplished in Dallas and Elpaso Texas, (Reports March 6 on Dallas, and report March 6 on El Paso). In both cases I believe that the work will be carried on to the best interests of the exservice man. Both of the plans are temporary and will be effective as long as there is need and untill arrangements can be made for the formation of a larger committee consisting of all agencies. I feel that it is better to have a temporary organization carrying on the work untill a stronger one can be effected rather than not to have any. I have worked hard and consientiously and I believe reports will indicate that every effort is being made to insure the protection due the former service man. I appreciate to the utmost the value of the committees as outlined and can readily see the advantage to all services but in every city conditions are different and different measures must be taken.

Taking up the situation in Fort Worth as experienced by me, I believe that I can best describe local conditions. The convention season is now in process throughout the entire south and confrences are very hard to arrange. I through correspondence advised the various bureaus of my intended visit and endeavored to arrange a meeting. I personally called upon the local Public health representative, Y.M.C.A., American Legion, Red Cross, City Officials, Vocational Officer, K. of C.,

and several local organizations. [illegible] very busy and could not arrange to be present untill the following week. The cattlemen's convention was being held and it was practicaly impossible to make any definate arrangements for a meeting. However I succeded in making tenative arrangements for a meeting to be held next week.

Again there is the unsettled condition of the American Legion to consider. The A.L. throughout the south is in process of reorganization and new officers are being chosen to replace those previously elected before the Minneapolis convention. The negro problem is to be considered and the Legion is endeavoring to form as many posts as possible(Waite) before considering the formation of a colored post. This must be done without a drive and consequently the formation is very slow. Were a drive to be made the formation of colored posts would immediatly result and there is every possibility of their preponderence is state representation before enough white posts could be secured. Naturally this has caused a general delay in effective organization and work must be slow.

In sections such as, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas this is a vital point and I feel that our work must move apace with the best organization that exists. Representation of the A.L. on a welfare committe is prectically necessary, when the fact is considered that the work in the entire country is being taken over by the American Legion. Representation on a committe is of no value unless it be active and very active at that. The war Camp Community is an item no longer to be considered in this section. The Knights of Columbus are devoting their time to educational purposes, the Y.M.C.A. is following their former course is giving constructive instruction and the Red Cross is no longer weilding its former

intensive assistance, consequently I f eel that the American Legion is the proper organization to handle the work.

My explanation is not intended to be a criticism of the policy in any way, Sir, but I am endeavoring to justify my handling of this territory. I am very well acquainted with the inermost ideas that are concerned and wish to assure you that I am doing all that is within my power to comply litterly with your instructions. I realize that the employment element is no longer paramount and have endeavored to devote practicall all of my time towards the handling of the other issues. I have tried repeatedly to form a committee in the City of New Orleans and today through the assistance of Mr Leavering Moore, have arranged for a meeting of all the agencies, in the City. I expect that the result will be very gratifying and hope to have every organization in the city represented.

I trust, Colonel Smith, that I have made my position clear and wish you to feel that my foremost consideration is to comply with instructions as closely as possible and to secure results comensurate with our service.

Respeftfully Yours,

Lawrence N. Kremer

Lawrence N. Kremer
1st Lieut. Inf. US

Copy to Captain Backus.

Minneapolis Minnesota.
November 17, 1919.

8
11

From: Captain H. R. Packard, Inf. U. S. A. report on Omaha Nebraska, from Nov.3 to Nov. 15, 1919. Population 200,000.

1. Received well by all.

2. The situation as to the discharged Soldier is very satisfactory.

3. The activities of the Bureaus for the two weeks were as follows, week ending Nov. 8th, interviewed 164, referred 127, placed 104. Week ending Nov. 15th, interviewed 158, referred 136, placed 116.

4. The Bureaus are working very well, they all seem to get the best of co-operation of the employers in the City, and jobs are quite plentiful, with the exception of clerical positions. There are very few men on file at the present who cannot get work.

5. There are quite a number of disability cases in Omaha and I have asked the Bureaus and the Army and Navy Club to make a detailed report of all these cases and send them to me in order that proper action may be taken, a great many of these matters have been hanging fire for a long time. The Vocational representative in Omaha has been taken away and at the present there is no one to look after this work, I am going to interview the Federal Board in Minneapolis today with reference to this matter and will get some action on what is to be the plans for handling the work in Omaha.

6. All of the local agencies are co-operating, and the work is progessing very well.

7. The three Bureaus will continue to operate until ~~there~~ the soldier problem is solved, and there will be no further need of money to finance this work.

8. The general labor situation is very satisfactory, there seems to be no unrest at the present.

H. R. Packard.
Capt. Inf. U. S.

Copies to:

1 Col. Smith.
2 Col. Reynolds.

Omaha Nebraska
Nov. 4, 1919.

From: Captain H. [illegible] Eckhard, Inf. U. S. A.
Report on Omaha Nebraska, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 1, 1919. Population 200,000.

1. Reception well by all.

2. The situation as to the discharged Soldier is very satisfactory.

3. The activities of the Bureaus for the week were as follows, Chamber of Commerce, interviewed 39, referred 48, placed 36, City Welfare Board, interviewed 31, referred 26, placed 26, Catholic War Council interviewed 110, referred 65, placed 57.

C 39-36
31-26
C 110 57
116-119

4. All of these three Bureaus are working very well and the average placements by them is 120, it is unfortunate that they are all working separately but to consolidate the work at this time would be a physical impossibility.

5. The general labor situation is very satisfactory there seems to be no unrest at the present time.

6. The Chamber of Commerce has never had the privilege of the franking, and as a matter of fact was declined the privilege by some member of the U. S. A. at the time they started their Bureau, the Catholic War Council is not using the franking and I am of the impression that any Bureau who is active in the placements of Soldiers should have the advantage of the service, in that it shall be applied to the Soldier work entirely. I would like to be advised at once regarding this matter.

7. I did not make a recommendation for an appointment ~~of~~ of a dollar year man, as I understood that

Mr. Davis who was the Acting Federal Director of the U.S.F.S., had been recommended, he has informed me to day that no word has been received regarding the appointment, I would like to notifie at once regardinf this matter in order that I can get matters straightened out.

8. The outlook is very good, and the Soldier is being ~~furnished with~~ every opportunity to secure employment.

9. The situation as to the riot, is very very quiet, and it is generally felt that there ~~wil~~ will be no further trouble.

H. R. Packard
H. R. Packard.
Capt. Inf. U. S.

Copies to:
1. Col. Smith.
2. Col. Reynolds.

Minneapolis Minnesota
Oct. 28, 1919.

OCT 30

From: Captain H. R. Packard, Inf. U. S. A. report on Omaha, Nebraska, from Oct. 19 to Oct. 25, 1919. Population 200,000.

1. Received well by all in Omaha.

2. The situation as to the discharged Soldier is very satisfactory.

3. Activities of the K of C Bureau for the week were as follows, interviewed 100, referred 89, placed 75. The Chamber of Commerce placed about 24. I have asked the Chamber to keep their reports in the same manner as the rest of the Bureaus, but they have failed to do so, I have again asked them to kindly do this favor for us and with the beginning of this week Mrs. Walker has promised to mail in to the District ~~of~~ Office the activities of their Bureau.

4. The general labor situation in the city is very satisfactory, there seems to be no unrest at the present. The effects of the riot have gradually worked off and I think that conditions are normal.

5. All of the War Work Agencies are co-operating, the War Camp Community have been granted sufficent funds to carry on the Army and Navy Club until the 31st, of January 1920, they will also keep one man to handle claims for soldiers, with this place operating and handling this work I feel that Omaha is very well taken care of. I called on the man who writes up the soldier claims and he tells me that our Dept. has done more to get results that the combined forces of all Departments in Washington, he especially gives praise to Col. Woods and Col. Smith for their prompt reply to his letters, this has been a great satisfaction to the men for their letters heretofore were never answered.

6. The Bureaus have very few applications on file that they are not able to place, with one exception, that is clericial help, the Chamber of Commerce have 29 applications of this kind, and the K of C have a few, I have arrangedtto get some special publicity given this work and it may prove satisfactory.

7. I am very much pleased with the outlook in Omaha.

H. R. Packard

H. R. Packard.
Capt. Inf. U. S.

Copies to:
1 Col. Smith.
2 Col. Reynolds.

Minneapolis Minnesota
Oct. 15, 1919.

From: Captain H. R. Packard, Inf. U. S. A. report on Omaha Nebraska, from Oct. 5 to Oct. 11, 1919. Population 200,000.

1. Received well by all in Omaha.

2. The situation as to the discharged Soldier is very satisfactory.

3. The activities of the Bureaus for the week were as follows. Catholic War Council Bureau New applications 89, Interviewed 187, referred 115, Placed 115, 300 openingpowerd reportedfocthe office for the week. The Chamber of Commerce has never kept a record of their activities other than the total placed, for last week they placed 90 men, and their total placements fo Oct. 11, were 3442. I have asked that a record be kept, in accordance with the U.S. Employment System and from now on will be able to comply with the late request from Colonel Smith.

4. I mentioned in my last report that the U. S. Employment would go out of commission on the 10th, of the month, this they did and have turned in all of their office equipment to tMr. George Loomis State Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, and all furniture at North Platte, Hastings, Council Bluffs and Lincoln has been stored. There has recently been established a bureau in the City of Omaha known as the City Welfare Board at 18th, and Farnum Streets, with Mr. Davis who was the Acting Federal Director for the U. S. Bureau, in charge, this Bureau will also make placements for Soldiers, and they have agreed to co-opertae in every way with the other Bureaus in the City, and further will keep special reports showing the soldier activities. I understand that the Federal Government is furnishing $150.00 for the support of the Bureau, but do not know rather or not this is official.or n

5. At the time the U. S. Employment Service closed it was agreed that the telephone number should be taken over by the War Council Bureau as it would naturally give them a great many calls which they would otherwise not get, now Mr. Davis wants the telephone back, and Mr. Connell manager of the War Council Bureau has asked me if they are entitled to keep it. I told him that I could not see under what authority the City Welfare Board could take it away from them, unless the Federal Government had the power to warrant it being moved. I would like to be advised regarding this matter.

6. The War Camp Community Service have been operating the Army and Navy Club in the City but other than that have not been active in re-employment work. I called on Mr. Root who is at the head of the service in Omaha and asked him if he would be willing to send in a letter of recommendation asking for authority to continue the services of one man until the first of the year, this he has done and it is my plan to use this man either at the club to take care of the Soldiercomplaints, for there seems to be a great many of them, or at one of the Bureaus. The American Legion has just received $5000,00 from the City for their support in the recent Race Riots, and with this money they plan to take over the Club and further help for the intrests of the Soldiers. I will be in close touch with Mr. Hammond who has the American Legions affairs in charge in that city and will make further reports on what they intend to do along this line.

7. All of the local agencies seem to be co-opertaing.

8. The conditions regarding the recent trouble seem to be very quiet at thii time, but I have heard from various sources that it was felt by removing the Troops from the City that trouble would again be started.

9. General labor conditions seem to be very good, there being no evidence of unrest .

10. I am very much pleased with the o
outlook in Omaha, and feel that we will be able
to hold the organizations together until the work
is completed.

H. R. Packard.
Capt. Inf. U. S.

Copies to:

1. Lt. Col. Smith.
2. Lt. Col. Reynolds.

Minneapolis Minnesota
Oct. 4, 1919.

From: Captain H. R. Packard, Infantry U. S.
report on Omaha, Nebraska for week ending
Oct. 4, 1919. Population 200,000.

1. Received well by all.

2. The situation as to the discharged soldier is very satisfactory.

3. I first called on the Chamber of Commerce Bureau, and interviewed Mrs. Walker, who is the Bureau Manager, and I find that the organization has been doing some very good work, they have placed to date 3348 men, and the average weekly placement is about 80 men. This Bureau receives the very best of co-operation from the employers Mrs Walker tells me, and they are able to give work to the men as fast as they register, there was very few applications on file while I was there, and most of the soldiers seemed willing to get working. The Chamber of Commerce issues a weekly Bulliten and Mrs Walker has articles in these papers with reference to the needs of the Bureau, and the results obtained are very satisfactory. I have been further informed by Mrs Walker that the Bureau will continue until after the first of the year and possibly longer.

4. My next call was on the Knights of Columbus Bureau at 116 So. 15th, Street, this organization as you know has been in operation for some time and runs seperate from the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Connely the Bureau Manager tells me that the very best of co-operation is maintained between the two organizations, and that they have worked in very close harmony. the K of C Bureau has placed about 3000 men to date, and are making a very good weekly average, the co-operation received from the employers has been very good. Mr. Connely was formely employed by the State in connection with the U. S. Employment Service and he informs me that fine results have been obtained by their friendly relationship. The K of C Bureau will continue indefinatly, and the Soldier is receiving very good service from this Bureau.

5. The U. S. Employment has closed its doors, by order of the Department of Labor, this order went into effect Oct. 3rd, at the time I was in the City. There will be no hardship felt by the returned men as most of the placements have been made by seperate Bureaus.

6. The Business Assn. has recently opened up a Bureau for the benefit of the employers in the City, I am told that this is for the purpose of being able to get Non-Union labor, and there will be no special attention paid to the Returned Men, as their needs are being cared for by the other organizations.

7. The strike situation seems to be well in hand, there are at the present about 2000 Troops on duty in the City, and it is generally felt that the trouble is over. There seems to be a strong public feeling against the City Administration from what I am able to learn, due to the fact that there has been 38 assualt case by Negroes in that City since June and no convictions made.

8. General labor conditions seem to be very good and no evidence of labor unrest was found to be existing.

9. There seems to be co-operation from all that I interviewed, and the future looks very good.

10. I called on Mr. Robertson, Chairman of the American Legion in the State of Nebraska, he is having a canvas of the City of Omaha made at the pr esent time, and has mailed out twenty petitions to other cities.

H. R. Packard.
Capt. Inf. U. S.

Copies to:

1 Colonel Smith.
2 Lt. Col. Reynolds.

Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of War
Service and Information Branch
Headquarters Central District, Indianapolis, Ind.

REPORT TO LIEUT. COLONEL SMITH FOR OCTOBER 1, 1919.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Omaha is a division point on all important railroads traversing the Central West and is the clearing city for labor in the surrounding states. A large number of transient workers are in Omaha at all times, and their numbers are greatly augmented at this time of year by the men from the harvest fields. However, these men have little effect on the local labor market as they remain in town only a short time. The Bureau is able to place all discharged service men who apply for work, and in this the Bureau is materially assisted by the Chamber of Commerce and welfare agencies.

Omaha is the third largest meat packing city in the country and a large number of negro workers are employed in this and kindred industries. During the race riots in Chicago many negroes who were employed in the packing plants of that city moved to Omaha. This influx of negroes and the large number of floaters in the city, were contributing factors to the recent lawlessness in Omaha.

The Bureau was located in the Court House, partially destroyed by the mob, but it is believed that any halt in Bureau activities will be only temporary.

Entry 352
Bulletins, Instructions, Manuals, etc.
1919-1920

Empfangen, Neg. Ex-Libris

WAR DEPARTMENT

In reply refer to

WASHINGTON

Jacksonville, Fla.,

April 22, 1919.

Col. Arthur Woods,
Council of National Defense Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the negro question you instructed me to keep in mind, I called on Mr. W. F. Coachman of the Consolidated Naval Stores Co.,

Mr. Coachman anticipates the reopening of the phosphate industries and naval stores industries in Florida. He has in mind, at this time, the opening of a concern for the manufacture of cross ties, a million to a million and ahalf cross ties a year for ten years, As modern manufacturing methods are to be used Mr. Coachman thinks he would prefer white semi skilled labor in place of negro labor used heretofore.

Mr. Coachman is much interested in just this question and plans to visit Washington within the next thirty days in regard to it.

Mr. John D. Baker of Baker & Holmes has very decided and progressive views along this line and promised to write you outlineing his idea. From your instructions I understand you will welcome suggestions from such men as Mr. Baker whose experience gives his words some weight.

It would hardly be said that the employer has lost confidence in the negro but they do not feel certain that the improvement the army has brought about in them is a permanent change. A question that also confronts the employer is that of transportation should they say they would use so many men with certain living conditions and the wages to be given.

Respectfully,

Ray C. Turrus,
2nd Lieut Inf U.S.A.

DREW LITHO. JACKSONVILLE

JACKSONVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

JOHN D. BAKER
PRESIDENT
W. F. COACHMAN
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
A. P. ANTHONY
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
B. R. KESSLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
AND TREASURER

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., U.S.A.

GOVERNORS:
A. W. COCKRELL, JR.
A. G. CUMMER
JOHN A. FUTCH
F. C. GROOVER
RICHARD P. MARKS
TELFAIR STOCKTON

April 22nd, 1919.

Col. Arthur Wood.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel:--

Your representative, Leiut. Burroughs, was in to see me today, in reference to the labor situation, that is securing employment for the returned soldiers.

I was very gratified to hear him say that he found the conditions in this respect in Florida very satisfactory, and that not only have our soldiers who have returned been provided with a position but a great many of the men coming from other sections have been given employment.

He informs me that in a great many sections in the north and east, where our negro laborers were employed at the time that they enlisted in the services that they have been returned to the section of the country where they enlisted, and that they are finding more or less trouble in securing employment.

We people of the south, understand the negro laborer, and the large employers of labor in this section of the country, prefer the working of negro's to the white man, especially in the turpentine camps, saw mills, and upon the plantations, for these men understand this work, and give better satisfaction than the white men.

I suggested that Mr. Burroughs, get in touch with the man, especially employed in the Community Service work, not only in this city, but other cities in the southern states, and have them secure request's from the large employers of labor to furnish a certain number of colored men for particular work that they may

DREW LITHO. JACKSONVILLE

JACKSONVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

JOHN D. BAKER
PRESIDENT
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B. R. KESSLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
AND TREASURER

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., U.S.A.

GOVERNORS:
A. W. COCKRELL, JR.
A. G. CUMMER
JOHN A. FUTCH
F. C. GROOVER
RICHARD P. MARKS
TELFAIR STOCKTON

have in hand, stating the wages that they will pay, and the accomodations that they are in position to furnish, and then these men can communicate with your department, and that you arrange with the Government to have these colored men who are willing to accept these positions, and looking for them, transported to the different sections of the south, where work can be given them. I believe that these colored men would prefer work in the section they left before they enlisted in the service.

I believe by handling this question along this line that you will be successful in placing these colored men back in the southern states, where they really belong, and where they are better understood than they are in the north.

If the Chamber of Commerce can be of any assistance to you in any way, don't hesitate to call upon us.

Very truly yours,

John D. Baker

President,

JDB:W.

(12)

JUN 23 A.M.

File

June 20, 1919.

Question

From: Capt. P. D. Scott, Infantry-
On : Memo-dated Washington, May 29th-as relates to
Negro in Youngstown, Ohio.
Population 135,000.

I. No great surplus of Negro labor in Youngstown. The negro is being given just as much attention as any other class.

II. No movement of negroes in large bodies to Youngstown; he is given employment there whenever he is willing to work.

III. The condition is very satisfactory. The unemployed all classes there now does not number over 3,000.

Philip D Scott

Form 1—13

CROSS REFERENCE CARD

Name or Subject Negro Question

File Number

REFER TO

Name or Subject Opportunity 4/15/19

File Number

Date

3—4428

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

April 21, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WOODS:

1. Acknowledgment is made of your memorandum of the 21st instant, relative to there being a surplus of negro laborers in Chicago. You stated that you had sent me a memorandum after your return from Chicago on this matter.

2. A memorandum was received from your office under date of April 15 relative to this matter and was replied to under date of April 19, informing you that this Service was aware of the negro situation in the localities referred to by you.

3. At the present time there is a demand for agricultural workers and also common laborers in the South and middle West. But, as stated before, it is very hard to get the negroes to leave the North and return South, owing to there being such a difference in wages. The negroes started leaving the South in large quantities several years ago and the reason was, that they were in a position to obtain better wages in the North.

4. This office has been informed that quite a few negroes have returned to the South within the past thirty days, but not in any large quantities. They are returning only when transportation is furnished by the parties employing them. This Service was able, only last week, to send two hundred from Philadelphia to North Carolina, and it is believed that we will be able to move more from time to time.

5. This question is not new to the Service, for we have made quite a study of the proposition and it is believed we will be able to handle the matter satisfactorily.

J. J. Davis

Director General.

JVG*BB

Room 1111, Council of National Defense Bldg. AW/bwi

Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary

April 21, 1919

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. John B. Densmore, Director General,
U.S. Employment Service, Washington, D.C.

Please let me know what should be said in reply to the attached telegram. This surplus of negro labor in Chicago was the situation which was imminent when I was there week before last, but they hoped it would be relieved by moving negroes in large bodies from Chicago to those parts of the South where negro labor is so urgently wanted. I took the matter up with Mr. Crawford, in charge of the Employment Office there and he said that efforts were being made and would be continued vigorously.

I also sent you a memorandum about this shortly after my return from Chicago.

Assistant to the Secretary.

1 Incl.

1919 Apr 19 AM 10 15

A126CH 51 4 EXTRA

RG CHICAGO ILL 855A 19

COL ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY WAR WASHINGTON DC

LARGE SURPLUS NEGRO LABOR HERE CANNOT GET JOBS FOR RETURNED

CHICAGO NEGRO SOLDIERS UNEMPLOYED NEGROES BOTH SOLDIERS AND CIVILIAN CREATING SERIOUS PROBLEM WHAT IS THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH SEND FULL INFORMATION COVERING ALL FACTS REGARDING JOBS OPEN WAGES AND APPROXIMATE NUMBER NEGROES NEEDED IN EACH SECTION

R B. BEACH CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.

110 West 1st St
Pueblo Colo

Apr 12 1919

Lt Col B. Hammond Capt Air Service
Washington DC

Dear Sir:
And thankful for your
reply which I received of
Mch 4th. Note that I'll
be remembered. if needed —
Pardon me to suggest that
the individual who will
be the cause of reduced
sales to the Stock feeds
& Beet Sugar & Fruit districts
for feeding of 5 or more as it
use to be ~~to~~ some years ago
Nice not soon be forgotten
Beg to remain
Respectfully [illegible]

April 17, 1919.

MEMORANDUM for Colonel Woods

It has frequently been reported that farmers in the West and Northwest are eager for help. I was told yesterday that in the Dakotas farmers are ready to pay $75 a month to farm hands. The attached letter suggests to me the desirability of finding out what the Railroad Administration will do in the matter of rates as an encouragement to men to go out to the West to engage in farm work.

Captain, Air Service.

1 Att.

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

In reply refer to

New Orleans, May 5, 1918.

Colonel Arthur Woods,
Council Of National Defense Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Through Mr. Barton, President Association of Commerce, I met Mr. J.W.Dickenson, planter and manufacturer of [illegible] thousand acres near Clarksdale. Mr. Dickenson represents Mississippi leaders and is vitally interested in the negro situation in the North. Mr. Dickenson insisted that I visit his plantation, and this I did on Friday, May 2nd. There I saw the actual effect of labor shortage. Hundreds of acres of unbouched land formerly cultivated, and what land was planted proved to be in bad shape because of the lack of hands. This was the case throughout the trip of ninety miles I made through the sugar cane and rice section. I saw scores of mules in pasture because there was no help to hitch them to the hoe. Last year Mr. Dickenson's plantation raised and manufactured ten million pounds of sugar, and this year he expects but fifty or sixty per cent of that crop. I saw tons and tons of cane soured on the ground, left from last year for lack of men.

Like many others to whom I have talked, Mr. Dickenson thinks that since the Government took the negro North, through the U.S.Employment Service it should take steps to bring about their return. Mr. Dickenson has ideas of how this could be done and is willing to go to Washington to see you in that regard.

One plantation I visited can use two hundred negroes at once. It would cost at least $36 a piece to bring men from Chicago, and once here, they could not be held for that expense under the Espionage Act.

Colonel, I would like very much to come to Washington at once for conference on this labor question, and return to Memphis, Birmingham and Montgomery. Mr. Dickenson could arrange to be in Washington

WAR DEPARTMENT

Refer to

WASHINGTON

Sheet 2.

any day you wish.

I have seen and heard a lot about this question in the last two weeks.

Yours very truly,

Ray C. Burrus,
2nd Lieut. Inf. U.S.A.

AW/aeh

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

In reply refer to

May 16, 1919.

MEMORANDUM for Major Kobbe.

With reference to the report of May 2nd from Lieut. Penick to Major Reynolds, I wonder if someone should be definitely in charge of the negro situation here.

A. W.

Assistant to the Secretary.

OFFICE OF COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF WAR

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT
511 Meridian Life Bldg.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

May 13, 1919.

MEMORANDUM to Colonel Woods.

Attached herewith is copy of report of Lieutenant William M. Penick on the negro situation in Chicago, which may be of interest.

John B. Reynolds
John B. Reynolds,
Major, Air Service.

HL.ec

Chicago.
May 2nd,

MEMORANDUM To Major John R. Reyholds:

Your memo 29th ultimo to other with Colonel Woods' letter of April 22nd regarding the Negro situation in Chicago.

Mr. Beach has handled this subject as suggested by Colonel Woods with the Chambers of Commerce in the Southern States and information has been received that they have quite a demand for colored labor, for example the Fernwood Lumber Co., at Fernwood, Pike County, Miss. can use at their logging camps, Lokomo, Marion County, Miss., 50 colored track laborers at $3.00 a day: 25 or 30 log sawyers, at five to ten dollars a day, also a few good ox and mule teamsters.

The Chamber of Commerce at Columbus, Ga., wires that they are requesting all interested throughout the State of Georgia to advise how many men needed and when the combined information is received a representative will be sent to Chicago to employ them.

The Constructing Quartermaster at Columbus, Ga. needs a thousand negro laborers for work at Fort Benning, a Government Cantonement near Columbus, Ga. These men will receive thirty cents an hour for eight hours work and can secure board and lodging for five dollars a week.

The Air Nitrates Corporation, Muscle Shoals, Ala., want four hundred negro laborers at 35 cents an hour, forty-four working hours a week, and offer free housing and privilege to eat at their mess-halls for twenty-five cents a meal.

The American Zinc Company, of Tennessee has telegraphed for twenty-five laborers to load zinc ore.

Mr. C. M. Young of Eufaula, Ala., can use sixty colored laborers for work in a saw-mill.

Requests are also being received for colored labor to work on Sugar-cane and Cotton plantations.

Mr. Lee, assistant to Mr. Beach, has telegraphed an answer to these inquiries suggesting that they send a representative to Chicago with a view of getting suitable men and arranging for their transportation. Three of the employers mentioned will have their employment men here next week.

The Association of Commerce are also sending an application, copies of which are enclosed, to parties interested in securing negro labor.

The means used by the Chamber of Commerce in notifying their various branches on this subject seems to have met with results and we feel that within a short time all of our discharged colored soldiers will be placed.

A. M. Penick,
1st Lt., A.S.M.A.

Co-Operating with
The Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

120 W. Adams St.
Branch Office (Colored)
2727 So. State St.

Negro Labor.

Explain fully exact nature of work to be done_____

_____ _____

What experience or requirements are necessary?_____

_____

How many hours per day?_____Wages paid for this work_____

Temporary or permanent work_____

If temporary, how long will the job last?_____

Married or single men preferred_____

Will transportation for applicants and family, if any

be advanced?_____

What inducements regarding living conditions and treatment of

applicants are offered?_____

_____

When are men needed for above position?_____

How many men are wanted?_____Ages Preferred_____

If necessary will you send a man here to pick out negroes wanted

for above work_____

Date_____ _____
Name of Employer.

_____ _____
Nearest R.R. Station Post-office Address.

_____ _____
What Railroad. State

For further remarks or information, use the back of this form.

AW/laa

May 12, 1919.

MEMORANDUM for Major Reynolds.

Re Negro Question.

You will remember the memorandum I wrote you on this April 22d. Since then we have had further reports on the matter, especially from Lt. Burrus who has been travelling in the South, where he finds the situation very acute.

Major Kobbe has seen the Railroad Administration with reference to the desirability of their giving free railroad transportation south to negroes who are ready to go there to work.

Apparently this sort of thing is illegal and has come up many times before and been so decided. The Railroad Administration, however, may be able to arrange that the fares for negroes moved from the North to the South could be paid at the point of destination in the South. This might help, as it would mean that the fare would not have to be paid unless the individual reached his destination.

My suggestion to you on April 22d was that it might be a good plan to get in touch with governors of Northern and Southern States or with presidents of Chambers of Commerce in Northern and Southern states. Major Kobbe believes that the Chambers of Commerce would be better than governors. Please let me know how you are coming on, for we are rather relying upon you to take charge of this.

Assistant to the Secretary.

Kohlhe/ecd

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

In reply refer to

MEMORANDUM for Col. Woods:

SUBJECT: Negro Situation in Northern Cities.

As you directed, I took up the question of reduced fares for negroes going South, with the railroad administration and find

1st - that this question involves the legality of discrimination rates.

2nd - that it has been attempted in equally important cases, such as: A-Moving Mexican labor to points of need in the northwest. B-Reduced rates for harvest hands to the plains states. C-Moving special classes of labor to the beet sugar districts during the war when there was a high need for sugar. All of these attempts failed.

I have always been aware that the fares for negroes going to the South on the Irish would be quite at the point of destination in the South, but not as a reduced rate.

The suggestion that the question be handled through the Governors of States, for some reason or other, does not appeal to me. I believe that although the question is a national one, it is made up of a lot of small situations in the thousands of Southern towns. For this reason I believe that Chambers of Commerce all over the South, can be utilized to further our aims.

KOHLE.

In reply refer to

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

Office of the Assistant to the Secretary

MEMORANDUM FOR The Secretary of War,

SUBJECT: Negro Situation.

Through investigation of my office and reports of the Department of Labor, a general shortage of negro labor is manifest throughout the Southern states in the industrial work and particularly in agriculture.

On the other hand, there is a general surplus of this labor in Northern cities and personal investigation in fact proves the situation to be critical. Reports of field representatives, my office and the Department of Labor shows a surplus of negro labor in other Northern cities as well.

The Southern employers as a whole are unable to arrange for transportation of negroes in the North to the opportunities on the farms of the South that await them. The situation resolves to an arrangement for transporting the men to the job. I have taken this matter to Mr. John B. Dinsmore, Director General of the Department of Labor and his reply is quoted in part: "The question of reduced railroad fares which you suggest taking up with the Director General of Railroads has been repeatedly requested of the railroads by the Department of Labor, beginning as early as 1908.---- On February 21, 1918 the Director General of the U. S. Employment Service wrote to Director General McAdoo, requesting reduced rates. Upon such request a conference was held with the Acting Secretary of Labor and a representative of the railroad administration on the subject of reduced rates. Following this conference the Director General of Railroads refused a reduction of rates. Om June 21, 1918, the Assistant Secretary of Labor wrote Mr. McAdoo again requesting reduced rates and they were again refused."

It occured to me that to meet this situation arrangements might be made with the Railroad Administration to furnish free or offer very much reduced fare to the negro from points in the North to points in the South, where there is great need for their services.

file

AW/aeh

April 22, 1919.

Negro question

MEMORANDUM for Major Reynolds.

Mr. Beach of the Association of Commerce, Chicago, and Colonel Dorey have both communicated with me in the last few days with reference to the negro question. I took the matter up promptly with the Director of the U. S. Employment Service and got from him reply as follows:

> "This Service has been aware of the negro situation all along and the difficulties of it. The Director of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor is doing everything that can be done to induce the negroes to return south where they are badly needed, and where this Service can place all of them who can be induced to return. The Service in the South has the jobs available and has sent specific requisitions to Ohio Illinois and Indiana, for large numbers of negroes to fill the positions available in the South. The negro, however, having migrated north during the war and securing jobs at good wages is reluctant to return to pre-war conditions and wages in the South. If living conditions and wages in the south were anything near what the negro is able to find in the north he would be sure to return there. He, however, knows what conditions and wages are and there is nothing that I know of that could induce him to return if he prefers to stay north. However, as I said, the officers of the Employment Service and the Negro Ecomomics Bureau of the Department of Labor are making every effort possible in this direction."

Will you get in touch with Mr. Beach and Colonel Dorey and show them this?

I cannot help feeling that there is a good deal more to be done in the matter. What should you think if you, Colonel Dorey and any others who might be available in assisting, should take this matter up with the Governor of the state of Illinois, with the idea that he would communicate with the governors of southern states and perhaps having a joint committee appointed to study out the thing and bring about a remedy.

Another possible course of action might be to have the president of the Association of Commerce of Chicago get in touch with presidents of Chambers of the southern states affected, so that they may pursue

the same course of action as I have suggested for governors.

The whole question, of course, is simply that these darkies seem to prefer to work in the north than in the south. As they find it increasingly difficult to get jobs in the north things won't seem quite so attractive there and, by contrast, the attractiveness of the south may increase. On the other hand, it may take a long time to bring about a change like this to such an extent as to stimulate the movement in any considerable degree. It may be that improved living conditions will have to be provided and certified to by someone that the darkies will trust.

Let us know how this comes out.

Assistant to the Secretary.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

April 19, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WOODS:

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum of the 15th inst., calling my attention to the applications for farm help in Chicago, and also the situation with regard to the negro problem.

This Service has been aware of the negro situation all along and the difficulties of it. The Director of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor is doing everything that can be done to induce the negroes to return south where they are badly needed, and where this Service can place all of them who can be induced to return. The Service in the south has the jobs available and has sent specific requisitions to Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana for large numbers of negroes to fill the positions available in the south. The negro, however, having migrated north during the war and securing jobs at good wages is reluctant to return to pre-war conditions and wages in the south. If living conditions and wages in the south were anywhere near what the negro is able to find in the north he would be sure to return there. He, however, knows what conditions and wages are and there is nothing that I know of that could induce him to return if he prefers to stay north. However, as I said, the officers of the Employment Service and the Negro Economics Bureau of the Department of Labor are making every effort possible in this direction.

In connection with the farm labor situation, you are advised that this Service has a special division with headquarters in Kansas City, for the purpose of mobilizing the farm workers in the grain belt, which includes the states you mentioned. This division is manned by experts who have carried this work on successfully for the last four years and with particular success last year when labor was extremely scarce.

The applications for farm help which you found on file in Chicago can be readily filled by our Service in those western states. If the farmers who have applied at Chicago for this help will not advance the transportation and the men willing to work haven't the money to pay their own fare, there is no way that these men and the job opportunities can be gotten together. This Service can advance the transportation if repayment is guaranteed by the employer but not otherwise.

The question of reduced railroad fares, which you suggest taking up with the Director General of Railroads, has been repeatedly requested of the Railroads, by the Department of Labor, beginning as early as 1908. In that year the Immigration Service suggested reduced fares. The Interstate Commerce Commission objected. The same request was made in 1910 and 1912 and declined. In 1914 the Secretary of Labor asked for reduced fares from the Interstate Commerce Commission and was advised by the Commission that reduced fares would have to be available to all persons. Under that ruling the railroads refused to make reduced rates. In 1916 at the request of the Department of Labor, Senator Newlands introduced a bill (Senate 4309) providing for reduced rates for agricultural labor but the Interstate Commerce Commission opposed it and it failed of passage. In 1917 the Secretary of Labor requested its re-introduction but no action was taken. On February 1st, 1918 the State Labor Commissioner of California asked Director General McAdoo for reduced rates. The Director General of Railroads was advised by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the present law prohibited such action. On February 21st the Director General of the U. S. Employment Service wrote Director General McAdoo, requesting reduced rates. Upon such request a conference was held with the Acting Secretary of Labor and a representative of the Railroad Administration, on the subject of reduced rates. Following this conference the Director General of Railroads refused the reduction of rates. On June 21st, 1918 the Assistant Secretary of Labor wrote Mr. McAdoo again, requesting reduced rates and they were again refused.

I am giving you this detail so that you will be familiar with what this Service and the Department has done in the matter of attempting to obtain reduced fares for farm labor during emergencies.

W B Wilson
Director General.

JBD/K

Room 1110, Council of National Defense Bldg.

CEH/aeh

March 18, 1919.

Negro Workers

Mrs. A. J. Erdmann,
54 West 53rd Street,
New York City

Dear Madam:

In Colonel Woods' absence I desire to acknowledge your thoughtful telegram of March 16th, and to express his thanks.

It is his desire to use to the full any agencies that are now operating, and at the same time he desires to be of assistance to them in overcoming any difficulties which stand in the way of the performance of their task. On the other hand, any suggestions that may be made by you will be very gratefully received.

Very truly yours,

Captain, Air Service.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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B256NY 77 6 EX NL

FY NEWYORK NY 16

ARTHUR D WOODS 7459 13

WAR DEPT WASHINGTON DC

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NEGRO WORKERS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE UNITEDSTATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN HARLEM AND ALSO OF THE INDUSTRIAL BUREAU OF THE NEWYORK LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES I WISH TO OFFER YOU THE SERVICES OF THE LEAGUES EMPLOYMENT BUREAU TO BE USED IN ANY WAY YOU DEEM WISE TO MEET THE PRESENT EMERGENCY I WISH TO ASSURE YOU OF THE LEAGUES DESIRE TO COOPERATE IN EVERY POSSIBLE MANNER

MRS A J ERDMANN 54 WEST 53 ST.

	BOL
	Blue
	Nite
	N L

ese three symbols the check (number of is a day message. Other- haracter is indicated by the appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
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1919 FEB 16 PM 8 32

C91NY 44 2 EXTRA NL

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COL ARTHUR WOODS 7307

CHAIRMAN EMERGENCY COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS COUNCIL OF NATL DEFENSE WASHINGTON DC

THE NATL URBAN LEAGUE TWO HUNDRED FIFTH AVE NEWYORKCITY PLEDGES HEARTY COOPERATION AND OFFERS ITS SERVICES TO YOU AND YOUR COMMITTEE IN YOUR EFFORTS TO FIND DESERVED EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR VALIENT SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WE ARE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN THE COLORED MEN

G KINKLE JONES EXCLUSIVE SECRETAY.

Copy filed in Cleveland Papers

June 11, 1919.

From: Capt. P. D. Scott, Jr. Infantry.
On : Additional report on Memo dated Washington, D. C. May 29th, 1919. Indianapolis June 4th, 1919 on Negro situation in Cleveland, Ohio.

I. Have investigated this matter from several angles and find that there is no surplus of negro labor in Cleveland; that all who are willing to work can be given employment.

II. Have written the manager of the Negro Branch of the U. S. E. S. Columbus, asking for further information in regard to the matter.

June 9, 1919.

(copied in Cleveland report)

From: Capt. P. D. Scott, Infantry-
On : Memo dated Washington May 29th.
Indianapolis June 4th-on unemployed negro in Cleveland, Ohio.
Population 961,000.

I. There is no unusual number of unemployed negroes here. For all those that are willing to work the ~~U. S.~~ Bureau says can be taken care of here.

II. One firm, the Brown Hoisting Machine Company, has employed 22 returned negro service men and 20 of them are still in their employ; they state their work is very satisfactory.

III. Will have further information this week.

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF WAR

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT
511 Meridian Life Bldg.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

June 10, 1919.

MEMORANDUM for Colonel Woods.

Attention is called to the latter part of Paragraph 2, report of June 2nd, on Louisville, Ky., by Lieut. Turner relating to the engaging of colored help in Louisville for use in Flint, Mich., by the DuPont Manufacturing Co. There is attached hereto copy of my letter to the DuPont people. Copies have also been sent to Captain Russell and Lieut. Penick.

John B. Reynolds

John B. Reynolds,
Major, Air Service.

JBR.jm

Negro Section

Sent Over

File

511 Meridian Life Bldg.,

June 10, 1919.

DuPont Manufacturing Co.,
Flint, Mich.

Dear Sirs:

In a report on conditions at Louisville, Ky., rendered to this office by one of Colonel Woods' field representatives, mention is made of the fact that you have a representative there engaging colored men for work in flint.

Without intending to be officious, I am writing this letter to ask your co-operation in the handling of the situation of negro unemployment in the north which is giving a considerable amount of trouble in its solution. During the war, large numbers of southern negroes were drawn into the north and many of them still remain here at the present time. Large numbers of these men are without employment at present, and along with them are a considerable number of discharged negro soldiers who are without work. Chicago is face to face with a large surplus of negro unemployed, and we are endeavoring in every way to overcome this situation. If instead of bringing other negroes from the south into your territory, you could see your way clear to absorb some of the surplus in Chicago, Cleveland and other industrial centers in the north, you would help materially. Lieut. William M. Penick, at the Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, 120 W. Adams St., Chicago, is familiar with this situation and will be very glad to co-operate with you in any way possible.

It is hoped that this suggestion will meet with your approval and co-operation, and it is requested that your feelings on the subject be communicated to me.

Yours very truly,

John B. Reynolds,
Major, Air Service.

JBR.jm

WAR DEPARTMENT

File

OFFICE OF COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT
511-519 MERIDIAN LIFE BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

May 29, 1919.

MEMORANDUM to Colonel Woods. (Personal Attention.)

Attention is called to Lieutenant Penick's recent report on Chicago, which shows a small reduction in the surplus negro labor there.

I hope soon to have a more comprehensive statement with suggestions as to handling this negro situation, but I must admit frankly that it is a question which does not lend itself readily to any known method of handling.

John B. Reynolds
John B. Reynolds,
Major, Air Service.

JBR/ec

file

WAR DEPARTMENT

In reply refer to

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1919

Memorandum for Colonel Arthur Woods

From Otto T. Mallery

Subject: W. C. C. S. meeting, regarding Negro employment

1. The Executive Committee of the War Camp Community Service at its meeting June 10th or 11th in New York will decide the policy concerning work among the Negroes, about which there is a good deal of difference of opinion. I would like very much to have Captain Owen, who has studied this subject for you, to accompany me to New York in order to give the committee information of the conditions as he has found them.

OTM: HBV

OK

leave to-night (10th)

for N.Y.

Fill

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington.
Office of the Assistant to the Secretary.

Negro Question

29 May 1919

OFFICE MEMORANDUM NO. 4. (New Series)

CONFIDENTIAL

We are very much interested in the question of placing the returning negro soldier, who is having some difficulty in obtaining a job.

Request that you forward such information as you can obtain from field representatives concerning the work done by the Negro Branch of the U. S. E. S. (Bureau of Negro Economics, Department of Labor), basing reports on views of business men in larger centers, state officials where possible, and federal directors of employment, U.S.E.S.

Any suggestions looking towards further efficiency in placing the negro will be welcome.

This matter is fairly difficult, and the inquiry should perhaps proceed quietly.

By direction of the Assistant to the Secretary.

(Signed) WM. H. KOBBE
W. H. Kobbe
Major, Engrs., U.S.A.

rob.mmh.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

File

April 26, 1919.

Colonel A. Woods
Council of National Defense
18th and D Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In line with your suggestion over the telephone I am sending you herewith a copy of the "Function and work of the Division of Negro Economics" which Dr. Haynes asked me to send your assistant.

Thanking you for your help in getting this to the right person, I am

Yours truly,

Mattie E. Lawrence
Secretary to Dr. Haynes.

MEC

Enclosure.

Personal - Not for Publication.

FUNCTION AND WORK OF THE DIVISION OF NEGRO ECONOMICS

IN THE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

Corrected to March 15, 1919.

I. Reconstruction and Peace Problems:

1. The thousands of Negro workers in war industries who will now be shifted to peace-time industries, along with other workers, need special attention the same as during the period when they were being shifted into war industries.

2. Probably between 400,000 and 500,000 workers have migrated from the South to northern communities. The potential race friction and difficulties of adjustment, both with white wage-earners and in industrial communities, where they must find community life with the white residents, are legitimate concerns of this Department.

3. There will be special problems connected with the adjustment of colored women in industry and probably in domestic and personal service calling for advice to the Women in Industry Division.

4. The problems of creating increased efficiency and thrift among Negro workers will be even greater than during the war.

5. In the South the common interest of the white employer who wants to employ the services which the Negro wage-earner has to offer will make the adjustment of the labor situation one of the most far-reaching factors in bringing about just and amicable race relations. These conditions are acute, growing out of the present unsettled conditions following migration and war restlessness of the two races.

6. The adjustment of the farm labor situation in the South is very largely a Negro labor question.

7. The problems of demobilization of the thousands of Negro soldiers will probably call for more tact and judgment than were needed during the period when they were being drafted out of production into the Army. In fact, it is not an exaggeration to say that the return of the Negro soldier to civil life is one of the most delicate and difficult questions confronting the Nation, north and south.

8. The question of living conditions of Negro wage-earners must receive more attention during the period of peace than it could receive during the war period.

9. The problem, therefore, of finding ways by means of which there may be counsel and cooperation between white employers, white fellow employees and Negro wage-earners will probably be more critical with the coming of peace than during the period of the war.

It is the conviction, therefore, of the Director of Negro Economics that some provision should be made for the continuation of this special service in the office of the Secretary. Full provision should be made for giving special attention to the Negro labor problems as they will vitally affect the interests of industry and agriculture throughout the Nation.

It may be well, therefore, to summarize field organization and the work undertaken during the war period, by the Director of Negro Economics, and to point out the utility of the plan for reconstruction and peace needs.

II. Principles on which the work for Negro wage-earners is based.

1. Representation: In view of the fact that Negroes constitute about one-tenth of the total population of this country and about one-sixth of the working population of the country, it is reasonable that they should have representation around the council table when matters affecting them are considered. When given such representation and opportunity, Negroes will respond and shoulder their part of responsibility on the farm, in the factory, at the shipyard, and wherever else an opportunity is given them to serve.

2. The two races are thrown together in daily work. The majority of the employers and a large number of the fellow employees of Negro workers are white persons. This condition gives rise to misunderstandings, prejudices, antagonisms, fears and suspicions. These facts must be recognized and dealt with in a statesman-like way.

3. Local character of the problems: The problems are local problems between local employers and local employees. The local people need the vision of national policies and standards to apply to them.

4. Cooperation: Therefore, any plan or program should be based upon the cooperation of white employers and representatives of Negro wage-earners, and, wherever possible, of white wage-earners.

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1. To advise the Secretary and the directors of the several divisions on matters relating to Negro wage-earners.

2. To outline and direct plans for greater cooperation of Negro workers, with employers and white workers in agriculture and industries.

IV. Field Organization:

1. State Supervisors.

The state supervisors of Negro Economics work in close cooperation with the Federal State Directors of the U. S. Employment Service, and under the authority of that Service. They receive advice on their work from the Director of Negro Economics. The work has been so organized in connection with the Employment Service that the supervisors may, first, assist the Employment Service in matters of placing Negro workers, and, second, in giving the Federal State Directors and the Department advice on the difficult problems arising in their States. Working under the authority of the Employment Service, they also have needed official standing with local white and colored citizens.

2. State Conferences and Negro Workers' Advisory Committees (Subject to correction of figures).

State committees, county committees and city committees have been organized and appointed after state and local conferences have been held. These conferences were made up of representatives of Negro workers, white employers, and, wherever possible, white workmen.

The personnel of the committees is similar to that of the conferences, namely,- representative white employers, Negro wage-earners and white wage-earners, wherever possible. On March 15, 1919, committees had been organized as follows:

3. Table of Details: Approximate Number:

State	State Committees	County Committees	City Committees
Virginia	1	55	5
Ohio	1	31 (includes	14)
Georgia	-	28	-
Illinois	-	17 (includes	9)
Mississippi	1	8	2
Michigan	1	12 (includes	6)
Florida	1	15 (includes	6)
North Carolina	1	9	1
New Jersey	-	-	5
Pennsylvania	-	-	2

V. Samples of work done through the Negro Workers' Advisory Committee and Supervisors of Negro Economics during the war period:

1. Assistance has been given the U. S. Employment Service, North and South, in the recruiting and placement of Negro wage-earners.

2. Educational campaigns have been carried on to inform Negroes of the relation of their work to winning the war and of the necessity of 100 per cent production. This has been done through mass meetings, churches, lodges, societies, posters, literature, etc.

3. Housing, sanitation and general conditions: Efforts were made to induce employers to look after sanitation in industrial towns and camps. Employers and contractors were appealed to on the ground that proper conditions produce greater regularity, stability and contentment among Negro workers.

4. Efficiency Campaign: Shop talks on the Nation's need, the Negro's opportunities for large earnings, on race pride, promptness, regularity and full time work have been given. Employers and other citizens have gladly arranged hours for such work and have commended the efforts.

5. Compulsory labor legislation applied to women: This question has been dealt with in several localities in two ways:

   a. Through a campaign of education among Negro workers by which an effort was made to show them that the proper response to the call for war labor would prevent the passage of compulsory legislation, or the applying of the "Work-or-fight Principle" to women.

   b. Through meeting of state and city officials, the greater effectiveness of persuasion has been presented as against compulsory legislation.

6. Conferences of representatives of Negro wage-earners, employers and white wage-earners were held in nine states, and in a number of localities.

7. Carefully selected information about the Negro labor conditions were secured from responsible observers in various localities of different states from time to time. This served to guide the Department in meeting war labor needs.

VI. Utility of the plan for Reconstruction and Peace needs:

The utility of this plan, as carried out during the war, for peace needs may be clearly seen from a review of the nine (9) items named as reconstruction and peace problems. Furthermore, the questions of race relations will probably affect and modify labor problems, so far as they relate to Negroes, for an indefinite period. There will be need of a constructive plan of organization and program of work, such as have been carried out during war times, to create better feeling between white employers, white workers and Negro wage-earners and to increase their opportunities for profitable employment.

The combination of white and colored citizens as volunteers on local committees advising and cooperating together and with the officials of the Department of Labor may be regarded as a most desirable means of securing the largest result in applying the national policies and standards of the Department to local problems. These committees will help the Department in its attempts to apply these policies and standards through the several divisions of the Department which may be continued into peace times, so far as they deal with Negro wage-earners. In fact, already these Negro Workers' Advisory Committees and the State Supervisors of Negro Economics have very quickly readjusted their war plans and program for cooperation with the Councils of Defense, the Community Labor Boards, the Federal Directors of the U. S. Employment Service and all the other divisions of the Department in the readjustment problems now upon us.

(Signed) GEORGE E. HAYNES,
Director of Negro Economics.

Mayor Kobler. file

I don't know just what the point is on which you want my opinion. I believe

(1) these people are wrong. They wont get labor so easily as all that.

(2) If they want to do the thing correctly, they should get in touch with the negro field representative of the U.S.E.S. in their state and have him communicate with the ~~Chicago U.S.E.S. so that the negroes about~~ negro representative in Illinois so that the negroes will believe what is said about the condition of the union they are going. They should also try to co-operate with any negro committees in their county or state

listen to their suggestions etc, if they want to to keep the negro after they have got him.

Owen

Col Woods to see

K

SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

New Orleans, La,

May 28, 1919.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH
COLORED COMMON LABOR CAN BE PROCURED
IN CHICAGO

TO SUBSCRIBERS:

There are approximately 10,000 unemployed negroes in Chicago at the present time, about 73% of whom are non-residents. The majority are not only without employment, but without funds. Practically all of them have been laid off from work for which they received high wages during the war, and many are now anxious to return to their previous occupations in the South. The majority are said to have gone from industrial occupations rather than from farm labor and prefer to return to industrial work.

A surprising number of these negroes have at some time in the past been employed in the saw mills and woods in the Southern States. There is very little demand for common labor in and around Chicago, so that the number of unemployed has become a considerable problem in that City.

The General Employment Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, with offices at 10 South LaSalle Street, Mr. R. W. Lee, Secretary, has taken active steps to find employment for these unemployed men. They are co-operating very closely with the Bureau of Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines located at 120 West Adam Street, Mr. Dudley Walker, General Manager. This Bureau maintains a colored branch operated by a negro at 2727 South State Street where a number of colored men gather daily seeking employment. Colored common labor can be gotten together on short notice and signed up for work in the South.

Mr. W. G. Cole, Safety Engineer of the Southern Pine Association, has assisted representatives of certain subscribers who went to Chicago to select negroes for transportation to Southern operations. Wages offered common labor of $2.50 to $3.00 for a 10-hour day seem attractive, and the men are willing to sign contracts to work for a company, allowing deductions from their wages for advanced transportation costs.

There are no laws of Illinois or of the Federal Government prohibiting contracts of this sort.

Some manufacturers have been willing to take chances of advancing railroad fares for men, having them accompanied to their operations by one of their own representatives. Some of the negroes thus employed have deserted and violated their contracts, but on the whole several hundred negroes have been brought South, and so far the experience has been satisfactory.

Replies to our circular inquiry of May 15, indicate that subscribers can give employment to over 3,000 negroes at good wages and with good living conditions.

The railroads radiating from Chicago to the South express willingness to render every possible assistance in encouraging the transportation of colored labor in supplying through cars for large parties, and in endeavoring to see that the parties are kept together to destination. No reduced rates, however, are permitted by the Railroad Administration.

Any Southern lumber manufacturer desiring to obtain any experienced colored common labor, and willing to take chances of advancing fares, can procure men by applying to Mr. R. W. Lee, General Employment, Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, 10 South La Salle Street, Chicago, and sending a representative to help select the men and accompany the men to the job.

Yours truly,

SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

Dictated by,
J. E. Rhodes,
Secretary-Manager.
AF.

file

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT
511-519 Meridian Life Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

June 17, 1919.

MEMORANDUM for Colonel Woods:

The negro situation, as you probably realize, has been handled in a way much less satisfactory to me than any of the other problems with which we have had to contend. You will I am sure believe that it has been the subject of much thought and actual effort, and I am led to feel that with the assignment of former Lieutenant Curtis to duty in Chicago we will be able to improve materially in the handling of the situation as it affects that locality.

As a matter of fact there has been, so I am informed by Lieutenant Penick and others who should know, in the past few weeks very little immigration of negroes to Chicago. Up to the time the fanatical negro leaders began to fight the Chamber of Commerce idea of handling the situation we had moved within a short time almost a thousand negroes to other points. A large number of these were sent South but others were sent to adjacent manufacturing districts.

The principal class of negro labor which is giving the most trouble is the well educated, clerical variety. It is almost impossible to find jobs for people of this type. Lieutenant Curtis is to-day calling on the employment manager of Sears, Robuck & Company in an effort to make arrangements whereby that firm will employ negro clerks and stenographers. This of course may be done but I foresee considerable trouble if any effort is made to mix the whites and the blacks without providing entirely separate workrooms, rest rooms and toilet facilities. This is an experiment, pure and simple, and having observed the spirit exhibited by white and negro labor in other places I do not have much expectation of its success although I believe it worthy of trying.

Lieutenant Robert B. Owen, from Washington Headquarters, spent several hours with me to-day, during which time we discussed this problem from many angles. His general ideas are very much in line with the conclusions I have reached but which I would have withheld for a little while; until the recent Chicago arrangements had had time to be observed. However, there seems to be no reason for not making the recommendations in general at this time. I was very much impressed with the report he made to Major Kobbe about June 1st, and feel that it shows he has devoted a great deal of intelligent application to this subject.

There is attached hereto a rough outline of a plan which both Lieutenant Owen and I have decided should be submitted, hoping that it will meet with your approval. At any rate it may be used as a basis for discussion.

John B. Reynolds
Major, Air Service.

WAR DEPARTMENT

FICE OF COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT
511-519 Meridian Life Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

June 17, 1919.

PROPOSED PLAN
FOR HANDLING THE NEGRO UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION.
Result of conference between
Major Reynolds and Lieutenant Owen,
Indianapolis, June 17, 1919.

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1. Field Representatives should be assigned to visit various localities, for the purpose of

(a) Ascertaining where there are unemployed negroes in surplus;

(b) Locating centers of shortage of labor, particularly of unskilled labor;

(c) Influencing business interests to use negro labor, (refer to employers who have successfully used negro labor and whose names will be furnished Field Representatives);

(d) Co-operating with existing negro agencies toward proper housing and other physical and social necessities. (Refer to Dr. Haynes for working out a practical plan).

2. The steps enumerated above would be those to be taken in handling negroes who are now in the North and would not affect negroes in the South except insofar as subparagraph (d) is concerned.

3. Along with this work in the North active steps should be taken in the South to prevent, as far as possible, any further emigration of negroes so that the solution, if reached, will be final. This result could be accomplished by co-operation with the work among negroes that the War Camp Community Service is preparing to undertake among negroes in the South and with other agencies, both white and negro, which would be mutually interested in keeping the negro in the South and improving his condition. Particular emphasis should be laid on the certainty of the negroes being guaranteed the proper protection of law.

4. This, if ever, is the psychological time to present some such plan to Southern business and farming interests with a more or less certain degree of its receiving sympathetic and favorable action. Those interests view with great alarm the exodus of negro labor and must realize

that unless something of a definite, concrete nature is done to make the negro willing to remain in the South a labor crisis will develope which will entail inestimable monetary losses.

5. It is believed that within a very short time conditions in the Central District will have returned to so nearly normal that several good men can be detached from the work they are now performing and be assigned to this specific duty. Or, a division of time can be arranged whereby those men who are assigned to territories which have any of the various phases of this problem may devote a definite period of each week to this work.

6. If some such arrangement as this should be adopted, it is suggested that the work be directed from Central District Headquarters, or from Chicago, under the immediate supervision of this office.

John W. Reynolds
Major, Air Service.

Kobbe/ecd

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington

Office of the Assistant to the Secretary

June 20, 1919

MEMORANDUM FOR Major Reynolds

SUBJECT: Negro Situation

1. Reference your memorandum June 17th, together with porposed plan attached thereto: As suggested in paragraphs 5 and 6 your plan, the entire question of the negro will be left in your hands, it being almost entirely the Central District situation and because we have sufficient confidance in your ability to tackle it.

2. We have taken no action in case of your memorandum and plan other than to approve it.

3. If your investigation and that of Lt. Owen has reached such a point that you deem it advisable for administrative reasons to have Lt. Owen assigned to your district please consider such assignment to be made herewith. If not, have him return to Washington upon completion of his investigations. In other words if you have agreed upon a course of action which would make it practical and will bring results, keep Lt. Owen with you as a permanent part of your force - if not permanently for such time as his services in that capacity are warranted.

4. For the present he can work in conjunction with Lt. Curtis or Lt. Burrus.

5. Any recommendations which you may care to submit to Washington will be promptly acted upon. Any work which you wish done in other districts will be so directed if you will tell me just what areas or cities you wish reported upon. The negro situation being centered in certain localities I am disinclined to send out a general request for information until I hear from you more definitely.

By direction of the Assistant to the Secretary

Major, Engrs., USA

WAR DEPARTMENT

In reply refer to

WASHINGTON

Office of the Assistant to the Secretary.

File

12 June, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR W.H.KOBBE:

Organization

In accordance with orders, I proceeded to New York to attend a meeting of the Directors of the War Camp Community Service who were engaged in taking up the question of possible activities with regard to the Negro. The following results of this meeting are of sufficient importance to report;

(a) The War Camp Community Service decided to undertake the task of aiding in assisting and reabsorbing the returning Negro soldiers. For this purpose they will utilize their existing committees in the southern states, besides employing whatever field force is necessary to carry on the work effectively. The general plan is to attempt to influence southern leaders in favor of bettering the general living and social conditions of negroes and to attempt to dissipate as far as possible, by interviews, the existing groundless apprehensions. This means the use of upward of $1,000,000.

(b) The War Camp Community Service has decided to request Colonel Arthur Woods to make available for them all information regarding the Negro question which may come to the attention of his office.

(c) There was a report presented from a Mr. Manning of the War Camp Community Service who has been traveling extensively in the south. The main point contained in his statement was that the south was keenly alive to the necessity of some sort of action in this matter, especially from the point of view of retaining their supply of negro labor.

I shall submit a copy of the Resolutions adopted, as well as a copy of Mr. Manning's report, as soon as they are obtained.

The main difficulty is that the War Camp Community Service will probably continue work less than 3 months.

ROBERT B. OWEN
First Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps

In reply refer to

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

Office of the Assistant to the Secretary

June 16, 1919

Memorandum for Colonel Woods

From Mr. Mallery

Subject: War Camp Community Policy as to Negro Employment

1. The War Camp Community Service has decided to enlarge its work in the South in order to improve conditions for the returning Negro soldiers. The plan is to put at the disposal of the existing Southern War Camp Community Service committees special employes to carry out such plans as the local committees may suggest. This leaves the subject in Southern hands and provides for varying plans to meet varying local conditions and varying local opinion.

2. You will receive a request from War Camp Community Service to provide it regularly with information which may be of use in carrying out this policy.

OTM: HBV

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

May 8, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WOOD:-

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum of the 6th instant, in which you inclosed a letter received from the Jacksonville War Camp Community Service, regarding there being a surplus of negro la-~~borers in Chicago.~~

2. It is noted that Mr. Robert T. Dowell, writer of the letter, states that the only thing that now stands in the way is the matter of transportation from Chicago to Jacksonville. You asked if we thought it would be worth while to take the question of transportation up with the Railroad Administration again.

3. In this connection I wish to call your attention to the memorandum I sent your office under date of April 19, in which I gave you quite a detailed statement as to just what the Department of Labor and this Service have tried to do in the way of making arrangements for transportation in such cases as the one mentioned in letter. I, therefore, believe very little could be accomplished by again taking this up with the Railroad Administration.

4. This Service received a communication from the Federal Director for the state of Florida under date of the 1st instant, in which he quoted a telegram sent the Chamber of Commerce at Jacksonville by the Chicago Association of Commerce, regarding a surplus of negro labor in Chicago. In reply thereto the Employment office at Jacksonville was instructed to notify the firms needing labor to get into communication with the Federal Director's office for the state of Illinois, and that it would be necessary for such firms to make arrangements for transportation in order to obtain same.

J. Ramsour

Director General.

JVG*BP

File

May 8, 1919

MEMORANDUM addendum for Col. Woods:

If the plan suggested is adopted it will be necessary for Col. Woods to notify through his representative or through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which has constituent branches in all the large centers, that this plan has been adopted by this department and that these centers must lose no time in organizing a citizens committee at once and immediately upon notifying this department that organization has been effected, instructions will then be given the personnel at the debarkation camps, to send the application for that particular point, through to these Bureaus. If these Bureaus request additional information as to how they can best take care of these returning soldiers, sailors and marines, the plan known as the Chicago plan issuggested to them for their consideration and a leaflet giving full information about that plan, might be enclosed with the communication to the various organizations or Bureaus.

Assistant to the Secretary

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Sam Kobbe

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

Office of the Assistant to the Secretary

May 31, 1919

MEMORANDUM to Major Kobbe

REPORT OF PROGRESS ON NEGRO

1. Have attempted to check work of Bureau of Negro Economics by letters sent out, requesting reports from field representatives.

2. Have discussed with Captain Holloway the matter of giving attention to negro officers, who are notoriously hard to place and about whose treatment the negroes are most exercised.

3. Have had two conferences with Dr. George E. Haynes, the negro Director of the Bureau of Negro Economics. I find that he has an organization equipped to recruit and ship negro workers to any point at which there is a demand. He also has committees to help care for the negro worker, which make the problem of keeping him on a job, more easy; as they try to provide housing, establish church connections, etc.

4. As a result, I have worked out a concrete program, which offers a basis to start on. The factors involved make its success at best problematic. The plan includes:

   (1) In the North--Seeing representatives of Chambers of Commerce, and leading business men in centers where there is a labor shortage, and attempting to get them to employ negro labor and to get in touch with the negro committees, in order to make the venture successful. I would also see leaders in centers where there is a large surplus of negro labor and attempt to have them use their influence in other places to get out-of-town employers to take the surplus.

(2) In the South--Visiting leading business organizations and leaders, representing to them the present situation and the probable growth of the acute labor shortage as time goes on, and urging that in order to meet the situation, they attempt to better conditions and co-operate with the Bureau of Negro Economics.

Request your opinion as to whether the War Department would care to adopt such a policy of attempting to encourage the use of negro labor as such and bring pressure to bear in the South. It is impossible to deal with the negro soldier apart from the whole negro question.

Robert B. Ewan

ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY

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File

Office of the Assistant to the Secretary

June 13, 1919.

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

Thank you very much for forwarding us the report of the 17th annual session of the National Negro Business League.

Assistant to the Secretary.

ESG/aeh

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1919.

Col. Arthur S. Wood ,
Special Assistant to Secretary of War,
National Defense Building,
19th & C Sts.,N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Col.Wood:

In compliance with your request of a day or two ago, I hand you herewith a report of one of the annual sessions of the National Negro Business League, which contains the roll of membership.

Yours sincerely,

Emmett J. Scott

EMMETT J.SCOTT,
Special Assistant to Secretary of War.

W

file

WAR DEPARTMENT

In reply refer to

WASHINGTON

Office of the Assistant to the Secretary

July 3, 1919.

MEMORANDUM to Major Kobbe:-

REPORT ON THE NEGRO QUESTION IN THE WEST

(I) In my last memorandum I reported that the chief problem in connection with the employment of negroes in Chicago was the question of the more skilled and better trained men, especially ex-officers. In order to remedy this condition as far as possible, I arranged a ~~short~~ meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, Representatives of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and prominent representative negroes.

(II) This meeting was held on Tuesday, July 1st, in the office of Mr. W.L. Abbott, Chief Operating Engineer of the Commonwealth Edison Company. There were present:- Mr. Abbott, Mr. W.H. Merrick, President of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Graham Taylor, a social worker, Mr. Arnolds, Federal Director of Employment for Illinois, Col. Halsted Dorey, in charge of the Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, three staff representatives of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Dr. George C. Hall (negro), the Executive Secretary of the Chicago Urban League and an assistant (negroes), the negro secretary of the Y.M.C.A., a negro representative of the U.S. Employment Service, and Lieut. Merrill Curtis, a field representative of Col. Woods' office.

(III) At this meeting the problem of the employment of skilled negro workers was raised, and concrete statements about cases recently encountered were given by the negro workers. As a result Mr. Merrick, speaking for the Chicago Association of Commerce, gave them assurances that this question would be taken up by that organization, and given every attention. This would include the use of publicity, both through "The Chicago Commerce," the magazine of the Association, and if necessary, "The Journal of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association," in which the situation and the necessity of taking steps to remedy it will be called to the attention of the big employers of Illinois. In addition, letters will probably be gotten out bearing the endorsement of the Chicago Association of Commerce, which can be used by the negro workers when soliciting positions. Further details will probably be worked out, but the main point is that the Association will use its influence to solve the problem.

(IV) This seems to me to be a very great step forward, inasmuch as the chief difficulty heretofore has been that the negroes

were unable to get in contact with leading white business men and employers. As the problem is, after all, purely local, I believe that this is all that can be done by us in the situation. My information leads me to believe that with the present increasing demand for labor, the great mass of negroes can easily be taken care of, at least in the Middle West. I therefore recommend that, with the possible exception of the appointment of additional men to help Lieut. Curtis, providing he finds it necessary, this matter be dropped. In a talk with Major Reynolds which I had Tuesday night, he was very much of the opinion that, except for ex-soldiers, we should not make any efforts to deal with the larger negro question. Inasmuch as I believe that the larger negro question will solve itself, I am of the same opinion.

ROBERTS B. OWEN
1st Lieut Cavalry

RBO-ADP

HEADQUARTERS PORT OF EMBARKATION
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA
PORT MORALE OFFICE

File

August 1, 1919

Negro Questions

Colonel Arthur Woods,
Office of the Assistant to the Secretary,
Room 1110, Council of National Defense Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Woods:

Your letter of July 29 with reference to the segregating of requests for assistance in obtaining employment by negro soldiers is received.

In view of your opinions there expressed it is believed that it will be best for this office to advise colored soldiers to write to the Director of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor, since that office is in touch with employment opportunities specifically for colored soldiers.

Thanking you for your information which has assisted in forming this conclusion, I am,

Very truly yours,

Paul B. Johnson
Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. A.
Port Morale Officer

PBJ-EH

Reply refer to
Rm 1110

Office of the Assistant to the Secretary

July 29, 1919.

Negro Questions

Captain Paul B. Johnson, M.C.,
Port Morale Officer,
Port of Embarkation,
Newport News, Va.

My dear Captain:

Your letter of July 24th regarding the best means of taking care of negro soldiers looking for employment touches a very important question. However, inasmuch as this office is not placing men directly but is working through bureaus and agencies already established for the placement of soldiers, the problem you raise does not concern us directly.

When we receive letters from service men asking assistance in getting a job we take their cases up generally with the Employment Service or through field representatives of this office with the Bureaus for Returning Soldiers and Sailors in the man's own town. What means the Employment Service and the local bureaus have for distinguishing negro applicants for positions I am not aware. I do not see, however, how any requirement can be made that men in writing state their color. Such letters as we receive we endeavor to give the best possible personal attention to. If the letter gives insufficient information we write and ask for more. This is many times inconvenient, of course, but I do not believe that any effective general instructions could be issued such as would insure that negro soldiers in writing here would give any better information than any other class of soldiers. At the time of application for work with the Bureau for Returning Soldiers and Sailors the necessary information can be furnished. I am inclined to believe that the fact of a man's color is simply one of the elements which go to determine whether or not he will get a position, and that no assumption can be made that it is generally best for the colored man either to state that he is colored or to say nothing about it.

Very truly yours,

Assistant to the Secretary.

CBH/mlh

HEADQUARTERS PORT OF EMBARKATION
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA
PORT MORALE OFFICE

JUL 28 A.M.

July 24, 1919

FROM: Port Morale Officer, Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va.

TO: Colonel Arthur Woods, Special Assistant Secretary of War, Council of National Defense Building, 18th & "D" Sts. N.W., Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Employment for Colored Soldiers.

1. The large number of colored soldiers passing through this Port make it necessary that we should have if possible definite information as to employment opportunities for them.

2. In the booklet "Where Do We Go From Here" and in your bulletins and posters, discharged soldiers are advised to write to you if in need of employment. If a colored soldier should write to you and you should find it possible to secure employment for him, is there not the possibility that the employer might not be prepared to employ colored persons? It is readily imaginable that there might occur many cases where colored soldiers would go to take employment which had been secured for them by mail, only to find that they would not be acceptable on account of their color. Information is requested as to what steps your office is taking to guard against such unfortunate possibilities.

3. In a recent conference with Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, this matter was discussed. No conclusion was reached, but the following possibilities were mentioned:

(1) That the soldier should state in his letter the fact that he was colored.

(2) That colored soldiers should not write to Colonel Arthur Woods, but to the Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor.

(3) That no attempt be made to have the colored soldiers write in differently from the white soldiers, but that letters mailed by colored soldiers in the colored welfare houses, or collected in any other way, be tied together, the package marked as coming from colored soldiers, and the whole package mailed direct to Colonel Wood's office.

Colonel Arthur Woods, Special Ass't.
Secretary of War ---#2

There is, of course, objection to all of these methods.

4. It is believed that many colored soldiers will not wish to state that they are colored, in writing to Colonel Arthur Woods or elsewhere, and that even if they were willing to mention it, many would forget to do so. It is probable that some will think that they will be more sure of securing a good job if they do not mention their color, not counting on the fact that they would many times not be employed, until after reaching the place where they expect to be employed.

Paul B. Johnson.

Paul B. Johnson,
Captain, Medical Corps, U.S.A.
Port Morale Officer

PBJ-EH

WAR DEPARTMENT

jbr/bm

OFFICE OF COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT
511-519 MERIDIAN LIFE BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

AUG 8 A.M.

August 5, 1919.

MEMORANDUM for Colonel Woods:

Your News Letter of July 29th, calling attention to the assistance offered in the placement of negro ex-officers, has been received and Lieutenant Curtis, in Chicago, has been directed to get in touch with Mr. Graham of the Chicago Herald.

John B. Raymond
Major, Air Service.

Negro Question

File

File

HEADQUARTERS PORT OF EMBARKATION
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA
PORT MORALE OFFICE

August 9, 1919

FROM: Port Morale Officer, Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va.

TO: Colonel Arthur A. Woods, War Department, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Employment of Colored Soldiers.

1. I am inclosing a mimoegraphed copy, which I am distributing at this Port.

2. I am inclosing this for your information.

Paul B. Johnson.

Paul B. Johnson,
Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. A.
Port Morale Officer

LMO-MH

HEADQUARTERS PORT OF EMBARKATION
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Port Morale Office.

August 8, 1919

Colonel Arthur A. Woods, Assistant to the Secretary of War, is attempting to get jobs for all discharged soldiers. He knows of many special openings for colored soldiers.

If you write to him for work, state that you are a discharged colored soldier, so that you can get the benefit of the special openings.

Colonel Arthur A. Woods,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

. . . . . .

Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., who is working for the placing of discharged colored soldiers, says; that work for colored soldiers who have a trade, can be obtained as is stated below:

ARKANSAS wants Blacksmiths, Carpenters.

MICHIGAN wants Carpenters.

ILLINOIS wants Blacksmiths and Carpenters.

LOUISIANA wants Blacksmiths and Carpenters.

OKLAHOMA wants Carpenters.

MISSOURI wants Carpenters.

Laborers are wanted in most any part of the country, such as, Farm workers, Teamsters, Coal Loaders, Railroad workers, Iron workers, etc.

For further information write to:

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

. . . . . .

When you write to Colonel Woods, or Dr. Haynes, state your name and address and tell them what kind of work you want and what state you want work in, and they will attempt to get work for you.

RG 233
U.S. House of Representatives

TO CREATE A NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

HEARING

BEFORE

THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

FOURTH SESSION

ON

H. R. 2895

Serial 46

JANUARY 25, 1923

WASHINGTON
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1923

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COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

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TO CREATE A NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

SERIAL 46.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, January 25, 1923.

The committee met at 10:30 o'clock a. m., Hon. Andrew J. Volstead (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. We will take up for consideration H. R. 2895, a bill to create a negro industrial commission, which is printed herewith as a part of the record:

[H. R. 2895. Sixty-seventh Congress, first session.]

A BILL To create a Negro Industrial Commission.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there shall be created a negro industrial commission, which shall consist of five members, at least three of whom shall be members of the Negro race, to be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall hold office for four years unless removed for good cause shown, and whose position shall in no way be political; that they shall be nonpartisan, and whose salary shall be fixed by the President of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the salary of each member shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, except in the case of the chairman, who shall be designated by the President of the United States; that said commissioners shall be entitled to the usual per diem and necessary expenses that are usually allowed officers of the Government when absent from their official station for the conduct of official business.

SEC. 2. That said commission is authorized to appoint such necessary clerks, agents, or investigators, attorneys and assistants as may be necessary for the conduct of the business for which said commission is created, or such other work that may be assigned to said commission by the President of the United States or any of the departments of the Government of the United States touching any problem or matter affecting the Negro, whose salary shall be fixed by the commission and approved by the chairman of said commission.

SEC. 3. That said commission shall be provided by the Secretary of the Interior with suitable quarters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, for the transaction of the business coming before said commission.

SEC. 4. That the duties of the Negro Industrial Commission created by this act shall be to study the economic conditions of the Negro; to study the labor problems in which the Negro is interested; to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry among the Negroes of this country; to promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pursuits; to give aid and to encourage the general uplift of the Negro; to work out plans for the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race of the United States; to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to said commission by any department of the United States Government, and report the proper solution of any and all problems that may be presented to the commission by any officer of the United States, the governor or attorney general of any of the States, or labor department of any State in the United States; to investigate all labor questions that may be referred to said commission by the governor of any State, and do what is necessary to regulate labor conditions for the best interest of the communities in which the labor questions may arise; to do what may be necessary for the stability of labor in the different States; to stamp out bolshevism wherever it may exist; to report to Congress through the President of the United States all their acts and doings and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable.

SEC. 5. That for the purposes of the expenses of said commission there shall be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the first year, the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of this commission; and there shall, every year thereafter, be appropriated by Congress such sum as may be necessary to carry out the work of said commission; that the expenses shall be paid out of the money hereby appropriated, upon proper vouchers approved by the chairman of said commission, including the salaries of the commissioners.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage and the approval of the President of the United States.

STATEMENT OF MR. GILES B. JACKSON, RICHMOND, VA.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this bill has the indorsement of quite a large number of representative organizations of this country.

I came here in April, 1920, and appeared before the Committee on Appropriations on this same bill. I found that I had gotten in the right church but in the wrong pew. After making a statement to that committee and discussing this question I found out I was in the wrong place.

Then the chairman of the committee said this:

"Mr. Jackson, we do not believe in passing the buck, as the expression goes, but this committee only deals with appropriations. Your proposition is a legislative proposition, and I do not want to take your time in discussing a matter over which we have absolutely no jurisdiction. We can only appropriate for those agencies of the Government already authorized by law. What you must do is to present this to the legislative committees of the House having jurisdiction. We do not report out legislation; we report appropriations of money to carry legislation into effect, so that there are two distinct fields."

With that admonition by the chairman of the committee before which we appeared, we then sought out Mr. Layton and had this bill introduced, and it found its way here. This morning I would like to discuss the merits of the bill for such time as you can give me.

The CHAIRMAN. How long a time do you want?

Mr. JACKSON. I think I can get along with an hour and a half.

The CHAIRMAN. We can not give one speaker that much time this morning. We have an important matter coming up on the floor of the House, so that about an hour is as much time as we can give you this morning.

Mr. JACKSON. I will do the best I can in that time.

Mr. MICHENER. Whom do you represent?

Mr. JACKSON. I represent a committee of colored people who offer this bill for your consideration. The National Baptist Convention, a body of colored people with a membership of 20,000, at a convention in Newark, N. J., indorsed this proposition and want me to present it to Congress. It has also been indorsed by conventions of other colored organizations meeting in different sections of this country. At Richmond, Va., there was a meeting where this bill was discussed and indorsed. I think after I present this brief to you you will have some idea of what we are asking for in this bill.

Mr. HERSEY. Is it your brief?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Where do you reside?

Mr. JACKSON. I reside in Richmond, Va.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. What is your vocation?

Mr. JACKSON. I am a lawyer; I have been practicing law for about 40 years.

E. A. BAKER (reading): "Brief statement of the committee representing the consolidated interests of the negro of the United States, giving the reasons why there should be created an industrial commission, to be known as the negro industrial commission, and why Congress of the United States should authorize the appointment of such a commission.

"The negro is a separate and distinct race within the Nation.

"He is a long ways out of touch with the United States Government, although he is a contributing factor to the support of this Government, as is evidenced by the United States census of 1910, which shows that he owned and operated 880,836 farms, valued at $1,083,658,351, in 17 States alone, as follows:

"Maryland, 6,370, valued at $12,249,019; Delaware, 922, valued at $2,350,845; Virginia, 48,039, valued at $54,651,043; North Carolina, 64,456, valued at $78,675,830; South Carolina, 96,772, valued at $118,314,985; Georgia, 122,554, valued at $157,870,357; Florida, 14,698, valued at $15,365,896; Kentucky, 11,709, valued at $18,252,353; Tennessee, 38,300, valued at $54,073,706; Alabama, 110,387, valued at $97,261,114; Mississippi, 164,488, valued at $187,401,976; Arkansas, 63,578, valued at $87,119,083; Louisiana, 54,819, valued at $56,472,403; Oklahoma, 13,209, valued at $30,347,738; Texas, 69,816, valued at $111,853,611; District of Columbia, 12, valued at $93,671; West Virginia, 707, valued at $1,304,721. A total of 880,836 farms, valued at $1,083,658,315.

"There should be an avenue through which the negro can at all times be in close touch with the Government of the Nation. The creating of this commission would be the creating of a direct wire through which the negro as a race can at all times reach the central point of the Government that he may keep in close touch therewith.

"The negro has no representative in Congress, neither has he any connection with the Government through which to receive orders to render service to the Government and the Nation. The creating of such a commission would aid, stimulate, and encourage the negro in doing his bit for the support of the Government of the Nation, of which he constitutes at least 12 per cent. It will be clearly shown by the next census that he now numbers 12,000,000.

There are existing under the laws of the United States large numbers of commissions covering Government activities, perhaps they may run into the hundreds, and upon examination it will be seen that none of these commissions are created to aid the negro as a race, or to help the negro aid the Government in his desire to become an important factor in time of peace or time of war. There is no race of people living under this Government that is not represented in the Government except the negro. The Indian is provided for by the Indian Department or Indian Commission, which not only looks after their welfare, but they are treated as a ward of the Nation, and as such ward the Government spends millions of dollars annually for the support of this race. The negro is not like the Indian, but is a self-sustaining race and contributes to the support of the Government by paying his proportion of the tax, both direct and indirect, during the time of peace; and in the time of war he contributes his pro rata of man power.

"In the European war he contributed more than $200,000,000 to help win the war by purchasing Government bonds and thrift stamps. He also contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Red Cross, and stands ready at all times to answer the call of the Government. He has never produced an assassin to assassinate a President of the United States. He has never resorted to bombs to blow up railroads, bridges, and buildings. He has never produced a traitor to the Government and can at all times be relied upon as a safe ally to the Government.

"The creating of this commission is desired on behalf of the negro of this country for the solution of various problems which affect his race, and especially the economic problems which cut to the core, and can only be healed by the efforts of the negro himself.

"The life of the negro is so completely divorced from all agencies of the Government by reason of his position as a separate race, his relation to the Nation has been misunderstood in several sections of the country. The negro has no representation in the Government, or any of its agencies. For this reason his spirit has many times been misinterpreted and his activities misconstrued.

"As a result of this there has been great unrest throughout the country, and especially in centers largely populated by negroes, most of whom try to adjust themselves to the new conditions and surroundings, brought about by the large migration of negroes

from one section of the country to the other, culminating in riots and bitter feelings between the races. The damage incurred by these clashes between the races has cost many times the amount it will take to operate this commission for a number of years. Through the activities of such a commission these clashes can in the future be avoided, and a better understanding can be had between the races, thereby relieving the unrest and unsettled condition now existing in this country.

"The negro question is one among the foremost questions of the day because of its various aspects. It has its economic side, its industrial or labor side, its civic and other phases that could be easily adjusted through this commission.

"Upon consideration it is clearly evident that from the Executive down through the other departments of the Government this commission would be of invaluable assistance in handling questions pertaining to the negro. If we understand that part of the League of Nations having reference to Africa and islands of the sea inhabited by negroes, there is no question that this commission would be of great service to the Government in working out questions pertaining to the negro.

"The fact that there are hundreds of negro missionaries sent out and supported by the different negro denominations to do work in Africa and the islands, who make their reports to certain negro agencies, creates an avenue through which the commission could gather information and submit to the Government upon any question pertaining to the negro in which the Government would be concerned. The last-mentioned statement fixes the basis by which the commission would be of invaluable service to the State Department of the United States Government. If the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior to distribute certain public land to soldiers is approved, this commission could be of service to the Department of the Interior in handling the land that would be set apart for the colored soldiers. The commission could also be of service to the Secretary of the Treasury in handling the thousands of questions which must be confronted by the War Risk Insurance department in respect to the settlement of claims of the colored soldiers. It could be of invaluable service to the Secretary of Labor in handling the labor situation, which to-day is paramount to all other questions, in which the Negro occupies a very conspicuous place.

"The congested conditions shown by reports of accredited agencies in the sections of the country where the negro has migrated under misguided influence, are very deplorable, to say the least. It appears from one of the writers on negro migration that thousands of colored families have left splendid homes with good environments, and gone to these congested centers to be crowded into undesiralbe localities with the very worst sanitary conditions, which would necessarily play heavily upon the mortality of the heretofore healthy laborer. This commission could aid the Labor Department in regulating this evil.

"We have mentioned quite a number of activities that could be employed by this agency, yet there are hundreds of others that could be mentioned, and there are others that will present themselves from time to time for the attention of this commission.

"We would, therefore, respectfully ask that Congress would pass a bill authorizing the President of the United States to create a negro industrial commission of five members, three of whom are to be members of the Negro race, with headquarters at the seat of Government."

Mr. JACKSON. You will notice, Mr. Chairman, that this brief was prepared some time ago, in the latter part of President Wilson's second administration, and we touched on a number of things. Since preparing that brief we have supplemented it with a statement giving a few additional reasons why we think this commission should be provided for.

Mr. HERSEY. Is this the first hearing you have had on this bill?

Mr. JACKSON. We had a hearing before the Committee on Appropriations, which I referred to at the beginning of my remarks, when we found we were before the wrong committee. This is the first hearing we have had since the bill was introduced by Mr. Layton. This statement gives further reasons for the creation of the commission provided for in this bill.

Statistics should be collected and presented to the proper authorities, showing the great need of attention to delinquent negro boys; to make recommendations for school for the correction of these boys and to curb these evil influences. Attention given to the above subjects would lessen crime, thereby decreasing not only the criminal expense throughout the Nation but reducing the burden of coping with this element of citizens. While we regret to have to acknowledge the presence of this element of citizenship, we feel that it can be greatly reduced by better educational facilities and better community life.

The good influence of an authorized agency, similar to the one which we are seeking to have the Government establish by this bill, would more than offset any expense that might be entailed for the operation of this commission. We are informed that the burdens of the United States courts have gotten so heavy, on account of the increased criminal dockets, that a number of additional judges are asked to be appointed to cope with the situation. While we do not charge this burden entirely to the group which this commission would have to deal with, we realize they contribute their share, which could be greatly reduced.

The negro is on trial before the bar of public opinion without any authorized agents to furnish evidence in his behalf. His crime and bad conduct, when committed overnight, are published the next morning throughout the Nation in large headlines, and in most cases the negro is tried before the bar of public opinion upon this evidence. This commission could find out the true facts in the cases and enable justice to prevail at the bar of public opinion. If the commission could publish to the world the bright side of the picture of the negro, there would be a different verdict rendered in the solution of his problem.

In the Southern States the law provides for separate cars for the accommodation of the two races, with the provision that there should be equal accommodations for both races. We are sorry to state that there are not any equal accommodations. We believe that if there were some one in authority to investigate and report these matters to the proper authorities in the States or the Interstate Commerce Commission, some remedy might be worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned. The colored people contribute largely to the traveling public, from Maine to Mexico, but he is excluded from the privilege of riding in a Pullman car, although he is willing to pay the price. So often the Pullman cars are empty and are being hauled over the roads for miles, yes, hundreds of miles, and there sit a number of colored persons of culture and refinement suffering to occupy the space in these cars. Sometimes they are sick and under the care of a nurse, and yet they can not be accommodated. We believe that an authorized agent, speaking on behalf of the colored people, might be able to work out plans for the solution of this problem that may be adopted, both by the States, the railroad companies, and accepted by the public.

The colored man is here in this nation, and it goes without saying that he did not come of his own accord. He was invited and brought at the same time, but he is here and is multiplying by the millions. He should be given room to work out his destiny, and instead of being hindered or obstructed he should be encouraged and helped by the creating of this commission.

That is an addition we made to our brief. I want to say this in reference to what is said there about the curbing of crime, that the courts of the United States are so congested that, according to what I have seen in the newspapers, the Chief Justice has recommended the appointment of nine additional judges. That shows what those of us who practice at the bar in various States know, that certainly since the enactment of the Volstead Act the courts are occupied most of the time in disposing of the criminal instead of the civil dockets. We believe that if these young people had different environment, had some place where they could be sent so the criminal idea might be worked out of them and better ideas worked into them, there would be a change for the better.

In Virginia we have a splendid school at Broadneck, where they cultivate 1,800 acres of land, and that is almost a self-sustaining institution. It is conducted by a colored man who is present at this hearing this morning. In Alabama there is a similar school.

You might say this is a State proposition. But it is both a State and Federal proposition. If you will read the bill, you will find that this proposed commission will deal not only with officers of the Government of the United States but it will deal with the State governments, with the governors, with the corporation commissions, and other similar State bodies in the various States. It will deal with the corporation commissions in the different States having up this question with reference to accommodations for colored people on the railroads, and there will be some one in authority to speak for the colored people to the corporation commissions so that they can work out some plan by which the colored people can travel with more comfort than they do now. As it is at the present time, nobody is looking after that.

The colored man is very easy to please, I admit, and he very seldom goes on a strike. He usually goes on and works as best he can. If we have an authorized agency such as this commission which would be created under the provisions of this bill, then if things were not working right in Mississippi or Louisiana they could take up those questions with some authority. Of course, they are working out all right in Virginia. We get along very nicely with the white folks down there. When Governor Montague was governor of Virginia everything was all right.

Some writer a few years ago in giving the reasons why the best black people live in Virginia said it was because in the early days the bad black folks were sent into the South to live and the good ones stayed in Virginia. That is why all of the best ones are there now. The bad ones were all sent down into Louisiana to work on the cotton farms.

But coming back to this proposition in regard to the Pullman cars: The black man does not want to push himself along with white folks. We have our different churches. I pass by you on Sunday morning going to your church, and you pass by me going to my church to worship my God according to my liking and in accordance with my views. And we get along pretty well.

But if I want to go, for instance, from New York to Tuskegee I have to sit up all the time. That is what the colored man has to do. It is not the fault of the railroad people, but that is the way it is.

I remember once going down to Savannah, Ga., to address the Southern House of Governors, and I am going to read you a letter of invitation I received to address the Southern House of Governors at Savannah, where I went at my own expense, to discuss the negro question. Major Moulton and I were invited to discuss that question before the governors of the Southern States to give them an understanding as to what was the matter with the negro. After the war some people said the negro was mad about something and those southern governors wanted us to tell them what the trouble was, because we were the representatives of a large body of black people.

I went from Richmond, and I got a sleeper berth in which I traveled, but nobody spoke to me. They only spoke to me when I got ready to go to bed and talked to my God. They seemed to have respect, at least, for God Almighty, even if they did not have any for me.

When I got ready to come back, somebody told me I could not get a sleeping-car berth out of Savannah back to Richmond. I said: "Then I will have to stay here." But, nevertheless, I tried to get a sleeping-car berth back, and finally I did succeed in getting one, through a very high authority.

The point I am trying to make is this: I am complaining to this extent, that there is nobody to speak with authority for the colored people as a whole. I say if we had this authorized agency that we could work out these plans. We would have somebody in authority who could work out some plan by which some arrangement might be made so that the colored man could ride in a sleeping car, if he is willing to pay the price for it, and not ride with the white folks, either.

Then, Mr. Chairman, sometimes we have to carry our sick from the North down to the South. We very often find colored people going North. When I come up here on the morning train, leaving Richmond about half past 5 o'clock, the train is packed with colored people going North, and it sometimes looks to me as if I were the only one left.

I remember I had occasion to speak at a meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress in New York during the war, when so many colored people were going North. I said we must inaugurate some plan to discourage the colored people from leaving their homes and going North. I am afraid if many more of them go North from my part of the country it will not be very long before I will not have anything to do. I want them to stay down there with me, instead of going North, away from their homes.

When the colored people go North we find very often that some of those same colored people are brought home with this terrible disease that we call tuberculosis, and we have to carry them home in the railroad trains from away up North down to the South, and they have to sit up in the coaches all the time. Sometimes they have the disease in such a form that they ought not to be in the car. But the colored man goes up there and comes back sick, but he can not get a sleeping-car berth and he has to sit up all the way down there, maybe having this disease in a mild degree when he travels. As it is now, there is no way by which he can be accommodated. But the black people are here, and have to be dealt with. We have got to make some arrangement by which the black man can go along like the rest of the people.

We are all human, and have only a few days here, at best. You and I may live to be a hundred years old, but we are only here about 25 minutes, measured by eternity. Why not let us get together and make some arrangement so we can get along, so that there will be no trouble between us?

Governor Mann, of Virginia, made a speech once, in which he said we did not need any law books in our law libraries, that we did not need but one book, and that was a book containing the Ten Commandments. You do by me as you would have me do unto yourself. Make these provisions for us, so that we may enjoy these things when we can pay for them.

You will find that we behave ourselves as well as anybody else. The black people are not mean. When we read about a colored man committing a crime, we should not judge the whole colored race by that. Somehow or other the colored man is judged

by the bad acts of another. Nothing may be troubling me at all, but simply because I am a black man it is taken for granted that I have done something and that I am not worthy of any consideration.

What I am asking you to do to-day is simply to create this commission. I am not attempting to give you any general plans in regard to the functions of the commission, but when the President of the United States shall have appointed these representative men, who understand the colored race, those men will work out these problems.

Let me tell you another thing. Governor Montague lives in Richmond, but he does not know about all the things that are going on in Jackson Ward. That is the name of one of our wards down there. General Grant named it after me. General Grant was not President at that time, but we had some trouble down there, and I wanted that ward laid off so I could get in the city council, and I got General Grant to change the boundary, and he called it Jackson Ward. All the people who live there are black people, so Governor Montague does not know anything about them. We want somebody on this commission who can study the conditions among the colored people; somebody who would come before a committee like this and tell you what the conditions are among the black people, which you do not know and can not know. It is absolutely impossible for you to find out about those conditions yourselves, and nothing is being done about them now. Everybody's business is nobody's business. We want a commission that will speak for the Government of the United States.

I live in the South, and I feel this way about it. If a man does anything so that he is not all right at home, he can not get along abroad. I had something to do with the Jamestown Exposition in 1907. President Roosevelt appointed me as director general of the negro division, and he gave me $100,000 to spend in that division of the exposition. Then when they saw the things there that the colored man had produced they said if this is the production of the colored race, as exhibited at this exposition, we will stand by them.

In taking up this matter of trying to get Congress to provide for this commission, I decided I would do the best I could to get the views of white people in the South in reference to this commission. I wrote letters to representative white men in the South, to governors and mayors of cities all over the South, and I went and saw many of them in person. Finally I received a letter from Governor Dorsey, of Georgia, and that was what took me before the session of the House of Southern Governors. This was the letter I got from Governor Dorsey:

[Letterhead of executive department, State of Georgia.]

DECEMBER 2, 1919.

GILES B. JACKSON,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR: We will hold in Savannah, Ga., sometime during the day of December 9, an executive session under the auspices of southern governors, on relation of the races in the South, and should be glad if circumstances are such that you can be present and participate.

Yours truly, HUGH M. DORSEY, *Governor.*

I was present at that conference and participated in the proceedings, and one thing happened there which I do not think will ever happen again. I presided over that conference during the discussion of the Negro question. Major Moulton and several other leaders of the colored race discussed various questions pertaining to the Negro race, and the chairman of the conference said, "Since we are going to discuss the Negro question, we will have Colonel Jackson preside." So I did preside. Before the conference of the Southern House of Governors I read this bill and discussed it with them. There was no resolution adopted by that conference in any form. We were simply telling the condition of things.

Mr. HERSEY. There was no commendation or recommendation.

Mr. JACKSON. No, sir; and I did not ask for any. But all of them spoke favorably of it. The Governor of Tennessee and Governor Dorsey spoke there and they were very strongly in favor of the proposition, and thought it would be a very proper thing to do. When the colored man went to war he started by saying he did not want to go. He said, "I have not anything to fight for," and he said "I am going; I am going to do my duty, and I will go." We had leaders of the colored race who worked with those men and they went over there. When those men went over they were promised that when they came back something would be done for them. We do not want 42 acres and a mule, but we do want this commission. I think it would be a reward to the black man to give him an opportunity to that you can see what he can do. If you provide for the appointment of these colored men on this commission and they do

not make a report to Congress that would justify the continuation of the commission, then you can abolish it. But I am satisfied that the men who would be appointed on this commission would be able to make such a fine first report to Congress that the United States Government will see that such a commission would be the best thing in the world for the colored man.

Before the southern house of governors I discussed this question from this angle, that in the South you ought to do something for us, and this is a thing we ask for and it is the thing we want. This is one way of recognizing us for what we have done.

We do not want this commission created for the sake of making offices, because we create our own offices. We have banks and insurance companies. We keep on deposit thousands of dollars in the State treasury of Virginia to guarantee the payment of insurance policies, and we create plenty of offices for ourselves. We do not think, however, that we ought to be excluded from holding office.

We have held offices, and we have colored men who are holding Government offices now. During the war Senator Martin, of Virginia, had me appointed as chief of the negro division of the United States Employment Service, and I served during the war. I resigned when the war was over. I resigned because I could do better than that in Richmond so far as salary is concerned. So we do not want this commission created simply to make offices for any black men. We do not need any such thing. We want the commission to do some of the things that I set out in my brief; some of the things that I am trying to show you now can be done for our race of people. It is a loyal group of people; you can always put your hand on them.

I want to tell you another thing. During the war of 1861–1865, I went through that war as a servant in the Army and waited on General Lee, attending to the horses and the uniforms. At that time I was not big enough to fight, and they did not have any black people fighting at that time, anyway, at least at the start of that war. During the Civil War there were 4,000,000 black people who stayed on the farms and produced the forage for the horses of the Confederate soldiers and they produced the food for the Confederate soldiers. Those black people stayed on the farms in the South, and when the Confederate soldiers came home they found the black people loyal. We were there when the Yankees came down, too. We said we would protect the things that belonged to our white folks down there, and we hid the silver and other things of value like that in the negro burying ground, to keep the Yankees from getting them.

Now then, let us take the northern viewpoint and see about that. When the war started a great many of us labored under the idea that the Yankees started the war. But, as a matter of fact, General Beauregard started the war when the Confederate soldiers fired on the flag at Fort Sumpter. Then a little later President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, but they did not last very long, so that pretty soon after that he called for 300,000 more, and they got as far as Fredericksburg, and a great many of them were left there.

Then what happened? They then emancipated the negroes, and put 200,000 of them in the Army, and 400,000 of them were working and producing forage for the horses of the Confederate soldiers, and building breastworks to keep out the Yankees. Two hundred thousand colored men were put in the Union Army. So the negro worked on both sides, and he feels that he ought to be rewarded. You will find him loyal wherever you put him, on both sides. When the Yankees came down there and got lost and got in trouble, the black people took care of them.

It seems to me we are getting further and further apart, that is, the black people and the white people, day by day. But let us see if we can not do something to bring that condition to an end. In the meantime, we are all living under the same Government, and we are trying as best we can to support this Government.

The colored folks believe in the Scriptures, but we do not think we are getting a fair deal, North and South. I have occasion to travel all over the country, and I have an opportunity of knowing what is going on all over the country. I say while we are not getting a fair deal because of our color, what is the use of fighting about that? As I said, we believe in the Scriptures, and if you slap us on one side of the jaw we will turn the other side around and you can slap that side, too.

I have not said anything about the Republican Party or the Democratic Party, because I really do not belong to either. Down our way a man who is working sometimes goes to the polls and votes. Sometimes I vote and sometimes I do not. The last time I voted the Republican ticket and I voted for the President who is in the White House. At another time, in 1912, I voted for the President who got in the White House then and who stayed there eight years. A lot of people do not do that, but I am sort of independent.

But you will find, Mr. Chairman, that this commission which is provided for in this bill is not a partisan proposition. When you come down to that, the colored man, as a general thing, is not bothering much with politics at best. But most of the black people down our way are Republicans, when they are anything at all. There is no

question about that. But I say this proposition ought not to be a political question. This is for the benefit of the black people throughout the country, everywhere.

When I came here this morning I expected a larger delegation to appear on behalf of this bill, but most of the people who were expected here and who are not here have been kept away by sickness. I have a letter which I received from one of them in Philadelphia, representing the northern view of this proposition. That is Doctor Jones. He has been detained because of having so much on hand and having to cope with so much sickness. So he could not be here. But this letter is from a man representing the northern viewpoint of the colored folks. Doctor Jones says:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *January 24, 1923.*

Col. GILES B. JACKSON,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR: On account of unavoidable circumstances arising at this time, it will be impossible for me to join you and your committee at the hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, having before it the consideration of the bill having for its object the creation of the Negro industrial commission, said hearing being set for 10.30 a. m., Thursday, January 25, 1923.

I certainly would like to be present to present the views of the colored people of Philadelphia, for whom I am privileged to speak on behalf of the passage of the bill referred to. Our group in the North feel that something should be done to give the colored people a voice in the Government, through some authenticated agency. The passage of this bill would meet the emergency so apparent to all concerned.

It goes without saying that the colored man is left out of all consideration in the affairs of the Government, and to create a commission, where he can function for the best interest of himself and the Nation, would be a solution of the problems now confronting the Nation, in regard to the colored man.

If I were present, I would urge the Committee on the Judiciary to report this bill and have it passed at this session of the Congress, and thereby relieve the anxiety of the race who feel that they are badly slighted at the hands of the Government, but they stand ready at all times to uphold and support it, with their lives when necessary.

With best wishes for yourself and the committee, I am,

Very respectfully,

R. EMMETT JONES, M. D.

Mr. SUMNERS. Mr. Chairman, I very much regret that I can not remain longer. But I want to say I am very much interested in both the spirit and the substance of the presentation of the witness, and while I can not remain I will examine the whole record and read the statement of this witness and the other witnesses, too. But I shall have to ask to be excused at this time, although I regret it very much.

Mr. JACKSON. I thank you.

Mr. MONTAGUE. What leading colored people are there in the various States who approve this bill—who have examined it and expressed their approval of it?

Mr. JACKSON. I can not name the individuals, Governor, at this moment, but I have those names in the correspondence. But I know that in a great many large meetings the bill has been indorsed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I did not know how far you had conferred with the leading colored men in the country. For instance, take Major Moton. Has he gone over this bill?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; he has, and he has indorsed it.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I do not mean to say their opinion would be final, but it would be of value to the committee.

Mr. JACKSON. Major Moton has gone over it, and I have a communication from him approving this very bill. And not only he has approved it, but also Rev. A. N. Wright, of Georgia, one of the leading colored men in the United States, who was present when I presented the proposition to the southern house of governors and spoke in behalf of the bill.

Mr. TILLMAN. Did Booker Washington indorse this bill?

Mr. JACKSON. It was not drafted and taken up for consideration before he died. But he was at one time president of the National Negro Business League, and I was vice president of that league.

I have written not only to the leading colored people in the country, but I have also written to a number of leading white people, and I would like to read you three letters I have received from governors of three States, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois. Then I will close. Those letters are as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI,
November 17, 1919.

MY DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th, inclosing copy of a bill to create a negro industrial commission. I desire to commend you for having taken this forward step.

I appointed a negro industrial commission in Missouri during the war and it proved a great benefit. The last legislature followed my suggestion and provided a law looking toward the creation of a commission of this kind and I am expecting very good results.

Very truly yours,

FREDERICK D. GARDNER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF INDIANA,
November 15, 1919.

Hon. GILES B. JACKSON,
Attorney at law, Richmond, Va.

MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 13th. I have read the negro industrial commission bill and the brief connected with it. I am in sympathy with the movement and hope Congress will take action along the lines outlined in your bill and brief.

Very truly yours,

J. P. GOODRICH.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1919.

MY DEAR MR. JACKSON: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 13, together with the bill. We have a race commission in this State, and I have therefore transmitted your communication to Doctor Shepardson, of that commission.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK O. LOWDEN.

I would also like to read you a letter I received from Governor Dorsey, of Georgia, in regard to this proposition, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
November 25, 1919.

GILES B. JACKSON,
511 North Second Street, Richmond, Va.:

Referring to your communication of recent date, in which you inclose a copy of a bill creating a negro industrial committee.

I recall discussing this with you personally a year or more ago. It impressed me then as a good proposition. I have not had an opportunity to read this bill since it was received, but will do so at an early date.

I am suggesting to the director general of the Southern Commercial Congress that the House of Southern Governors, which meets in Savannah, Ga., on December 8 to 10, set aside a session for conference with leading negroes of the South as to the race question and the needs of the negroes. In the event the director general accedes to this suggestion I will let you know, and in the event that time is given over to a discussion of this matter I do hope that you can be present and present your plan. It will give you an opportunity to appear before several governors of the Southern States. If the matter materializes I shall certainly let you hear from me. In the meantime I will read your bill at my earliest opportunity.

Do you know that I inquired about you after you left Atlanta and was informed that you had died. I am certainly delighted to know that this was a greatly exaggerated report. You impressed me as being one of the very best of your race that I have ever had the pleasure of meeting. Am delighted to know that you are still in the land of the living. Am glad to hear from you.

Yours truly,

HUGH M. DORSEY, *Governor.*

You will notice from those letters that they already have a negro industrial commission in Missouri, and one in the State of Illinois, operating for that State. So that two States have gone forward and have such commissions already working. I have one of their reports.

I wish also to insert as a part of this hearing a letter which I addressed to the President, together with an excerpt from his address to the Congress on the 12th of April, 1921:

MARCH 15, 1921.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am inclosing herewith a copy of a bill that was introduced in the Sixty-sixth Congress on May 15 last by Mr. Layton, of Delaware, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and was there pending when the Congress adjourned on March 4.

If you could find the time to cause this bill to be read in your hearing, together with the brief in its support, I am certain that you will agree with us that the passage of this bill creating the industrial commission therein sought would be the solution of the problem so much desired by the negroes of this country.

This bill has been read and reread by a number of the Members of Congress, who agreed with us that the creating of such a commission at this time would be a welcome relief to a situation now confronting the Nation with respect to the negro, and a solution of the problem so much desired.

A number of the Republican Congressmen gave their indorsement to this bill that felt that they would be unwilling to pass it until a Republican President was elected and inaugurated, as they did not desire your predecessor to appoint this commission.

I respectfully ask if you agree with us that such a commission should be appointed by the passage of this bill, that you make mention of it in your forthcoming message to Congress, and I feel that no one would doubt the wisdom of this act in support of which I respectfully refer you to the brief attached to this bill.

Very respectfully,

GILES B. JACKSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 18, 1921.

MY DEAR SIR: Let me acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 15, with inclosure. I shall bring it to the attention of the President.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. B. CHRISTIAN, Jr.,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. GILES B. JACKSON,
511 North Second Street, Richmond, Va.

PRESIDENT WARREN G. HARDING.

[Extract from the address of President Harding delivered at the joint session of the two Houses of Congress, April 12, 1921, as appears on pages 12 and 13, of pamphlet containing the address published as part of the Congressional Record of that day.]

Somewhat related to the foregoing human problems is the race question. Congress ought to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly representative democracy. We face the fact that many millions of people of African descent are numbered among our population, and that in a number of States they constitute a very large proportion of the total population. It is unnecessary to recount the difficulties incident to this condition, nor to emphasize the fact that it is a condition which can not be removed. There has been suggestion, however, that some of its difficulties might be ameliorated by a humane and enlightened consideration of it, a study of its many aspects, and an effort to formulate, if not a policy, at least a national attitude of mind calculated to bring about the most satisfactory possible adjustment of relations between the races, and of each race, to the national life. One proposal is the creation of a commission embracing representatives of both races to study and report on the entire subject. The proposal has real merit. I am convinced that in mutual tolerance, understanding, charity, recognition of the interdependence of the races, and the maintenance of the rights of citizenship lies the road to righteous adjustment.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. H. PRICE, RICHMOND, VA.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I think Mr. Jackson has covered the subject very thoroughly and completely. But there is possibly one matter which he did not mention which I would like to mention, and that is the condition of people in certain sections of the country where they are making great sacrifices in order to get out of those sections. They are sacrificing their homes and

their farms, selling them for little or nothing. Their property is being destroyed by means of riots, etc. So I think a commission like the one proposed in this bill would be of great help both in improving the sentiment of those communities and in assuring our people that the Government has an agency there looking after their interests, an agency of their own people. That would serve greatly to allay the fears of our people and improve the situation generally. I believe this commission could function very nicely in that capacity.

I think there has been more destruction of life and property in the last few months in certain sections of the country than there has been for possibly 10 years before that. I remember reading an account in the newspapers telling about a section of a certain city in Florida which was almost wiped out, due to bad feeling. The property of the colored people was burned. Of course thousands of those people got out and sacrificed what they had. They went to other cities, but they became a charge upon those other cities.

I think a commission of the kind proposed in this bill could look into those conditions and save the cities to which these people migrate from the burden of their care as public charges. It could also protect them and their property and their lives in those communities. I think that might be added to the statement made by Mr. Jackson, and possibly it would be an addition to what he said.

I thank you.

Mr. JACKSON. I want to say I indorse what Mr. Price mentioned. During the war times, when we were working out some plan to discourage migration from the South to the North at the southern commercial congress which met in New York, those matters were discussed by myself. Those subjects were put on the program of that congress. It was suggested there that some agency be established by the Government that could take up that work. We would go into the South and hold meetings in the rural districts, meeting with the leading colored men who live in the different sections, appointing committees of those leading colored men, and let those committees of colored men meet together with committees of white people and discuss the question and then go back and report to our different groups. I think that would have more to do with changing conditions down there than a lot of other things that might be attempted to be done.

I think this commission, for instance, could appoint committees to go throughout Mississippi, Alabama, and other States, going into the different sections and meeting anywhere where we could get a meeting together, getting the best white people together with the best of the colored people, the preachers, the doctors and the leading professional and business men. Then let that committee work together and work out plans by which any trouble could be settled. That would do away with the necessity for mob violence—or, rather, there would be no necessity for it, but it would do away with any excuse for mob violence. We could go into those different neighborhoods and get the colored people together, or the best representatives of the colored people, and have them meet monthly at different times and discuss the various problems pertaining to the black race. I think that would help straighten out the conditions that exist. The commission that is provided for in this bill would represent the Government of the United States and it would have a very wide influence in the settlement of these problems.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for listening to these broken remarks.

Mr. TILLMAN. I live in the South, and I am a friend of the colored man who wants to work and obey the law.

Mr. JACKSON. You are my friend.

Mr. TILLMAN. Would not the success of this commission depend upon its personnel?

Mr. JACKSON. Absolutely.

Mr. TILLMAN. Have you in mind the names of three colored men who would be worthy to sit on such a commission?

Mr. JACKSON. We have a very large number of such men from whom the President could select and I am sure we would be able to get a very efficient personnel on this commission.

Mr. TILLMAN. You are not prepared at this time to suggest what colored man you think would make a success of this commission?

Mr. JACKSON. At this particular time I have not the names of those men in mind, but I am very sure we would be able to find some very suitable men, from among the large number of colored men, who would be capable of fulfilling the duties that would be imposed upon members of this commission.

Mr. FOSTER. You have not mentioned as included in your list Edward C. Berry, of Athens, Ohio. He came into my home town 40 years ago, and he just finished selling a hotel which he and his wife ran successfully for 30 years, the only hotel of

the town. He has helped support six negro churches, and is the superintendent of a Sunday school, and has been for over 25 years. He has been elected to the council for years. He is one of the best members of the council we have had. That is the type of man you should select for this commission.

Mr. JACKSON. Amen. We ought to have some representatives on the commission from both the North and the South. I do not think we would have any trouble in selecting capable men for membership on the commission. I am satisfied that the President would have before him the names of a large number of competent men from whom to select for membership on this commission, and I am sure he would be able to select some splendid men for that work.

We provide in this bill that two of the members of this commission shall be white men and three of them shall be colored men. That was not done for the sake of the voting power of the colored men. I want to say that I prepared that bill, and it was my intention not to make any discrimination. I think it would be best to have a white man as the chairman of that commission, because some people might have more confidence in it than if a colored man were chairman.

I would ask you, Mr. Chairman, to report this bill favorably at an early date, so that Congress may have an opportunity to pass it before the 4th of March.

(Thereupon the committee adjourned.)

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TO CREATE A NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

TO CREATE A COMMISSION ON THE RACIAL QUESTION

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H. R. 3228 and H. R. 5564

APRIL 10, 11, AND MAY 7, 1924

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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TO CREATE A NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION—TO CREATE A COMMISSION ON THE RACIAL QUESTION

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, April 10, 1924.

The committee this day met, Hon. G. S. Graham (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The next measure we have to consider is the bill introduced by Mr. Foster (H. R. 3228) to create a negro industrial commission. We also have before us the bill introduced by Mr. Celler (H. R. 5564), a bill creating a commission on the racial question. I think we might have a hearing on the two bills at the same time.

(The two bills referred to are as follows:)

[H. R. 3228, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session]

A BILL To create a negro industrial commission

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be created a negro industrial commission, which shall consist of five members, at least three of whom shall be members of the Negro race, to be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall hold office for four years unless removed for good cause shown, and whose position shall in no way be political; that they shall be nonpartisan, and whose salary shall be fixed by the President of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the salary of each member shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, except in the case of the chairman, who shall be designated by the President of the United States, and whose salary shall not exceed $7,000 per annum; that said commissioners shall be entitled to the usual per diem and necessary expenses that are usually allowed officers of the Government when absent from their official station for the conduct of official business.

SEC. 2. That said commission is authorized to appoint such necessary clerks, agents, or investigators, attorneys and assistants as may be necessary for the

conduct of the business for which said commission is created, or such other work that may be assigned to said commission by the President of the United States, or any of the departments of the Government of the United States touching any problem or matter affecting the negro, whose salary shall be fixed by the commission and approved by the chairman of said commission.

SEC. 3. That said commission shall be provided by the Secretary of the Treasury with suitable quarters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, for the transaction of the business coming before said commission.

SEC. 4. That the duties of the negro industrial commission created by this act shall be to study the economic conditions of the negro; to study the labor problems in which the negro is interested; to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry among the negroes of this country; to promote the general welfare of the negro in industrial pursuits; to give aid and to encourage the general uplift of the negro; to work out plans for the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race of the United States; to consider all questions pertaining to the negro that may be referred to said commission by any department of the United States Government, and report the proper solution of any and all problems that may be presented to the commission by any officer of the United States, the governor or attorney general of any of the States, or labor department of any State in the United States; to investigate all labor questions that may be referred to said commission by the governor of any State, and to recommend what is necessary to regulate labor conditions for the best interest of the communities in which the labor questions may arise; to recommend what may be necessary for the stability of labor in the different States; to discourage Bolshevism wherever it may exist; to formulate a policy for mutual understanding and confidence between the races; to report to Congress through the President of the United States all their acts and doings and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the negro that they may deem advisable.

SEC. 5. That for the purposes of the expenses of said commission there shall be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the first year, the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of this commission; and there shall, every year thereafter, be appropriated by Congress such sums as may be necessary to carry out the work of said commission; that the expenses shall be paid out of the money hereby appropriated, upon proper vouchers approved by the chairman of said commission, including the salaries of the commissioners.

SEC. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage and the approval of the President of the United States.

[H. R. 5564, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session]

A BILL Creating a commission on the racial question

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a commission of nine persons, citizens of the United States, be, and is hereby, created to be known and designated as the commission on the racial question in the United States of America. The commission shall be composed of three white men from the South, three white men from the North, and three colored men.

SEC. 2. That said commission shall be appointed by the President of the United States and shall be divided into three groups of three men in each group, two white and one colored; that the term of the first group shall be for one year, the second group for two years, and the third group for three years.

SEC. 3. That the commission shall have authority to inquire into and thoroughly investigate the conditions surrounding the colored people in the United States, ascertain, if possible, the cause of the unrest among them, and, if there be racial friction, the cause of the same, and to suggest such remedies as they may deem best calculated to relieve the situation and to bring about harmonious relations between white and colored Americans.

They shall have power to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and affirmations, employ experts, and, when necessary, travel from place to place in order to ascertain the true conditions affecting the interests of the colored people in different sections of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the expense of the commission shall not exceed the sum of $50,000 for any one fiscal year; to include compensation of the commissioners when

engaged in actual service of the commission not exceeding $15 per day; rental of quarters if not otherwise provided for; traveling expenses; clerk hire, and all other necessary expenses connected with the work of the commission.

The compensation for each commissioner, when in active service of the commission, shall not exceed the sum of $7 per diem.

SEC. 5. That the commission shall report to Congress at the beginning of each session in December, the findings of the commission for the year in which the report is made, and shall also give an itemized account of the expense of the commission during that year.

SEC. 6. That the commission shall have the power to fix the compensation of a secretary, not exceeding $3,600 per year, and to make rules governing the procedure and workings of the commission.

SEC. 7. That the commission shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall approve all drafts upon the Treasury, made by the authority of the commission, before they are allowed.

STATEMENT OF HON. ISRAEL M. FOSTER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. FOSTER. Permit me to suggest that the bill H. R. 3228, a bill to create an industrial negro commission, was introduced by me December 13 last. It follows in a general way the bill that was reported in the last Congress by Mr. Layton of Delaware. Some changes were made in it by me, principally in the wording to conform to the language in the last message of President Coolidge.

Mr. HERSEY. It was also mentioned in the first message of President Harding, was it not?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes. I have a statement of President Harding taken from an address he delivered at a joint session of the two Houses of Congress April 12, 1921. It reads as follows:

> Somewhat related to the foregoing human problems is the race question. Congress ought to wipe the stain of barbarian lynching from the banners of the free and orderly, representative democracy. We face the fact that many millions of people of African descent are numbered among our population, and that in a number of States they constitute a very large proportion of the total population. It is unnecessary to recount the difficulties incident to this condition, nor to emphasize the fact that it is a condition which can not be removed. There has been a suggestion, however, that some of its difficulties might be ameliorated by a humane and enlightened consideration of it, a study of its many aspects, in an effort to formulate, if not a policy, at least a national attitude of mind calculated to bring about the most satisfactory and possible adjustment of relations between the races, and of each race, to the national life. One proposal is the creation of a commission embracing representatives of both races, to study and report on the entire subject. The proposal has real merit. I am convinced that in mutual tolerance, understanding, charity, recognition of the interdependence of the races, and the maintenance of the rights of citizenship lies the road to righteousness and justice.

That is the quotation from the message of President Harding that led up to the introduction of the former bill. Mr. Giles Jackson, an attorney from Richmond, Va., appeared before the committee at the last Congress, and he is here this morning, and I suggest we hear him, following the president of Howard University.

The CHAIRMAN. Before hearing either of these gentlemen I would like to suggest that Mr. Celler's bill is also before the committee in connection with the bill introduced by Mr. Foster, and the committee will hear him first.

STATEMENT OF HON. EMANUEL CELLER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my bill (H. R. 5564) is quite similar to Mr. Foster's bill (H. R. 3228). The bill in which I am interested—in fact I am interested in both bills, but my bill provides for a racial commission under provisions and conditions which are quite similar to the bill introduced by Senator Spencer in the Senate. It provides for a commission to consist of nine members, six white men, and three of whom shall be of the colored race, and of the six white members three shall be selected from the so-called North and three from the so-called South. Provision is made that the members of the commission shall be appointed by the President and shall be divided into three groups, comprising three men each, two of whom in each group shall be white and one of the colored race.

The purpose of the commission, the underlying purpose, is that which has been underlying bills introduced in Congress probably for the last two decades. There has been hearings on similar bills heretofore. But I think the situation has been steered into an altogether different channel. It is quite patent to all that the negro problem in the last few years, and particularly since the war, is no longer a southern problem. It is not a problem that is confined to southern people. It is a problem that has become also the concern of the North.

I have not here this morning the exact figures, for example, of the total migration of negroes from the South. I was in the Congressional Library last night and I endeavored to get the statistics from the Department of Labor, but unfortunately some Member of the House had taken several copies of the last report in reference to the migration of the negroes and I have not been able up to this point to obtain the exact figures. It may be that some of the gentlemen from Howard University who are interested in the question can give you the exact figures.

It has been estimated by some that at least 25 per cent of the total negro population from the South has migrated going west and north of the Mason and Dixon line.

The CHAIRMAN. During what period?

Mr. CELLER. During the period since the war.

Mr. LARSON. Since the World War?

Mr. CELLER. Yes; since 1914, to be exact. If that is so, one can readily perceive that the peculiar psychology that affects the whites and the blacks in the South, for example, will be materially altered. If the migrations continue, for example, for, say, 50 years I can say beyond peradventure of a doubt that probably 50 per cent of our total negro population will be in the North and 50 per cent in the South, so that the negro will be spread throughout the wide areas of the United States.

That will have this undoubted result, and it is unescapable, that there will be no longer in the South any fear of negro domination. Just think for a moment, gentlemen, what that will mean to the so-called psychology of the southerners. It would change entirely their attitude toward the negro. It will, on the other hand, entirely change the attitude of the negro toward the whites.

I do not want to be dialectic in my statements here this morning, and for that reason I have introduced a bill for a fact-finding commission so that these various perplexing problems may be gone into. You can readily perceive that if the negro goes to these various places in the north—Johnstown, Pa.; New York City, Chicago, East St. Louis, Ill., there is going to arise, and there has already arisen, most perplexing problems in those centers. I come from New York. We have a so-called black belt in New York City, and already there have been clashes between the whites and blacks on One hundred and twenty-fifth Street in New York City. The numbers of blacks is so increasing in New York that we are compelled, both Republicans and Democrats, to give them political recognition. For example, we have had a negro alderman in New York City, and our colleague on this committee can probably tell you in detail, in executive session, as to the details of the problem in New York City, as he comes from that district. The Democratic Party, for example, have appointed a negro as a member of the municipal civil service commission in New York City. They are constantly getting more and more recognition.

Now, that may be, and I am sure it is, a good sign with reference to the advancement of the negro, particularly in New York City; but, on the other hand, we have most horrible conditions with reference to the housing of the negro in New York City, and the same sort of conditions exist in Chicago and various other places which I have mentioned. I have here, for example, a picture in this book entitled "The negro in the city of New York," which shows the wretched hovels, delapidated buildings in which they are compelled to live because of the housing conditions in that city. That is the terrible problem. It is causing diseases among the negro that they never had before.

Mr. HICKEY. Is it not a local problem, however?

Mr. CELLER. That is the question. I say I am not in a position to say whether it is a local problem or whether it is a national problem. In one sense it is a national problem, and in another sense it is a local problem with which the local board could cope.

You had this situation where the negroes are being constantly augmented, and if a fact-finding commission could determine whether it is well for them to go to these various plots, or whether it would be well for them to divide and go into other sections, I think that commission would do a humane service and give us some light on the subject. There is not enough light on it at the present time. We know that there have been something akin to massacres in East St. Louis; we know there have been race riots in Chicago. Those things being so, I think it is well for us to appoint a commission to let us have the facts, so that we in this National Legislature may legislate properly if legislation is needed, and then, further, if the problems are determined to be local, then the local legislatures or municipal legislatures could bring about the remedies that are needed.

Mr. HERSEY. I am particularly in favor of the suggestion made by President Harding; I am in accord with that, but your bill provides for nine members of the commission?

Mr. CELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HERSEY. The term to be one-third of the members to go out in one year, another third to serve two years, and the other three to serve three years. Why do you make that provision and not allow the full commission to sit for the whole term of three years? First, will you tell me why you want to make it three years instead of one year, and, second, why do you want to divide it that way, why should they not act together for a certain term?

Mr. CELLER. After I introduced the bill I found in going into the situation more minutely—and I was going to touch upon that in what I had to say—I found that the term I had selected for the duration of the commission was entirely too short, and I was going to speak about an amendment which I would suggest that the committee might make to the bill if in its wisdom it found that my bill in its general principles ought to be adopted. I purposely did it because I wanted to make it consistent with Senator Spencer's bill, so that there would be no possible conflict.

Originally I understood that the Senate was going to pass it without much ado; but I subsequently discovered that there was some hard sledding for it in the Senate.

Mr. HERSEY. Was that the only reason you wanted to have three years—to conform to Senator Spencer's bill?

Mr. CELLER. Well, I had been in conference with Senator Spencer and he suggested I make my bill like his. There was not any particular reason for doing that otherwise. I think now the term should be longer, and that the terms should be exactly alike for all.

Mr. HERSEY. Don't you think it would be easier to get it through Congress if there was not so much expense involved, and only one year instead of three years?

Mr. CELLER. I do not think that one year would be enough time. One year would be quite short to do the work. The negro is found in all parts of the country and it would require considerable traveling, I think, to get at the facts, to get under the situation so that a proper foundation could be built for any report that they might care to make.

Now, if we look into the Constitution we find that among the purposes of the Constitution are to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. This presupposes some sort of action based upon knowledge of the facts and consistent with that provision of the Constitution which provides for looking out for the general welfare. Furthermore, the President is authorized to give Congress from time to time information on the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient.

The President, in his last message, has stated words with which you are familiar, I am quite sure. He states that—

> Numbered among our population are some 12,000,000 colored people. Under our Constitution their rights are just as sacred as those of any other citizen. It is both a public and a private duty to protect those rights. The Congress ought to exercise all its powers of prevention and punishment against the hideous crime of lynching, of which the negroes are by no means the sole sufferers, but for which they furnish a majority of the victims.
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> Already a considerable sum is appropriated to give the negroes vocational training in agriculture. About half a million dollars is recommended for medical courses at Howard University to help contribute to the education of 500 colored

doctors needed each year. On account of the migration of large numbers into industrial centers, it has been proposed that a commission be created, composed of members from both races, to formulate a better policy for mutual understanding and confidence. Such an effort is to be commended. Everyone would rejoice in the accomplishment of the results which it seeks. But it is well to recognize that these difficulties are to a large extent local problems which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community. Such a method gives much more promise of a real remedy than outside interference.

Since the President has given this recommendation, I think we might give kindly consideration to an effort made by anyone, a Member of the House, who introduces a bill in pursuance of the President's recommendation.

Now, there is a particular phase of this situation which I think must be gone into. I think that in the North are some prejudices with reference to what we think concerning the southerner's attitude toward the negro and this migration of the negro to the north has given a new light to the subject, and has struck away and cut away a considerable amount of the prejudice that exists in the mind of the northerners as to how the southerner is treating the negroes. I have an interesting article here in the North American Review for April, written by one, H. B. McKenzie, who takes issue with a previous writer in the North American Review. Mr. McKenzie writes as follows.

Mr. McKenzie first quotes from the article referred to, by Mr. Snyder, as follows:

> That the negro needs and is determined to have schools, good wages, justice, and all those many and complex things that go to make up life in civilized America, we also know. And, further, we know that he is migrating to the North that he may find these things which he fails to find in the South. It is to raise this question that I have written this paper.

Then this is what Mr. McKenzie says with reference to that statement——

Mr. TILLMAN. Where does Mr. McKenzie live?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. McKenzie is a southerner and Mr. Snyder is a northerner.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. McKenzie is from my State.

Mr. CELLER. This shows the clash of opinion that exists in the minds of the northerners and southerners and this is for the purpose of clearing away that misunderstanding, so that there will be mutual understanding on this subject, that I ask a favorable report on this bill. Here is what Mr. McKenzie says:

> What the general public needs, what the unbiased reader wants, is a fair statement of the facts relative to the social and economic status of the negro, and not an extravagant assertion, however plausible, that will be accepted with some hesitation, if at all. Any element of prejudice for or against either the North or the South certainly should be eliminated. It will avail nothing to discuss questions of sectionalism. Most men have long since learned the futility of this. Even the grizzled veterans who dined on minnie balls with Jackson's cartridge biters, and those who exchanged informal calls at Bull Run and Gettysburg, are now having nothing to say.
>
> If it were true that the negro is finding in the North the things which he failed to find in the South, particularly prosperity and happiness, one could read with more complacency the allegations against the South made by Mr. Snyder, but that he is not finding them as pictured by some, is at least a subject for discussion.
>
> The charge of cruel treatment and dishonesty generally on the part of the white population of the South is strong and unqualified. Certainly not every

white man in the South is honest, and the treatment accorded the negro by some reflects no credit on them or on the South, and the white people of the South do not hesitate to condemn it. They look with equal disapproval on any such treatment of the negro of the North or elsewhere.

I think that is a very fair statement of the situation.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will you let me say that I know Mr. McKenzie personally, that he is an active worker in the councils of the Methodist Church, and is a writer of ability, and I should think he would represent the best element and best feeling in the South on the subject.

Mr. CELLER. I am very glad the gentleman has stated that, and I know in a statement by the editor of the North American Review as to the contributors to the magazine the editor says this:

H. B. McKenzie, the editor of Candid Opinion, published at Prescott, Ark., is a member of the American Bar Association. Mr. McKenzie has lived all his life in the South, and takes issue with Mr. Howard Snyder's article on negro migration and the cotton crop, which appeared in the January issue of this Review.

The point I want to stress in reference to this is that here we have a man from the North and here we have a man from the South——

Mr. WELLER. Have you had an opportunity to read Mr. Foster's bill?

Mr. CELLER. Yes; I have.

Mr. WELLER. Does that cover what you seek to establish in your blll, and is it not a little broader than your bill?

Mr. CELLER. I would not say that it is broader.

Mr. WELLER. Will you take that up?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Foster particularizes the various duties of what he calls the negro industrial commission, and the very wording of his bill would, it seems to me, rather narrow it to what is industrial. My bill is a general bill, and is couched in general terms, the idea being to take in the all-encompassing problem of the negro, to take in, say, the industrial aspects and the political aspects and moral aspects of the problem.

Mr. FOSTER. But does not my bill provide, at the end of section 4:

To report to Congress through the President of the United States all their acts and doings, and to make such recommendations for the solutions of any problem or problems affecting the negro that they may deem advisable.

That would hardly be restrictive, would it?

Mr. CELLER. It would be naturally restrictive in the sense of what in their discretion might be deemed advisable. I purposely put that in because it may be——

Mr. FOSTER (interposing). You see, but I am reading from the bill that I introduced, not your bill.

Mr. CELLER. Oh, I misunderstood what you meant.

Mr. FOSTER. You thought it might be restrictive, and I have just read you the last of section 4 of my bill.

Mr. WELLER. That is the way it struck me, that it is very broad in its terms.

Mr. CELLER. Well, to be perfectly frank—and I think I am broad enough to recognize the merit in Mr. Foster's bill—if the committee prefers the language of the Foster bill, I am perfectly satisfied.

Mr. FOSTER. I think we are traveling along the same line.

Mr. CELLER. I think so, yes, and I have no hesitancy to say if that is the bill the committee prefers then I want that presented to

the House. I think we agree on the principle. I am very anxious to get a report on the bill at this session.

Mr. HERSEY. What is your opinion, from your study of the matter, as to the purpose or object of the negro population in the South going to the North in the last two years in such numbers, what has caused that migration, has there been any change in the conditions in the South which has caused it, or did they go North for better wages and better industrial conditions?

Mr. CELLER. I might answer that by referring you to the tremendous number of arguments we have had on the subject of migration recently in the House. A man usually migrates from one place to another to better himself, and when you say better himself you mean he goes somewhere else in order to better his wages or better his living condition. There are such peculiar conditions that obtain in the South which make for poor housing conditions and poor wage conditions.

I am told—and gentlemen, I only speak from hearsay on this phase of the subject—that in the South, along the Mississippi, for example, most farmers are one-crop farmers. They raise cotton and cotton only. Of course if there is a bumper crop prosperity descends on white and black alike. But if on the other hand you have the scourge of the boll weevil and there is a resulting poor crop of course a depression results. It has often been said that cotton is king in the South. I remember not many years ago when John Philip Sousa wrote his stirring march, King Cotton, as an exemplification of that. But the situation has changed. Instead of cotton being king it is being said that the boll weevil is now king and probably cotton is the prime minister.

Mr. HERSEY. In view of the fact that the climate is much warmer in the South than in the North, and that cheaper rents are to be had in the South, and in view of your statement that in New York the housing conditions are intolerable and rents are high, do you think the object of the negroes in going North was to get better housing conditions?

Mr. CELLER. No. I was going to refer to that. One of the first reasons for leaving the South is on account of the boll weevil, and, also the wage conditions in the South are very poor, that is, the wages are much less than can be obtained in the North. The negro goes to the North, therefore, to get a larger wage. But there, again, he is confronted with a prejudice which exists in the North as well as the South, and instead of getting the positions he thinks may be opened to him he has to serve in a menial capacity, as a porter or chauffeur or waiter, and only after great striving, and after great effort is he able to lift himself to something higher than a menial position. I do not mean to say that there are not negroes in the North who occupy important positions. For instance I know a colored man who is a splendid gentleman, a fine type of man, who is a member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission in New York City, but when the negroes come in such large numbers they are ostracized from the unions, they can not get into labor unions without difficulty, if at all.

There is another problem there. The negro seeks to better his condition in the North and in some ways he is confronted with worse conditions. I think in justice to the negroes and in justice to the North this problem should be gone into under the microscope of

science and under the guidance of intelligent men, both negro and whites, who could lend the aid of their intelligence and experience to this particular subject.

Take, for example, what condition will result in the South if Henry Ford gets Muscle Shoals? There is a condition fraught with a great deal of danger to my mind, if Henry Ford gets Muscle Shoals, and I hope he won't. I voted against the proposition. Nevertheless he will bring into the South a new wage scale that is going to affect the wage conditions in the South in an important way. There is another problem, and I think that must be gone into.

Of course, the habitat of the negro is in a warm climate. The very pigmentation of his skin shows that. That is nature's protection against the sun's rays. The anthropologist tells us that the so-called Nordicks, when they lived in the Neolithic ages in the northern part of Russia, had a dark skin. Why? It is because the snow glare had an effect upon the skin and nature provided a protection in a colored skin.

So where there is something that is destructive of the skin, either the sun's rays or the snow's glare, there is found that pigmentation of the skin. The negro lives in the South and he goes to the North and in that different climate he becomes subject to diseases that he never had in the South. There is another proposition that I think should be gone into.

I have probably spoken too long. My secretary has just given me the latest migratory figures as to the negro, and I will insert them in the record.

(Mr. Celler requested that the following figures in regard to the migration of negroes from the South to the North be inserted in the record, this being taken from the Monthly Labor Review of March, 1924, issued by the Department of Labor.)

On October 24, 1923, the Department of Labor released the following for publication:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 24, 1923.

NEGRO MIGRATION NEARS HALF-MILLION MARK DURING YEAR

It is announced by the Secretary of Labor, through Phil H. Brown, commissioner of conciliation, specially detailed to observe the present movement of migratory negro labor, that 478,700, or nearly half a million, negro migrants, forsook their abodes and occupations in 13 Southern States during the year September 1, 1922, to August 31, 1923, according to conclusions made from a series of total figures submitted by State, municipal, and civic statisticians and authorities of those States. The round-number estimation is believed to be a fairly accurate summary of similar estimations carefully compiled for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

An analysis of the 478,700 reveals the fact that of negro migrants for the year noted, Alabama yielded 90,000; Arkansas, 5,000; Florida, 90,000; Georgia, 120,000; Kentucky, 2,500; Louisiana, 15,000; Mississippi, 82,600; North Carolina, 25,000; Oklahoma, 1,000; South Carolina, 25,000; Tennessee, 10,000; Texas, 2,000; and Virginia, 100,000. From the above it will be noted that Georgia yielded the largest, and Oklahoma the smallest, quota of negro migrants.

Mr. HERSEY. Where do those figures come from?

Mr. CELLER. From the Department of Labor.

Mr. BOIES. Does it occur to you that the climate has had to do with the color of the lower animals as well as man?

Mr. CELLER. Oh, there is no question about that. Some animals which have come down from northern climates to warmer climates only under a process of domestication are worth while at all.

Mr. BOIES. Then, that would apply between the black horse and the white horse?

Mr. CELLER. I think so, probably the same condition would obtain.

STATEMENT OF DR. J. STANLEY DURKEE, PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Doctor DURKEE. I came here this morning at the request of Mr. Foster to speak a word in behalf of the bill H. R. 3228.

There are a great many needless misunderstandings between the white and the colored races in America to-day, and I believe those misunderstandings will be cleared up if a commission were formed which would frankly and earnestly work on this in the true Christian spirit, simply go over the country and investigate conditions as they are, and I am very sure, sirs, that we would find nothing but human problems wherever we went. We would find that every problem that came to the attention of such a commission was simply a problem of the adjustment of men and conditions.

The moment we could get a problem established throughout the world then we would cease to have trouble between races or between nations—if we will understand that we are dealing simply with the adjustment of human people in their relations in the world.

Now, the problems of migration in our own land are not so serious after all. I have been anxious to get the latest figures from the Department of Labor. The best figures that I have been able to get hold lead me to say that there has been about two and a half million of the colored people come out of the South in the last four years. New York City probably to-day has 200,000 colored people, Chicago has about 160,000. This city here has about 115,000, Baltimore about 100,000, Philadelphia about 120,000. That is, speaking roughly. But those are the conditions of the cities that lie just about us here.

The colored people coming from the broad fields, from the countrysides, into the cities, do not develop new diseases, of course, but diseases that are somewhat less harmful in the open life the moment they begin to become congested develop matters that demand such careful medical attention, that one of the greatest problems before us to-day, both for the white people and the colored people, is the question of medical supervision in our cities, as well as in the open country. The health question is one of the greatest questions before America to-day, both for white and colored.

The question of morality is a question that such a commission should give long and earnest attention to. You will agree, gentlemen, that any nation goes up or goes down on its morality, and if we can get moral adjustment in these human problems we shall be meeting them in the proper way.

Mr. DYER. Do you think that that should be one of the things that such a commission should investigate as to this one race?

Doctor DURKEE. It is my impression, sir, that if we are going to deal with these human problems and get a result that is to be worth while we should take up such a problem.

Mr. DYER. What about other races?

Doctor DURKEE. Well, we are dealing now with the colored and the white races.

Mr. DYER. Do you mean that this commission should investigate the moral side of the white race and of the colored race, both?

Doctor DURKEE. I did not mean in an intimate way, of course.

Mr. DYER. This bill does not provide for an investigation of the white race, as I understand it, but provides for an investigation of the negro race.

Doctor DURKEE. It is to investigate, as I understand it, the relations existing between the races. If it is simply a bill to provide for the investigation of colored people I have no word to say whatever, but if it is a bill asking for a commission that shall investigate the relationships of the races in America, then I am advocating it.

Mr. DYER. What do you mean by that?

Doctor DURKEE. Just that.

Mr. DYER. Well, what should such an investigation cover?

Doctor DURKEE. The bill of Mr. Foster states in a general way what the duties of the commission will be, and then it adds, "And to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the negro that they may deem advisable."

Mr. TILLMAN. The relationship of the negroes and the whites is a vital point in the bill.

Mr. DYER. But this committee is called upon in the first instance to decide whether they favor a bill, and you say it should be for the purpose of the investigation of the relations between the two races. Now, I will be glad to know from you, Doctor—because I have a high regard for your knowledge on the subject and the service that you have rendered and are rendering—I would be glad to know if you were a member of this commission what you would consider to be the questions to be examined and determined under such authority as is asked?

Doctor DURKEE. I would say very frankly that I have noted here four outstanding suggestions, namely, the causes for migration, their effect; secondly, the health problem and its remedy; third, the question of morality and its adjustments; fourth, the whole educational outlook of the Nation for the white and the colored people.

Mr. FOSTER. In that connection may I reread one sentence from President Harding's message?

> There has been a suggestion, however, that some of the difficulties might be ameliorated by a humane and enlightened consideration of it, a study of its many aspects, and an effort to formulate, if not a policy, at least a national attitude of mind calculated to bring about the most satisfactory possible adjustment of the relations between the races, and of each race, to their national rights. One proposal is the creation of a commission embracing representatives of both races, to study and report on the entire subject. The proposal has real merit. I am convinced that in mutual tolerance, understanding, charity, recognition of the interdependence of the races, and the maintenance of the rights of citizenship lies the road to righteous adjustment.

That is a fair summary of what the commission ought to try to do, and is it not in line with your suggestion?

Doctor DURKEE. If I had time to work it out, I should decide to put it in just such language as that.

Mr. DYER. My colleague includes, among the things he has called attention to as coming from Mr. Harding, the question of citizenship:

and would you have this commission determine the question also as to citizenship, why so many of the race are denied citizenship? Would you have the commission go into that subject to?

Doctor DURKEE. Why, sir, as I said a moment ago, unless this commission should take up these human problems and their relationships and determine upon some kind of action that would really be a solution I think such a commission would be useless. I think if such a commission is established it should go into the causes for misunderstanding between the races. That is my judgment.

Mr. LARSON. Whatever those causes may be?

Doctor DURKEE. Yes; whatever those causes may be.

Mr. HERSEY. A fact-finding commission?

Doctor DURKEE. A fact-finding commission, as the gentleman says.

Mr. FOSTER. And a nonpartisan commission, appointed by the President, and the salaries of whom are fixed by the President, with a maximum established, and not to continue more than four years?

Doctor DURKEE. Absolutely. I was going further, to say that such a commission should tell the Nation the results of its work, so that such a fact-finding commission could influence the thought of the Nation.

When inaugurated as president of Howard University my plea was the time had come for America to gather together at least 100 of her great hearts and determine upon the position that America was taking educationally, and that that commission might well determine the educational policy of the nation.

All those educational problems would naturally fall under a commission like this, if we are to determine things that are worth while and to get remedies.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, if that commission is to be a commission to largely determine from the standpoint of the colored people the reasons why there are so many frictions and misunderstandings, then I certainly would favor the bill of Mr. Foster, that the majority of that commission be colored men, men trained in sociology, men who have ability to look into these subjects from the calm, judicial, sociological standpoint, and making findings and suggest remedies that will really be worth while to the nation.

I think, sir, I have nothing more to suggest.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. With reference to the morality of the negro, is it not about on the same plane as the morality of the white man?

Doctor DURKEE. I have been at Howard University for some years. We shall close this year with 2,600 students, college and professional. I have had but one case of immorality in the five years. I could not say as the president of any other institution I know of in America anything better than that.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Assume that the commission did find that the standard of morals is lower with the negro than the white, would the step the country would have to take in carrying out any propaganda be to adjust the morals of the negro, in other words what value would it be in finding that the morals of the negro were higher or lower than the whites?

Doctor DURKEE. I think that no commission could find any such thing, to begin with. Therefore I would feel that that was somewhat of a hypothetical question, to be frank; but in my judgment the only remedy, the only way to build up the morals of white and

colored people alike, is to bring in the truths of the Man of Nazareth and let them operate.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. By education?

Doctor DURKEE. By religious education.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Assuming that this commission found that there was education needed among the negroes, would you have a Federal commission take charge of education?

Doctor DURKEE. No; I would not.

Mr. FOSTER. It might lead to less appropriations to Howard University.

Doctor DURKEE. I was going to say that what is needed just now almost more than anything is to deal with the tremendous problem of health in this land, and if it is a question of what the Federal Government should appropriate money for, they ought to appropriate money for the training of the negro physicians to handle the situation right at this hour. Of course, we would have to be careful how to handle such a fund if we had one. It would mean, if handled correctly, the strengthening of the moral life of both races by religious education.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. And after this commission has presented its facts what is to be the next step?

Doctor DURKEE. Well, sir, I find in my public life that when the Nation gets the facts we begin to readjust ourselves to things that are right.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Do you mean by that that the Federal Government will assume control of the health and morals and education of the Negro?

Doctor DURKEE. No; our Government could not do that, but when the United States has gotten the facts—may I interrupt myself for a moment to say to you, sir, that after five years at Howard University a great many white people ask me questions that I am ashamed that I did not know when I was 12 years old, regarding the colored people and their work. The facts that would be brought out and the suggestions made, and possible remedies, would simply appeal to the Nation and then the Nation would begin to adjust itself to those things, in my judgment. The United States could not lay down a policy to say by law we are going to do this or this or this, that has never been the way of the United States in dealing with her citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you.

STATEMENT OF MR. PERCY W. HOWARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. FOSTER. What position do you occupy?

Mr. HOWARD. I am special assistant to the Attorney General, Washington, D. C. I want to give my unqualified indorsement to House bill 3228, and in so saying I would have the committee know that I am unmoved by bias or feeling or passion or prejudice in any way. I am temporarily in Washington. I live in the State of Mississippi, born and reared, and what partial training I have was obtained there. I continue to keep in touch with the situation in my State, and the needs of the State, and what is being done for the general uplift of the State. I am satisfied that this bill 3228 intro-

duced by Mr. Foster, allows a broad enough latitude to comprehend within its scope any facts which the commission might find might be of value, whether they are with reference to the civic status of our people or other problems, and that they should look into the question of migration, labor unrest, etc.

Of course, gentlemen, I think that this commission, like all other commissions, in inquiring into that matter, will soon find that there is just one fundamental fact at the bottom of all the unrest, migration and what not, just one fundamental, and I say to you what I have said repeatedly to the leaders in my state, to the legislature, to the boards of trade and the chambers of commerce where we have our interracial meetings, and discuss these matters of morals and matters of good will and that sort of thing. I am from a state that has more colored than white people. We have one million colored people to 800,000 white people.

I take the position that migration is the best thing that has happened to us since the emancipation proclamation. In the first place, we live in a state where the whites contend that they are afraid of colored domination.

What the colored people of the South need and insist upon and must have is the ballot. The fact that they are not given the ballot is what causes the trouble. You can give them fine housing conditions, fine educational systems and training, and any other thing you might want to accord them, but what the colored man in the South really wants is the ballot, and he is entitled to it. Such matters as housing conditions, and so forth, are merely extraneous matter. The people are leaving the South, and in my opinion they are going to continue to leave. With the ballot in the hands of the colored people all of these problems, so far as they are concerned, would be solved. Lynching can be more readily checked through the ballot than any other means or instrument. They do not lynch citizens, and a person is not a citizen unless he is a voter.

Mr. DYER. This bill provides for a commission to investigate the economic conditions and things along that line. How is such a commission going to help the colored people to exercise the right of ballot in States to which you have referred?

Mr. HOWARD. This is a fact-finding commission——

Mr. DYER. Well, do we not already know——

Mr. HOWARD (interposing). Now, will you let me answer you? I think I am qualified. This commission has a right, and it is within their discretion, to report to you the cause of the unrest in the South. If the cause of that unrest is the failure to get the ballot, why should not they report that as well as anything else?

Mr. DYER. Why do they want to report something that everybody knows?

Mr. HOWARD. Well, then, everybody knows what the trouble is; just give them the ballot. If you are not going to look for the truth of it, if it is not worth while, then don't pass the bill.

Mr. FOSTER. This provides for ascertaining the facts and reporting any recommendations that the commission may see fit to make.

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. FOSTER. Whether it involves the question of the ballot or any other question.

Mr. DYER. Suppose we find that they are not permitted to vote in Mississippi, then we would find that they should be permitted to vote, which the Constitution already provides.

Mr. FOSTER. I can not conceive of any commission appointed by the President under the bill which would make the recommendation you contemplate.

Mr. HOWARD. If I may conclude, the commission could recommend to the President or report to the President that the cause of migration of the negro from the South, because of labor disturbances, are due to the lack of the ballot. Thereupon it is certainly within the power of the Congress, when the President reports these recommendations, to do their duty and see that every qualified citizen can vote. The main trouble is in registration. There is no trouble in voting.

Mr. DYER. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the States shall fix the qualifications for voting, you know that?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Mr. DYER. Now, how can the Congress—and I am anxious to know and I am asking for information, if you have any—how can the Congress remedy that condition?

Mr. HOWARD. It requires no constitutional amendment, it needs only a statutory enactment, under the same rule you followed in passing the bill creating the statute for the removal of causes from a State court into a Federal court wherever there is thought to be prejudice and not an opportunity on the part of the defendant to have a fair trial. By statute you can fix the question of registration under Federal supervision—not the matter of voting, but the matter of registration under Federal supervision without constitutional enactment, and with the registration in effect the voting will be the same way.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Do I correctly understand you to say that if at the present moment the negroes of the South were granted the right to vote that you would not be here advocating this?

Mr. HOWARD. That is correct, it would be useless and ineffective; for the ballot would give them everything they want—good streets, good housing, and everything else.

Mr. CELLER. I would like to make a very brief statement in answer to what the gentleman stated. If the situation that confronts us with the result of failure to grant the franchise to the negro—I don't grant that, but if that is so—the negro did not have the franchise for many years, and there would have been a migration many years ago. So the cause must be entirely different.

Mr. LARSON. I think it is the function of this Nation to find out what the cause of this migration is.

STATEMENT OF MR. ISAAC H. LUTTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you appear here representing anyone or simply personally?

Mr. LUTTER. I am appearing with the committee of Mr. Giles Jackson, and I am not going to take up much of your time, because he is the one that has prepared minutely our argument, but I do want to say this, however. I believe that the changing of the educational facilities of the colored people, particularly in the South and the

protection of the negro in the South under our State constitutions, so that his liberty and the pursuit of happiness will be the same, and giving him an equal opportunity of livelihood, that this problem will be largely solved.

I have had some experience in dealing with the migrates from the South in the State of New Jersey. Under the governorship of Senator Edge I happened to be the chief of that bureau, and our State was very much alarmed that the colored inhabitants coming from the South and not understanding certain conditions of the North, including health and otherwise, and not understanding the white citizens of the North, that there would be friction. Under that bureau we kept in touch with the men coming from the South, and although the bureau is still in existence under the present administration we have no power to act, and there is no longer any chief of that bureau; but catching the inspiration from the accomplishments while the bureau was still in effect, we still in that State, when there are negroes coming to the State, we have committees serving voluntarily to meet those negroes coming from the southern States and to acquaint them with conditions, and if there appears to be any friction in factories, for instance, that committee is on the job, and just by the notice of a telegram, until in the State of New Jersey, although we have had thousands of migrates coming from the South, there has been absolutely no friction, and there has not been a single case reported in the State of New Jersey.

The thing that this commission would find in finding facts would be this. That the white citizens of the country have not come in contact and know absolutely nothing about the moral side of the negro. In other words, all you get is when a negro has been accused of some crime and convicted. Occasionally you would hear something of his accomplishments, but I dare say there is hardly a member here now who has been in to the homes of the best negroes of this country and that understand much about them. You have simply gotten the surface. There has been and there still is some question about social equality. The commission would find out that the negroes of to-day think nothing about social equality. The thing they want is an equal opportunity under our Government to measure up to their citizenship according to their merits, and that the country shall recognize them according to their merits.

But if we appoint a commission I think the vital thing for that commission in the appointment is to appoint men of both races who are not only learned, but who have some equilibrium, some poise that will give and take and get at the root of this thing.

In the State where I was born, the State of Maryland, I was called there quite often when certain race conditions occur. For instance, in Queen Annes County, Md., some years ago a man by name of Kent was lynched. Judge Page was sitting on the bench. He became paralyzed on account of that lynching. He sent for certain of the colored men that he knew to help form a commission with the white people of that community, and he convinced that community that the lynching of a negro not only hurt the white race but left a stain on the community. In consequence of that commission there has been none very recently, and as compared with other States a very small proportion.

Take, for instance, New Jersey. If any race friction happened in Atlantic City to-day and Congressman Bacharach got word of it the first thing he would do would be to telegraph certain white citizens and certain colored citizens to come there and they would iron the situation out, and the two races would in a day or two be working together.

I recall on one occasion sometime ago in Atlantic City a colored man was about to be lynched, but Mr. Bacharach who was then mayor of the city, got hold of a lot of the citizens, colored and white, and he told them to get an automobile and carry that man to Mays Landing and let all the citizens there at Mays Landing stand up and defy the mob to interfere. When those men who were bent upon lynching this negro found the best citizens of both races standing at that jail together, no lynching occurred, and the honor of Atlantic City was saved.

It is true we had to make facilities for the education of both races, particularly in the South. We are here to face facts. But we understand, and we hope, that just from appearing before this Judiciary Committee there will be a better understanding between the two races. Now, some portions of the South—and when I speak of the education, there are some men that are called overseers, particularly in Milledgeville, Ga., and some portions of South Carolina, where the honor of a colored woman means nothing. If the husband of the woman works on that plantation that husband must be subject to the will of that overseer even regarding his own wife, and the only thing he can do is to move out.

Now, as to this migration to the North, if you have this commission finding facts, finding the real conditions existing not only in the South but in the North, I think the minds of the white citizens of the South under this fact-finding commission—and no doubt there would be an interracial committee—the legislatures of the South would realize that the citizenship of that community would be at hand by giving the negro the ballot.

The unfortunate fact is that the two races seem to have nothing in common so far as an understanding is concerned. That is why I say that in appointing a commission you would not only have to have men of brain, but you would have to have men of poise, and I believe that in a majority of instances in any State if the two races—if they call it dissension—will get together: they are getting together more in some of the Southern States. I believe in Mr. Howard's State there is an interracial committee, and they have appropriated more for education.

The educational facilities in the South are such that the colored child has not the same advantage as the white child. The appropriation is about five to one in some States in favor of the white child, and the colored children are only getting three months' schooling in the year.

Well, all of those things, the facts, found by this commission and presented to the country, would have the moral effect not only of improving the condition of the negro, but at the same time improving the condition of the white children in the same community. This country will never, so far as the negro race is concerned, or the white race, reach its zenith until the moral fiber of the white citizens will be so convinced that a negro, even though he is accused of crime and

has committed crime, can rise to the highest point of morality once he is properly protected under the laws of this land.

I think it is generally admitted it is in the southland—not only in the southland, but some parts of the northern States—when a negro is brought to trial there are certain prejudices and things existing that they only can be wiped out by just such commissions as this one that is proposed.

I am not going to take up any more of your time. I am here in the interest of bill 3228, and I think every provision, even to the last comma, is a thing that the negroes of this country are asking for.

The CHAIRMAN. I will call on Mr. Jesse Lawson, president of Frelinghuysen University.

STATEMENT OF MR. JESSE LAWSON, PRESIDENT OF FRELINGHUYSEN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Please tell us where your university is located?

Mr. LAWSON. No. 1800 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C. I am also the president of the National Sociological Society, a society that was formed in 1902, and has members in all States of the Union except Montana and Idaho.

We have been studying this question for 22 years. We brought the matter up in 1902. If you will consult your records you will find the Committee on Labor at that time had for its chairman John D. Gardner of New Jersey. There was a subcommittee of which the chairman was the Hon. Mr. Warnock of Ohio. He was succeeded by Mr. Fess, I believe. We got a favorable report from the House committee and also from the Senate Committee on Education, to which the matter was referred. Senator McComas of Maryland was chairman. It came up late in the session and consequently no action was taken at that session.

We appointed a special committee under the direction of Bishop Satterlee of the diocese of Washington, and other men, and he was also a member of this society. Dean Richmond Babbitt, who afterwards went into law practice with Chief Justice Taft, was on that commission, and Mr. Gorham, who was Secretary of the United States Senate for so many years.

Now, we have studied the question. We have a commission to study the question. We have been studying the question for 20 years, and we have had indorsements from churches all over the country. We have the indorsement from the National Africo American Council, that was the great organization of colored people, presided over by Bishop Walters. Then we had our meeting here on the 20th to the 24th of September of the past year, and people from all over the country attended that, and we took up the findings of the commission, and we put them in a little pamphlet, which pamphlet I think I sent to each Member of the House and to each Member of the Senate.

I have here letters from almost every Member of Congress acknowledging it.

Senator Spencer of Missouri introduced a bill in 1920 creating a commission on the racial question. In the third section of that bill you will find the gist of the whole thing. The commission shall have

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authority to inquire into the conditions surrounding the colored people of the United States, find out if possible the cause of unrest about that, and if there be racial friction the cause thereof, and shall suggest such remedies as they may deem best calculated to quiet the unest and to bring about harmonious relations between whites and colored in America. In the first place, in order to solve any problem you must get all the elements in that problem that enter as factors in the trouble.

Now, then, in order to deal with fractions we have to reduce them to a common denominator. We must come to the conclusion that we must find common ground on which the white people can stand, on which the white people of the North and South can stand, and on which the colored people themselves are willing to stand. You will remember that in economics, that in sociology, the great question is of a social, fundamental basis, and no question is ever settled until it is settled right, and those questions will come back. This question is an unsettled question, and I remember Mr. Frelinghuysen, when he took charge of the State Department under President Arthur, there were disturbances in South Carolina, and he said, "Gentlemen, we must quiet that, for unsettled questions have no regard for the repose of nations."

We find that this question is not only a simple industrial question. We have had many industrial things all around the country, industrial institutions, and all those things. This is a question that requires a moral awakening. President Wilson sounded the alarm when he said that this Nation needs a spiritual awakening.

We know about the progress, about the industries, about the money and all those things, but the basic principle underlying the progress of any nation or people is not so much what they know, not so much what they have, not even so much what they can do, as it is the attitude that they assume and maintain with regard to great moral issues.

This is not simply an industrial question, this is not only that, it is a moral and sociological question, it is the interaction of men's minds upon men's minds. My society, representing people in every section of the country, in every State except two, has prepared a little paper here, and I will briefly state it.

In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the National Sociological Society, at a conference held in this city September 22, 1923, and agreeable to the direction of the convocation on racial harmony held at the John Wesley African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Washington, D. C., February 4, 1924, we have the honor to present to you this petition.

The CHAIRMAN. I would suggest that you might put that in the record without consuming the time of the committee in reading it.

Mr. LAWSON. All right. What we want is the Celler bill; we want bill 5564, because in that bill we can take in the whole situation. We can get together the men from the South and the men from the North. Mostly, the colored people have to do with the soutnern people, and when they come up North there is a feeling of warmth between the colored men. I live in New Jersey; I have been there since my early boyhood, and I know there is a feeling of warmth between those people as they come together, and the colored men, as a general rule, so far as we have been able to ascertain, would rather live in the South

than go to the North, because in order to get a living the soil is more productive in the South, it is easier to bring forth the necessary things, and he would rather live there if he could make such an understanding with the people in the South that he would be protected in his rights and in his liberty, in his property, and in the pursuit of happiness.

And so we find in this way the Southern Commercial Congress, of which I am a member—every southern governor belongs to it, every man at the head of a university in the South belongs to it, all the leading newspaper men belong to it, the leading members of the legislatures belong to it, and the leading ladies of the South belong to it—and we have come to the conclusion that if we could possibly bring about conditions so that these people could live in peace and harmony, not in fear of being raided, not in fear of being lynched, not in fear when they go to court that they will not get justice, we will have a great country.

Now, we want peace; yes, we want peace of the world, and you can not get the peace of the world until you bring about racial harmony. Racial harmony must come first, for if we read and understand correctly we find this: We find that wars began at the confusion of tongues at the building of the Tower of Babel, and when the race is separated, when those people, going to the Mediterranean, ascended the Nile and constructed their houses on the banks, and when the sons of Japheth, who were fishermen, saw those houses, they wanted to take them away and the people resisted it.

Thomas Jefferson was the first abolitionist in this country. It was through him that the African slave trade was abolished.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to call your attention to the fact that it is unnecessary to discuss these historical matters. The only question before the committee is "Is there any necessity for the appointment of a commission?" While the historic data is interesting and you present it beautifully, it is not pertinent at this time.

Mr. LAWSON. All right. The United States Government in all of its great undertakings as a general rule appoints commissions to look after the things that they create. For instance, I remember when the Interstate Commerce Commission was appointed. The Constitution says the Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce between foreign countries and the several States and the Indian tribes, and so on, and when they appointed that they appointed a commission to look after commerce, and it has grown. When they have treaties of peace they appoint a commission, and when they want a great question settled that is the way they do it. But it seems that this very great question, this great burning question in America, this everlasting racial question, has never been handled on a scientific basis, and it must be handled on a logical, scientific basis, or it will not be settled. Now, I am going to conclude; I want to conclude. I have a good deal else that I might say, and I have a paper here. I thank you very much. I have gone over this with Senator Spencer and other Senators, and they have a bill just like Mr. Celler's bill, and they are preparing now to have a hearing on it in the Senate.

I have a bundle of letters here from Members of the House and Senate favoring this matter. We went over the matter with President Coolidge on the 4th of September. I was on a committee of

nine that went over every phase of it with him, and he said he favored this commission plan. In his message delivered on the 6th of December he says of all the things that is brought forward by the solution of the American racial problem he thought the commission plan was the best. We agree in that.

Now, under the Constitution of the United States, the first article, section 3, it says the President shall give the Congress from time to time such information as he may deem best, and the President has done that, and we come now to carry out what the President has recommended and ask you to pass the Celler bill. That is the bill we want, and it is in harmony with the Senate bill.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is anything that you have not been permitted to state, the committee will permit you to add it to your remarks as they appear.

Now, Mr. Jackson is the next speaker.

STATEMENT OF MR. GILES B. JACKSON, ATTORNEY, RICHMOND, VA.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I am——

Mr. FOSTER. Give us your full name and tell us where you live.

Mr. JACKSON. Giles B. Jackson, Richmond, Va.

Mr. FOSTER. And you are a lawyer?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes; I have been practicing law for 40 years.

Mr. FOSTER. And you drew this bill, did you not, introduced in the last Congress?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman; I drew the bill in the last Congress and got Mr. Layton, of Delaware, to introduce it. We had a hearing on it on the 20th of January. He failed of reelection.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not mean he failed because of his introduction of this bill?

Mr. JACKSON. No, sir; he failed of reelection because he did not vote for some other bill.

Mr. FOSTER. You also know that this bill was introduced on the 13th over your protest?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes; and I told Mr. Foster not to introduce it on the 13th; that that was a bad-luck day.

The CHAIRMAN. Just one minute. Thirteen is not an unlucky number. Two great events of world-wide importance transpired involving the number 13. Thirteen colonies won their independence from Great Britain, and I was born on the 13th of the month. [Laughter.]

Mr. JACKSON. It seems that bad luck went to sleep on those two days, but I am afraid bad luck has come to my bill, for this reason. After this bill was prepared by me, and what did I do with it? I took it first to the greatest Negro convention in this Nation, the International Baptist Convention, which was held in Newark, N. J., composed of 20,000 black men teaching the doctrine of Jesus Christ, and they adopted and indorsed that bill. I then took it to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, and was accorded a hearing by the committee on resolutions. I spoke for half an hour, and they said they thought well of the bill. But they didn't put it in the platform. I presume they thought that there wasn't quite room enough for it on the platform. I next found myself at Savannah, appearing before the House of Southern Governors, because I wanted to get their opinion of this bill, for the reason that they

are here in Congress, and when it came up I could say that I took this bill before the House of Southern Governors; that they had given their approval of it in the discussion of this great question there, as will appear in the pamphlet containing my speech before this committee.

I have here a letter from Governor Dorsey, of Georgia, inviting me there to notify the House of Governors on this very bill, after he had examined it, and I can not read it because it is in the last hearing we had here.

Mr. FOSTER. You mean your hearing before this committee in the last Congress?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir. If the Government could afford it I would like to have the speech that I made on that occasion inserted as a part of my remarks at this meeting, for the reason that Mr. Lawson and other gentlemen have taken up the time of the committee.

Mr. FOSTER. It is not very long, is it?

Mr. JACKSON. No. I want to say that in that you will find three governors of the States recommended and indorsed this bill, after they examined it; three governors, the Governor of Illinois, the Governor of Indiana, and the Governor of Missouri. Those three Governors indorsed that bill. You will find it in the letter to me.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the pleasure of the committee?

Mr. HERSEY. You are soon to appear before the Senate committee, are you not?

Mr. JACKSON. I don't know. I would rather try to make good here if I can.

Mr. HERSEY. I was going to suggest that you could probably get the Senate to allow you to put it in your remarks there, as they put in anything in the Congressional Record over there.

Mr. FOSTER. This man has been the most active man in behalf of the bill that I introduced in this Congress and last Congress, and I thought perhaps it would save the time of the committee to allow him to print his former statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, if it is your idea to have that put in as a substitute for oral remarks now. Have you said all you want to say?

Mr. JACKSON. Well, I want to say this, Mr. Chairman. This bill carries into effect—I will just read what it provides.

(Mr. Jackson read the provisions of the bill, as appearing in section 4 of H. R. 3228.)

Mr. JACKSON (continuing). Now, that is what the bill calls for. You want to sympathize with us a little when we start out to do something. When we start out to do something another one will start to outdo us, and there ought not to be but that one bill here for your consideration, and that bill ought to be the bill that was introduced by Mr. Foster and written by myself. When colored people get mixed up together and don't know what they want they are not given anything. It is generally said of them, "Well, them niggers don't know what they want themselves." It may be that Lawson wants one thing and Giles Jackson wants another thing. So I say this is the bill that you ought to pass. I am sorry that politics has been mentioned here at all. Perry Howard is all right, but he is engaged somewhat in politics——

Mr. HOWARD. My friend is in politics, only he is a Democrat and I am a Republican.

Mr. JACKSON. No, sir; I am not a Democrat. Don't you say that All negroes have got to be Republicans if they are anything.

Mr. HOWARD. You were a Democrat under Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. JACKSON. Hold on, brother: I will stand up myself and say that I don't think politics ought to be brought in.

There is an ex-Member of Congress here from South Carolina, the Hon. Thomas E. Miller, a gentleman nearly as old as I am. He came all the way up here to appear before the committee, and I would like to have you hear him. I want to ask the chairman, will you give us another hearing this afternoon, so that these gentlemen who have come so far may be heard?

The CHAIRMAN. I am sorry to say, Mr. Jackson, that we can not fix a later meeting to-day, because we have important business on the floor of the House, but this meeting will be continued to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. FOSTER. I take it you are generous enough to concede that I made some alterations?

Mr. JACKSON. Oh, yes. I was coming to that: I haven't got through yet.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Byrd would like a minute.

Mr. JACKSON. These other gentlemen have come all the way from Tennessee.

(The statement of Mr. Giles B. Jackson, made before the Judiciary Committee on January 25, 1923, is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF MR. GILES B. JACKSON, RICHMOND, VA.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this bill has the indorsement of quite a large number of representative organizations of this country.

I came here in April, 1920, and appeared before the Committee on Appropriations on this same bill. I found that I had gotten in the right church but in the wrong pew. After making a statement to that committee and discussing this question I found out I was in the wrong place.

Then the chairman of the committee said this:

"Mr. Jackson, we do not believe in passing the buck, as the expression goes, but this committee only deals with appropriations. Your proposition is a legislative proposition, and I do not want to take your time in discussing a matter over which we have absolutely no jurisdiction. We can only appropriate for those agencies of the Government already authorized by law. What you must do is to present this to the legislative committees of the House having jurisdiction. We do not report out legislation; we report appropriations of money to carry legislation into effect, so that there are two distinct fields."

With that admonition by the chairman of the committee before which we appeared, we then sought out Mr. Layton and had this bill introduced, and it found its way here. This morning I would like to discuss the merits of the bill for such time as you can give me.

The CHAIRMAN. How long a time do you want?

Mr. JACKSON. I think I can get along with an hour and a half.

The CHAIRMAN. We can not give one speaker that much time this morning. We have an important matter coming up on the floor of the House, so that about an hour is as much time as we can give you this morning.

Mr. JACKSON. I will do the best I can in that time.

Mr. MICHENER. Whom do you represent?

Mr. JACKSON. I represent a committee of colored people who offer this bill for your consideration. The National Baptist Convention, a body of colored people with a membership of 20,000, at a convention in Newark, N. J., indorsed this proposition and want me to present it to Congress. It has also been indorsed by conventions of other colored organizations meeting in different sections of this country. At Richmond, Va., there was a meeting where this bill was discussed and indorsed. I think after I present this brief to you you will have some idea of what we are asking for in this bill.

Mr. HERSEY. Is it your brief?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Where do you reside?

Mr. JACKSON. I reside in Richmond, Va.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. What is your vocation?

Mr. JACKSON. I am a lawyer; I have been practicing law for about 40 years.

E. A. BAKER (reading):

"Brief statement of the committee representing the consolidated interests of the negro of the United States, giving the reason why there should be created an industrial commission, to be known as the negro industrial commission, and why Congress of the United States should authorize the appointment of such a commission.

"The negro is a separate and distinct race within the Nation.

"He is a long ways out of touch with the United States Government, although he is a contributing factor to the support of this Government, as is evidenced by the United States census of 1910, which shows that he owned and operated 880,836 farms, valued at $1,083,658,351, in 17 States alone, as follows:

"Maryland, 6,370, valued at $12,249,019; Delaware, 922, valued at $2,350,845; Virginia, 48,039, valued at $54,651,043; North Carolina, 64,456, valued at $78,675,830; South Carolina, 96,772, valued at $118,314,985; Georgia, 122,554, valued at $157,870,357; Florida, 14,698, valued at $15,365,896; Kentucky, 11,709, valued at $18,252,353; Tennessee, 38,300, valued at $54,073,706; Alabama, 110,387, valued at $97,261,114; Mississippi, 164,488, valued at $187,401,976; Arkansas, 63,578, valued at $87,119,083; Louisiana, 54,819, valued at $56,472,403; Oklahoma, 13,209, valued at $30,347,738; Texas, 69,816, valued at $111,853,611; District of Columbia, 12, valued at $93,671; West Virginia, 707, valued at $1,304,721. A total of 880,836 farms, valued at $1,083,658,315.

"There should be an avenue through which the negro can at all times be in close touch with the Government of the Nation. The creating of this commission would be the creating of a direct wire through which the negro as a race can at all times reach the central point of the Government, that he may keep in close touch therewith.

"The negro has no representative in Congress, neither has he any connection with the Government through which to receive orders to render service to the Government and the Nation. The creating of such a commission would aid, stimulate, and encourage the negro in doing his bit for the support of the Government of the Nation, of which he constitutes at least 12 per cent. It will be clearly shown by the next census that he now numbers 12,000,000.

"There are existing under the laws of the United States large numbers of commissions covering Government activities, perhaps they may run into the hundreds, and upon examination it will be seen that none of these commissions are created to aid the negro as a race, or to help the negro aid the Government in his desire to become an important factor in time of peace or time of war. There is no race of people living under this Government that is not represented in the Government except the negro. The Indian is provided for by the Indian Department or Indian Commission, which not only looks after their welfare, but they are treated as a ward of the Nation, and as such ward the Government spends millions of dollars annually for the support of this race. The negro is not like the Indian, but is a self-sustaining race and contributes to the support of the Government by paying his proportion of the tax, both direct and indirect, during the time of peace; and in the time of war he contributes his pro rata of man power.

"In the European war he contributed more than $200,000,000 to help win the war by purchasing Government bonds and thrift stamps. He also contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Red Cross, and stands ready at all times to answer the call of the Government. He has never produced an assassin to assassinate a President of the United States. He has never resorted to bombs to blow up railroads, bridges, and buildings. He has never produced a traitor to the Government and can at all times be relied upon as a safe ally to the Government.

"The creating of this commission is desired on behalf of the negro of this country for the solution of various problems which affect his race, and especially the economic problems which cut to the core, and can only be healed by the efforts of the negro himself.

"The life of the negro is so completely divorced from all agencies of the Government by reason of his position as a separate race, his relation to the Nation has been misunderstood in several sections of the country. The negro has no representation in the Government, or any of its agencies. For this reason his spirit has many times been misinterpreted and his activities misconstrued.

"As a result of this there has been great unrest throughout the country, and especially in centers largely populated by negroes, most of whom try to adjust themselves to the new conditions and surroundings, brought about by the large migration of negroes from one section of the country to the other, culminating in riots and bitter feelings between the races. The damage incurred by these clashes between the races has cost many times the amount it will take to operate this commission for a number of years. Through the activities of such a commission these clashes can in the future be avoided, and a better understanding can be had between the races, thereby relieving the unrest and unsettled condition now existing in this country.

"The negro question is one among the foremost questions of the day because of its various aspects. It has its economic side, its industrial or labor side, its civic and other phases that could be easily adjusted through this commission.

"Upon consideration it is clearly evident that from the executive down through the other departments of the Governments this commission would be of invaluable assistance in handling questions pertaining to the negro. If we understand that part of the League of Nations having reference to Africa and islands of the sea inhabited by negroes, there is no question that this commission would be of great service to the Government in working out questions pertaining to the negro.

"The fact that there are hundreds of negro missionaries sent out and supported by the different negro denominations to do work in Africa and the islands, who make their reports to certain negro agencies, creates an avenue through which the commission could gather information and submit to the Government upon any question pertaining to the negro in which the Government would be concerned. The last-mentioned statement fixes the basis by which the commission would be of invaluable service to the State Department of the United States Government. If the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior to distribute certain public land to soldiers is approved, this commission could be of service to the Department of the Interior in handling the land that would be set apart for the colored soldiers. The commission could also be of service to the Secretary of the Treasury in handling the thousands of questions which must be confronted by the War Risk Insurance Department in respect to the settlement of claims of the colored soldiers. It could be of invaluable service to the Secretary of Labor in handling the labor situation, which to-day is paramount to all other questions, in which the negro occupies a very conspicuous place.

"The congested conditions shown by reports of accredited agencies in the sections of the country where the negro has migrated under misguided influence, are very deplorable, to say the least. It appears from one of the writers on negro migration that thousands of colored families have left splendid homes with good environments and gone to these congested centers to be crowded into undesirable localities, with the very worst sanitary conditions, which would necessarily play heavily upon the mortality of the heretofore healthy laborer. This commission could aid the Labor Department in regulating this evil.

"We have mentioned quite a number of activities that could be employed by this agency, yet there are hundreds of others that could be mentioned, and there are others that will present themselves from time to time for the attention of this commission.

"We would, therefore, respectfully ask that Congress would pass a bill authorizing the President of the United States to create a negro industrial commission of five members, three of whom are to be members of the Negro race, with headquarters at the seat of government."

Mr. JACKSON. You will notice, Mr. Chairman, that this brief was prepared some time ago, in the latter part of President Wilson's second administration, and we touched on a number of things. Since preparing that brief we have supplemented it with a statement giving a few additional reasons why we think this commission should be provided for.

Mr. HERSEY. Is this the first hearing you have had on this bill?

Mr. JACKSON. We had a hearing before the Committee on Appropriations, which I referred to at the beginning of my remarks, when we found we were before the wrong committee. This is the first hearing we have had since the bill was introduced by Mr. Layton. This statement gives further reasons for the creation of the commission provided for in this bill.

Statistics should be collected and presented to the proper authorities, showing the great need of attention to delinquent negro boys; to make recommendations for school for the correction of these boys and to curb these evil influences.

Attention given to the above subjects would lessen crime, thereby decreasing not only the criminal expense throughout the Nation but reducing the burden of coping with this element of citizens. While we regret to have to acknowledge the presence of this element of citizenship, we feel that it can be greatly reduced by better educational facilities and better community life.

The good influence of an authorized agency, similar to the one which we are seeking to have the Government establish by this bill, would more than offset any expense that might be entailed for the operation of this commission. We are informed that the burdens of the United States courts have gotten so heavy, on account of the increased criminal dockets, that a number of additional judges are asked to be appointed to cope with the situation. While we do not charge this burden entirely to the group which this commission would have to deal with, we realize they contribute their share, which could be greatly reduced.

The negro is on trial before the bar of public opinion without any authorized agents to furnish evidence in his behalf. His crime and bad conduct, when committed overnight, are published the next morning throughout the Nation in large headlines, and in most cases the negro is tried before the bar of public opinion upon this evidence. This commission could find out the true facts in the cases and enable justice to prevail at the bar of public opinion. If the commission could publish to the world the bright side of the picture of the negro, there would be a different verdict rendered in the solution of his problem.

In the Southern States the law provides for separate cars for the accommodation of the two races, with the provision that there should be equal accommodations for both races. We are sorry to state that there are not any equal accommodations. We believe that if there were some one in authority to investigate and report these matters to the proper authorities in the States or the Interstate Commerce Commission, some remedy might be worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned. The colored people contribute largely to the traveling public, from Maine to Mexico, but they are excluded from the privilege of riding in a Pullman car, although they are willing to pay the price. So often the Pullman cars are empty and are being hauled over the roads for miles, yes, hundreds of miles, and there sit a number of colored persons of culture and refinement suffering to occupy the space in these cars. Sometimes they are sick and under the care of a nurse, and yet they can not be accommodated. We believe that an authorized agent, speaking on behalf of the colored people, might be able to work out plans for the solution of this problem that may be adopted, both by the States, the railroad companies, and accepted by the public.

The colored man is here in this Nation, and it goes without saying that he did not come of his own accord. He was invited and brought at the same time, but he is here and is multiplying by the millions. He should be given room to work out his destiny, and instead of being hindered or obstructed he should be encouraged and helped by the creating of this commission.

That is an addition we made to our brief. I want to say this in reference to what is said there about the curbing of crime, that the courts of the United States are so congested that, according to what I have seen in the newspapers, the Chief Justice has recommended the appointment of nine additional judges. That shows what those of us who practice at the bar in various States know, that certainly since the enactment of the Volstead Act the courts are occupied most of the time in disposing of the criminal instead of the civil dockets. We believe that if these young people had different environment, had some place where they could be sent so the criminal idea might be worked out of them and better ideas worked into them, there would be a change for the better.

In Virginia we have a splendid school at Broadneck, where they cultivate 1,800 acres of land, and that is almost a self-sustaining institution. It is conducted by a colored man who is present at this hearing this morning. In Alabama there is a similar school.

You might say this is a State proposition. But it is both a State and Federal proposition. If you will read the bill, you will find that this proposed commission will deal not only with officers of the Government of the United States but it will deal with the State governments, with the governors, with the corporation commissions, and other similar State bodies in the various States. It will deal with the corporation commissions in the different States having up this question with reference to accommodations for colored people on the railroads, and there will be some one in authority to speak for the colored people to the corporation commissions so that they can work out some plan by which the colored people can travel with more comfort than they do now. As it is at the present time, nobody is looking after that.

The colored man is very easy to please, I admit, and he very seldom goes on a strike. He usually goes on and works as best he can. If we have an authorized agency such as this commission which would be created under the provisions of this bill, then if things were not working right in Mississippi or Louisiana they could take up those questions with some authority. Of course, they are working out all right in Virginia. We get along very nicely with the white folks down there. When Governor Montague was Governor of Virginia everything was all right.

Some writer a few years ago in giving the reasons why the best black people live in Virginia said it was because in the early days the bad black folks were sent into the South to live and the good ones stayed in Virginia. That is why all of the best ones are there now. The bad ones were all sent down into Louisiana to work on the cotton farms.

But coming back to this proposition in regard to the Pullman cars: The black man does not want to push himself along with white folks. We have our different churches. I pass by you on Sunday morning going to your church, and you pass by me going to my church to worship my God according to my liking and in accordance with my views. And we get along pretty well.

But if I want to go, for instance, from New York to Tuskegee I have to sit up all the time. That is what the colored man has to do. It is not the fault of the railroad people, but that is the way it is.

I remember once going down to Savannah, Ga., to address the Southern House of Governors, and I am going to read you a letter of invitation I received to address the Southern House of Governors at Savannah, where I went at my own expense, to discuss the negro question. Major Moulton and I were invited to discuss that question before the governors of the Southern States to give them an understanding as to what was the matter with the negro. After the war some people said the negro was mad about something and those southern governors wanted us to tell them what the trouble was, because we were the representatives of a large body of black people.

I went from Richmond, and I got a sleeper berth in which I traveled, but nobody spoke to me. They only spoke to me when I got ready to go to bed and talked to my God. They seemed to have respect, at least, for God Almighty, even if they did not have any for me.

When I got ready to come back, somebody told me I could not get a sleeping-car berth out of Savannah back to Richmond. I said: "Then I will have to stay here." But, nevertheless, I tried to get a sleeping-car berth back, and finally I did succeed in getting one, through a very high authority.

The point I am trying to make is this: I am complaining to this extent, that there is nobody to speak with authority for the colored people as a whole. I say if we had this authorized agency that we could work out these plans. We would have somebody in authority who could work out some plan by which some arrangement might be made so that the colored man could ride in a sleeping car, if he is willing to pay the price for it, and not ride with the white folks, either.

Then, Mr. Chairman, sometimes we have to carry our sick from the North down to the South. We very often find colored people going North. When I come up here on the morning train, leaving Richmond about half past 5 o'clock, the train is packed with colored people going North, and it sometimes looks to me as if I were the only one left.

I remember I had occasion to speak at a meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress in New York during the war, when so many colored people were going north. I said we must inaugurate some plan to discourage the colored people from leaving their homes and going north. I am afraid if many more of them go north from my part of the country it will not be very long before I will not have anything to do. I want them to stay down there with me, instead of going north, away from their homes.

When the colored people go north we find very often that some of those same colored people are brought home with this terrible disease that we call tuberculosis, and we have to carry them home in the railroad trains from away up North down to the South, and they have to sit up in the coaches all the time. Sometimes they have the disease in such a form that they ought not to be in the car. But the colored man goes up there and comes back sick, but he can not get a sleeping-car berth and he has to sit up all the way down there, maybe having this disease in a mild degree when he travels. As it is now, there is no way by which he can be accommodated. But the black people are here and have to be dealt with. We have got to make some arrangement by which the black man can go along like the rest of the people.

We are all human and have only a few days here, at best. You and I may live to be a hundred years old, but we are only here about 25 minutes, measured by eternity. Why not let us get together and make some arrangement so we can get along, so that there will be no trouble between us?

Governor Mann, of Virginia, made a speech once in which he said we did not need any law books in our law libraries, that we did not need but one book, and that was a book containing the Ten Commandments. You do by me as you would have me do unto yourself. Make these provisions for us, so that we may enjoy these things when we can pay for them.

You will find that we behave ourselves as well as anybody else. The black people are not mean. When we read about a colored man committing a crime, we should not judge the whole colored race by that. Somehow or other the colored man is judged by the bad acts of another. Nothing may be troubling me at all, but simply because I am a black man it is taken for granted that I have done something and that I am not worthy of any consideration.

What I am asking you to do to-day is simply to create this commission. I am not attempting to give you any general plans in regard to the functions of the commission, but when the President of the United States shall have appointed these representative men, who understand the colored race, those men will work out these problems.

Let me tell you another thing. Governor Montague lives in Richmond, but he does not know about all the things that are going on in Jackson Ward. That is the name of one of our wards down there. General Grant named it after me. General Grant was not President at that time, but we had some trouble down there, and I wanted that ward laid off so I could get in the city council, and I got General Grant to change the boundary, and he called it Jackson Ward. All the people who live there are black people, so Governor Montague does not know anything about them. We want somebody on this commission who can study the conditions among the colored people; somebody who would come before a committee like this and tell you what the conditions are among the black people, which you do not know and can not know. It is absolutely impossible for you to find out about those conditions yourselves, and nothing is being done about them now. Everybody's business is nobody's business. We want a commission that will speak for the Government of the United States.

I live in the South, and I feel this way about it. If a man does anything so that he is not all right at home, he can not get along abroad. I had something to do with the Jamestown Exposition in 1907. President Roosevelt appointed me as director general of the negro division, and he gave me $100,000 to spend in that division of the exposition. Then when they saw the things there that the colored man had produced they said if this is the production of the colored race, as exhibited at this exposition, we will stand by them.

In taking up this matter of trying to get Congress to provide for this commission, I decided I would do the best I could to get the views of white people in the South in reference to this commission. I wrote letters to representative white men in the South, to governors and mayors of cities all over the South, and I went and saw many of them in person. Finally I received a letter from Governor Dorsey, of Georgia, and that was what took me before the session of the house of southern governors. This was the letter I got from Governor Dorsey:

[Letterhead of executive department, State of Georgia]

DECEMBER 2, 1919.

GILES B. JACKSON,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR: We will hold in Savannah, Ga., some time during the day of December 9, an executive session under the auspieces of southern governors, on relation of the races in the South, and should be glad if circumstances are such that you can be present and participate.

Yours truly,

HUGH M. DORSEY, *Governor.*

I was present at the conference and participated in the proceedings, and one thing happened there which I do not think will ever happen again. I presided over that conference during the discussion of the Negro question. Major Moulton and several other leaders of the colored race discussed various questions pertaining to the Negro race, and the chairman of the conference said, "Since we are going to discuss the Negro question, we will have Colonel Jackson preside." So I did preside. Before the conference of the Southern House of Governors I read this bill

and discussed it with them. There was no resolution adopted by that conference in any form. We were simply telling the condition of things.

Mr. HERSEY. There was no commendation or recommendation?

Mr. JACKSON. No, sir; and I did not ask for any. But all of them spoke favorably of it. The Governor of Tennessee and Governor Dorsey spoke there and they were very strongly in favor of the proposition, and thought it would be a very proper thing to do. When the colored man went to war he started by saying he did not want to go. He said, "I have not anything to fight for," and he said "I am going; I am going to do my duty, and I will go." We had leaders of the colored race who worked with those men and they went over there. When those men went over, they were promised that when they came back something would be done for them. We do not want 42 acres and a mule, but we do want this commission. I think it would be a reward to the black man to give him an opportunity so that he can see what he can do. If you provide for the appointment of these colored men on this commission and they do not make a report to Congress that would justify the continuation of the commission, then you can abolish it. But I am satisfied that the men who would be appointed on this commission would be able to make such a fine first report to Congress that the United States Government will see that such a commission would be the best thing in the world for the colored man.

Before the Southern House of Governors I discussed this question from this angle, that in the South you ought to do something for us, and this is a thing we ask for and it is the thing we want. This is one way of recognizing us for what we have done.

We do not want this commission created for the sake of making offices, because we create our own offices. We have banks and insurance companies. We keep on deposit thousands of dollars in the State treasury of Virginia to guarantee the payment of insurance policies, and we create plenty of offices for ourselves. We do not think, however, that we ought to be excluded from holding office.

We have held offices, and we have colored men who are holding Government offices now. During the war Senator Martin, of Virginia, had me appointed as chief of the negro division of the United States Employment Service, and I served during the war. I resigned when the war was over. I resigned because I could do better than that in Richmond so far as salary is concerned. So we do not want this commission created simply to make offices for any black men. We do not need any such thing. We want the commission to do some of the things that I set out in my brief; some of the things that I am trying to show you now can be done for our race of people. It is a loyal group of people; you can always put your hand on them.

I want to tell you another thing. During the war of 1861–1865, I went through that war as a servant in the Army and waited on General Lee, attending to the horses and the uniforms. At that time I was not big enough to fight, and they did not have any black people fighting at that time, anyway, at least at the start of that war. During the Civil War there were 4,000,000 black people who stayed on the farms and produced the forage for the horses of the Confederate soldiers and they produced the food for the Confederate soldiers. Those black people stayed on the farms in the South, and when the Confederate soldiers came home they found the black people loyal. We were there when the Yankees came down, too. We said we would protect the things that belonged to our white folks down there, and we hid the silver and other things of value like that in the negro burying ground, to keep the Yankees from getting them.

Now then, let us take the northern viewpoint and see about that. When the war started a great many of us labored under the idea that the Yankees started the war. But, as a matter of fact, General Beauregard started the war when the Confederate soldiers fired on the flag at Fort Sumpter. Then a little later President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, but they did not last very long, so that pretty soon after that he called for 300,000 more, and they got as far as Fredericksburg, and a great many of them were left there.

Then what happened? They then emancipated the negroes, and put 200,000 of them in the Army, and 400,000 of them were working and producing forage for the horses of the Confederate soldiers, and building breastworks to keep out the Yankees. Two hundred thousand colored men were put in the Union Army. So the negro worked on both sides, and he feels that he ought to be rewarded. You will find him loyal wherever you put him, on both sides. When the Yankees came down there and got lost and got in trouble, the black people took care of them.

It seems to me we are getting further and further apart; that is, the black people and the white people, day by day. But let us see if we can not do something to bring that condition to an end. In the meantime, we are all living under the same Government, and we are trying as best we can to support this Government.

The colored folks believe in the Scriptures, but we do not think we are getting a fair deal, North and South. I have occasion to travel all over the country, and I have an opportunity of knowing what is going on all over the country. I say while we are not getting a fair deal because of our color, what is the use of fighting about that? As I said, we believe in the Scriptures, and if you slap us on one side of the jaw we will turn the other side around and you can slap that side, too.

I have not said anything about the Republican Party or the Democratic Party, because I really do not belong to either. Down our way a man who is working sometimes goes to the polls and votes. Sometimes I vote and sometimes I do not. The last time I voted the Republican ticket, and I voted for the President who is in the White House. At another time, in 1912, I voted for the President who got in the White House then and who stayed there eight years. A lot of people do not do that, but I am sort of independent.

But you will find, Mr. Chairman, that this commission which is provided for in this bill is not a partisan proposition. When you come down to that, the colored man, as a general thing, is not bothering much with politics at best. But most of the black people down our way are Republicans, when they are anything at all. There is no question about that. But I say this proposition ought not to be a political question. This is for the benefit of the black people throughout the country, everywhere.

When I came here this morning, I expected a larger delegation to appear on behalf of this bill, but most of the people who were expected here and who are not here have been kept away by sickness. I have a letter which I received from one of them in Philadelphia, representing the northern view of this proposition. That is Doctor Jones. He has been detained because of having so much on hand and having to cope with so much sickness. So he could not be here. But this letter is from a man representing the northern viewpoint of the colored folks. Doctor Jones says:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *January 24, 1923.*

Col. GILES B. JACKSON,
Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR: On account of unavoidable circumstances arising at this time, it will be impossible for me to join you and your committee at the hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, having before it the consideration of the bill having for its object the creation of the negro industrial commission, said hearing being set for 10.30 a. m. Thursday, January 25, 1923.

I certainly would like to be present to present the views of the colored people of Philadelphia, for whom I am privileged to speak on behalf of the passage of the bill referred to. Our group in the North feel that something should be done to give the colored people a voice in the Government, through some authenticated agency. The passage of this bill would meeet the emergency so apparent to all concerned.

It goes without saying that the colored man is left out of all consideration in the affairs of the Government, and to create a commission, where he can function for the best interest of himself and the Nation, would be a solution of the problems now confronting the Nation, in regard to the colored man.

If I were present, I would urge the Committee on the Judiciary to report this bill and have it passed at this session of the Congress, and thereby relieve the anxiety of the race who feel that they are badly slighted at the hands of the Government, but they stand ready at all times to uphold and support it, with their lives when necessary.

With best wishes for yourself and the committee, I am,

Very respectfully,

R. EMMETT JONES, M. D.

Mr. SUMNERS. Mr. Chairman, I very much regret that I can not remain longer. But I want to say I am very much interested in both the spirit and the substance of the presentation of the witness, and while I can not remain I will examine the

whole record and read the statement of this witness and the other witnesses, too. But I shall have to ask to be excused at this time, although I regret it very much.

Mr. JACKSON. I thank you.

Mr. MONTAGUE. What leading colored people are there in the various States who approve this bill—who have examined it and expressed their approval of it?

Mr. JACKSON. I can not name the individuals, Governor, at this moment, but I have those names in the correspondence. But I know that in a great many large meetings the bill has been indorsed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I did not know how far you had conferred with the leading colored men in the country. For instance, take Major Moton. Has he gone over this bill?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; he has, and he has indorsed it.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I do not mean to say their opinion would be final, but it would be of value to the committee.

Mr. JACKSON. Major Moton has gone over it, and I have a communication from him approving this very bill. And not only he has approved it, but also Rev. A. N. Wright, of Georgia, one of the leading colored men in the United States, who was present when I presented the proposition to the southern house of governors and spoke in behalf of the bill.

Mr. TILLMAN. Did Booker Washington indorse this bill?

Mr. JACKSON. It was not drafted and taken up for consideration before he died. But he was at one time president of the National Negro Business League, and I was vice president of that league.

I have written not only to the leading colored people in the country, but I have also written to a number of leading white people, and I would like to read you three letters I have received from governors of three States, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois. Then I will close. Those letters are as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, STATE OF MISSOURI,
November 17, 1919.

MY DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th, inclosing copy of a bill to create a negro industrial commission. I desire to commend you for having taken this forward step.

I appointed a negro industrial commission in Missouri during the war and it proved a great benefit. The last legislature followed my suggestion and provided a law looking toward the creation of a commission of this kind and I am expecting very good results.

Very truly yours,

FREDERICK D. GARDNER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF INDIANA,
November 15, 1919.

Hon. GILES B. JACKSON,
Attorney at Law, Richmond, Va.

MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 13th. I have read the negro industrial commission bill and the brief connected with it. I am in sympathy with the movement and hope Congress will take action along the lines outlined in your bill and brief.

Very truly yours,

J. P. GOODRICH.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1919.

MY DEAR MR. JACKSON: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 13, together with the bill. We have a race commission in this State, and I have therefore transmitted your communication to Doctor Shepardson, of that commission.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK O. LOWDEN.

I would also like to read you a letter I received from Governor Dorsey, of Georgia, in regard to this proposition, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
November 25, 1919.

GILES B. JACKSON,
511 North Second Street, Richmond, Va.:

Referring to your communication of recent date, in which you inclose a copy of a bill creating a negro industrial committee.

I recall discussing this with you personally a year or more ago. It impressed me then as a good proposition. I have not had an opportunity to read this bill since it was received, but will do so at an early date.

I am suggesting to the director general of the Southern Commercial Congress that the House of Southern Governors, which meets in Savannah, Ga., on December 8 to 10, set aside a session for conference with leading negroes of the South as to the race question and the needs of the negroes. In the event the director general accedes to this suggestion I will let you know, and in the event that time is given over to a discussion of this matter I do hope that you can be present and present your plan. It will give you an opportunity to appear before several governors of the Southern States. If the matter materializes I shall certainly let you hear from me. In the meantime I will read your bill at my earliest opportunity.

Do you know that I inquired about you after you left Atlanta and was informed that you had died. I am certainly delighted to know that this was a greatly exaggerated report. You impressed me as being one of the very best of your race that I have ever had the pleasure of meeting. Am delighted to know that you are still in the land of the living. Am glad to hear from you.

Yours truly,

HUGH M. DORSEY, *Governor.*

You will notice from those letters that they already have a negro industrial commission in Missouri, and one in the State of Illinois, operating for that State. So that two States have gone forward and have such commissions already working. I have one of their reports.

I wish also to insert as a part of this hearing a letter which I addressed to the President, together with an excerpt from his address to the Congress on the 12th of April, 1921:

MARCH 15, 1921.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am inclosing herewith a copy of a bill that was introduced in the Sixty-sixth Congress on May 15 last by Mr. Layton, of Delaware, and was rererred to the Committee on Appropriations and was there pending when the Congress adjourned on March 4.

If you could find the time to cause this bill to be read in your hearing, together with the brief in its support, I am certain that you will agree with us that the passage of this bill creating the industrial commission therein sought would be the solution of the problem so much desired by the negroes of this country.

This bill has been read and reread by a number of the Members of Congress, who agreed with us that the creating of such a commission at this time would be a welcone relief to a situation now confronting the Nation with respect to the negro, and a solution of the problem so much desired.

A number of the Republican Congressmen gave their indorsement to this bill that felt that they would be unwilling to pass it until a Republican President was elected and inaugurated, as they did not desire your predecessor to appoint this commission.

I respectfully ask if you agree with us that such a commission should be appointed by the passage of this bill, that you make mention of it is your forthcoming message to Congress, and I feel that no one would doubt the widsom of this act in support of which I respectfully refer you to the brief attached to this bill.

Very respectfully,

GILES B. JACKSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 18, 1921.

MY DEAR SIR: Let me acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 15, with inclosure. I shall bring it to the attention of the President.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. B. CHRISTIAN, Jr.,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. GILES B. JACKSON,
511 North Second Street, Richmond, Va.

PRESIDENT WARREN G. HARDING

[Extract from the address of President Harding delivered at the joint session of the two Houses of Congress April 12, 1921, as appears on pages 12 and 13, of pamphlet containing the address published as part of the Congressional Record of that day]

Somewhat related to the foregoing human problems is the race question. Congress ought to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly representative democracy. We face the fact that many millions of people of African descent are numbered among our population, and that in a number of States they constitute a very large proportion of the total population. It is unnecessary to recount the difficulties incident to this condition, nor to emphasize the fact that it is a condition which can not be removed. There has been suggestion, however, that some of its difficulties might be ameliorated by a humane and enlightened consideration of it, a study of its many aspects, and an effort to formulate, if not a policy, at least a national attitude of mind calculated to bring about the most satisfactory possible adjustment of relations between the races, and of each race, to the national life. One proposal is the creation of a commission embracing representatives of both races to study and report on the entire subject. The proposal has real merit. I am convinced that in mutual tolerance, understanding, charity, recognition of the interdependence of the races, and the maintenance of the rights of citizenship lies the road to righteous adjustment.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Byrd.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. BYRD, OF JERSEY CITY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I believe that we ought to have a bill to carry out the ideas as stated. I came here to stand by Mr. Celler's bill. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Celler has agreed to merge his bill with this other bill.

Now, if the negroes had the ballot and had everything else they have referred to, it would still be wise to have a commission. We helped to change the silent attitude, the home attitude, the church attitude that is now existing between the races. My only objection to the other bill, the industrial bill, is that everything that has come up about the negro has been industrial. Now, the question in the North in the next 10 years will be more pressing and more serious than in the South, for the negroes in the South who have some land and good positions largely remain there. The other element is going to the North. It is very necessary that we shall have the sanest men who will sit around the table find out the best course of action, recommend that way of action, and get the Government behind it.

I believe Mr. Celler's bill is the proper bill. I am sorry Mr. Celler has agreed to merge his bill with the other one. I think he made a mistake when he explained that he wanted the southern attitude to obtain in the North. We want the attitude of righteousness to obtain. It is not the attitude of the South or the attitude of the North, but the attitude of righteousness, and that whatever should be done, let there

be justice, let there be right, and the commission that shall be appointed I hope will take those things into consideration, but I believe the Celler bill, a racial bill, ought to be passed. Put both those bills together and give them a different name, if you want to.

Mr. FOSTER. You don't care about the name. Each provides for a commission to investigate this thing, and we are not fighting about the name of it.

Mr. BYRD. The only thing about it is this. You know the negroes aspirations have been bought up with industrialism. We have the same ambitions that the white people have.

Mr. FOSTER. You do not have to argue that to me. We will have a man from my home who has put 17 boys through the university at his own expense He is a negro who is doing a great deal for his race.

Mr. HOWARD. I want to make an apology, if the committee please. I had no intention of introducing politics into the hearing. I merely wanted to give you the truth, and if the colored people feel that you are not getting at the bottom of the thing and getting the truth, then they don't think any of it is worth while. We have been deceiving each other long enough, and I think we ought to tell each other the truth.

Adjourned.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, April 11, 1924.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. Leonidas C. Dyer presiding.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Foster, have you made any arrangements or have you any suggestions to make in regard to the continuance of the hearing?

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Jackson has a few witnesses here. Will you call them in order?

Mr. JACKSON. I have not quite gotten through myself, and I wanted ex-Congressman Miller——

Mr. DYER. Might we ascertain who are here to be heard, so we can divide the time fairly?

Mr. JACKSON. I want to have this list of representative colored men put in the record. They are men who are behind Mr. Foster's bill. It tells their names and the positions that these men occupy.

Mr. DYER. Is there any objection to putting in that list? If not, that may be inserted.

(The list submitted by Mr. Jackson is as follows:)

William D. Johnson, of New York City, editor of the Gazette, a newspaper published in the city of New York.

Prof. Don S. S. Goodloe, of Bowie and Baltimore, Md., a capitalist and business man, whose occupation may be more fully explained in the book titled "Who is who in America."

Prof. L. S. James, principal of Maryland Normal School for Colored Youth, Bowie, Md.

Prof. W. R. Valentine, principal Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth, Bordentown, N. J.

Prof. R. E. Malone, superintendent Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal School, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Ernest G. Tidrington, attorney at law, of Evansville, Ind., and head of the Courts of Calanthe of Women; Department of the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

S. W. Green, of New Orleans, La., Supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, of New York, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary of the National Urban League, of Chicago, Ill.

Prof. E. E. Smith, principal State Colored Normal School, Fayetteville, N. C.

Albert G. Belford and Josie Belford, his wife, business man and caterer, of Detroit, Mich.

Bertha Alexander, business woman, of Detroit, Mich.

Dr. R. E. Jones, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Lelia Walker Jones, principal of Bryan Academy, of Philadelphia, Pa.

William F. Denny, attorney at law, of Richmond, Va., and president of the Richmond Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and president of the Richmond Branch Alumni Association of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Prof. Thonas J. Edwards, principal of Virginia Manual Labor and Training School for Colored Boys, Hanover, Va.

Prof. George R. Bridgeforth, principal of the Industrial and Educational Institute, of Topeka, Kans.

Prof. James B. Dudley, president of the Agricultural Technical College, of Greensboro, N. C.

Prof. Joseph W. Holly, president of the Georgia Normal and Industrial School for Young Colored Men and Women, Albany, Ga.

Prof. C. H. Williamson, president of Shiloh Institute, Norlina, N. C.

Prof. Robert Shaw Wilkinson, president of the State College, Orangeburg, S. C.

Prof. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va.

William Miller, owner and proprietor of the only colored hotel in the city of Richmond for colored people.

Prof. J. H. Blackwell, secretary of the Smallwood-Corey Collegiate and Industrial Institute, Claremont, Va.

Dr. Albert A. Tennant, surgeon general for the State Grand Lodge of Virginia, Knights of Phythias.

J. W. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., capitalist and business man

H. H. Price, of Richmond, Va., publisher.

Rev. Evans Payne, president of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of the city of Richmond, representing every Baptist Church of Richmond and vicinity.

Frank H. Hallon, manufacturer, Petersburg, Va.

Hon. Clark L. Smith, attorney at law, New York City.

Ex-Congressman Thomas E. Miller, of South Carolina.

This, as aforesaid, is a partial list of those whom I have communicated with, either in person or by letter, and having written to quite a number of others whom I have not had time to hear from, I may have to supplement this list should it be necessary to do so. However, I hope that the names, character, and standing of these herein mentioned will be sufficient to satisfy you that I have behind me in this movement sufficient representative men and women of the Negro race of this country who have consented to appear before you and the Judiciary Committee to justify you in fixing the date for a hearing, as they represent the best element of the race.

As counsel for the petitioners who sought the legislation for the creating of a Negro industrial commission, I would respectfully ask if it would please you to have the date for the hearing fixed for the 19th or 20th of February, 1924?

Respectfully submitted.

GILES B. JACKSON.

FEBRUARY 11, 1924.

Hon. I. M. FOSTER,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to supplement the list of persons who have indicated their desire to be present at the hearing to be held before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives in support of the bill pending before them for the creating of the Negro industrial commission, viz:

Carey Wheaton, merchant tailor, of Richmond, Va.

Hon. J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of the World; editor and publisher of the Washington Eagle,

a newspaper published at the city of Washington, D. C., and president of the National Negro Press Association.

Prof. James E. Shepard, principal of the Durham Normal School, Durham, N. C.

Prof. P. W. Moore, principal of the State Normal School of North Carolina, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Prof. J. S. Clark, president of the Southern University, of Baton Rouge, La.

Prof. R. P. Sime, president of the Bluefield Institute, Bluefield, W. Va.

A. W. Holmes, of Richmond, Va., founder and president of the National Ideal Benefit Society, one of the leading fraternal organizations in the city of Richmond, covering a membership of 24,000 extending over three States and the District of Columbia.

Prof. Leslie Pinckney Hill, principal Cheyney Training School for Teachers, a State normal school, Cheyney, Pa.

Prof. W. J. Hale, president of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Normal School, Nashville, Tenn.

John W. White, attorney at law, of Manassas, Va.

S. H. Thompson, of Bristol, Tenn.

Robert E. Clay, executive secretary of the Interracial League of Tennessee, Bristol, Tenn.

Joseph M. Trigg, of Tennessee.

Isaac Nutter, attorney at law, Atlantic City, N. J.

Perry W. Howard, special assistant to Attorney General United States.

Mr. JACKSON. Yesterday Mr. Howard addressed the committee, and unfortunately something happened that I was sorry about. That was when I was speaking about it being unfortunate that he brought politics into hearing. He hollered out that I was a Democrat, and I want to put myself right.

Mr. DYER. I don't think that is a subject that has any materiality here.

Mr. JACKSON. But it would tend to lessen my standing with the administration, and I don't want that done. [Laughter.]

Mr. DYER. We will hear Mr. Miller.

STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS E. MILLER

Mr. DYER. Mr. Miller, you have five minutes.

Mr. MILLER. I was trained for 20 years in a Democratic legislature to say all I had to say in five minutes.

I have been standing with the administration because I am one of those Republicans that does not ask for anything.

Now, as to the bill. One of the questions is why do the negroes leave the South? I am a southerner, a bush lawyer, and a planter. They leave for the very identical things that the Pilgrim Fathers came over for—to better their condition.

The four things that are against negroes down there are: The law as administered (not as written on the books); work—and on account of the insufficiency of the crops, very often are not paid; third, insufficient housing; and, fourth, no real worthy provision made for the education of the negro child, because in my State they spend $16 on the white child and only $2 on the negro child.

Mr. HERSEY. What State are you from?

Mr. MILLER. I am from North Carolina. I would not say a word here that I could not say all over my State.

Mr. HERSEY. All this goes into the record and so you must be careful.

Mr. MILLER. Yes; that is all right. I am going to be careful, because I am always careful. My people came over 200 years ago and we have lived in our county, Buford, ever since.

Whenever the conditions in the South are such that the Negro children shall receive substantially the same educational opportunities that the white children receive then the negroes will stay at home; will remain in the South.

Mr. DYER. This hearing is being held on the two bills, H. R. 3228 and H. R. 5564, which both provide for the creating of a commission. In the one case it is called a commission on the racial question and in the other case an industrial commission. The committee would prefer to hear you on that question.

Mr. MILLER. Yes; I am speaking in reference to the bill 3228. This commission is absolutely necessary, and the bill I am in favor of is the economic bill. It provides for only five commissioners, and it is broad in all of its provisions, and I was dealing with the things that were asked yesterday. What was the trouble, what caused the negro to leave the South and come up here? That was one of the questions. We need this bill and this commission, so that your people will know more about my people, the negro, so you can find out what is the cause of the unrest, so you can help by acts of considerate legislation, if necessary, to allay that unrest.

More people left the State of Georgia during the last 18 months, and their leaving, in the words of the banking commission of Georgia, did the State of Georgia more damage in money than Sherman's raid from Atlanta to the sea.

If the conditions that exist continue to exist and you people do not end those conditions there will be no way in the world to remedy those conditions, and this bill is sadly and greatly needed to try to remedy the conditions.

Now, I assert that one of the things is the lack of protection in the law. You ought to know it.

Last week a grand gentleman in my home town of Charleston, the sheriff, was called upon to say why he did not put a white man on the chain gang of the city of Charleston, a white man who had been convicted of some offense. His answer was that as long as he was sheriff he would never consign a white man to the chain gang. Yet the word "white" does not appear in that statute that places the negro there. So the sheriff comes—and he is a fine man and one of my best friends—and states over his signature that he will never assign that man to the chain gang. That is what I want to find out. Why is it that a sheriff will get up and say that although a white man has been convicted of a crime he shall never be placed on the chain gang and never will by him? That is one of the conditions you want to know. You want to know why it is that when a negro works it is reported that he can not get his pay. If that is false you want to stamp it as false, and if it is true you want to say so.

We want to know why it is that a faithful constituency that works all the time receives only $2 per year per capita for the support of their children in school, when there is $16 spent for every white child in school?

If that is false, find out and report it to the American people and stop our negroes from saying that it is so.

I know your time is precious. If there is any question you want e to answer on the bill I will answer it, or if not I will sit down, because I told you I was trained to say what I should say in five minutes.

Mr. FOSTER. Will you tell us what official positions you have held?

Mr. MILLER. I returned from college in 1872, was elected school commissioner over the white and negro schools in my county. I served 16 years, 14 years in a Democratic legislature, and 2 years in my own. I was State chairman of the Republican Party as long as we had a party. I was elected twice to Congress and I was seated. I returned home, and in the county where they had never counted the negro vote, I was elected to the constitutional convention and served there.

I was instrumental in having a negro college built, through the assistance of Senator Tillman, and I was president of that college for 15 years.

I finally decided to spend the rest of my days among the Quakers and I went to Philadelphia, where I am living as a private citizen.

Mr. FOSTER. How old are you?

Mr. MILLER. I have been married 50 years to one woman and have seven children. They are all doing better than I did at that time of life. I am now 74 years old. I am at peace with man, but if we can make our country better, no one is more anxious to do so than I am, no one is more anxious to carry out the principles that Jefferson enunciated and that Washington fought for and that many have died for.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Miller, you favor which bill?

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Foster's bill.

Mr. DYER. Is there some one else here who wishes to speak on the other bill?

STATEMENT OF REV. JOHN SULLIVAN HOLLOMAN

Mr. HOLLOMAN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, we appear in favor of the Celler bill. We are in favor of the commission because we feel that it will be a new avenue through which the publicity of facts may be obtained.

Mr. FOSTER. May I ask you a question?

Mr. HOLLOMAN. Certainly.

Mr. FOSTER. What is there in the Celler bill that you approve that is not in the other bill?

Mr. HOLLOMAN. I feel that the Celler bill takes into consideration that the negro problem is national rather than local.

Mr. FOSTER. You think the other does not?

Mr. HOLLOMAN. I feel that the designation "commission" would apply with the spirit of the Celler bill more than the Foster bill.

Mr. FOSTER. What is that?

Mr. HOLLOMAN. Three white men from the South and three from the North and three negroes.

Mr. FOSTER. The chief difference is that you advocate a bill where the majority are whites.

Mr. HOLLOMAN. Well, I am for the Celler bill, because when the facts are brought out I should be glad to have them accepted.

Mr. FOSTER. I do not care which bill you favor; but I was wondering why you favored that, because they both provide for a commission to investigate facts and report them, and the chief distinction I see is that a majority in one of the bills shall be of the white race.

Mr. HOLLOMAN. Well, the Foster bill does not say that the commission shall be drawn from any particular section, but it leaves it to

the President. We feel that one of the greatest handicaps of our people is that our acts and attitudes are not sufficiently known to the public and to the world. We are adversely advertised to the civilized world. I feel that in the case of other groups the leaders of other groups have been very solicitous on this other point. For example, an incident I may make mention of here, that in the case of the Hebrew people, in the school system they are protesting against the teaching of the Merchant of Venice in the schools for the reason that they feel that when they study the character of Shylock it arouses a feeling against the Jew

And so, when it comes to the colored race, if you will go into a moving-picture house you find that the audience frequently applauds different scenes, but when a negro's picture is thrown on the screen it either elicits hisses or laughter. We regard that as being a very serious state of affairs, to have a man or group of people so adversely advertised. We all know that the moving-picture industry is likely to be one of the greatest educational forces in the country, because we know that men grasp more readily through the eye than through the ear.

Mr. FOSTER. Let me say that for 10 years I have been what is called a moving picture fan, and I have never seen such an incident as you refer to yet.

Mr. HOLLOMAN. I am glad to be corrected, then. The point I am trying to make is that we feel that either one of the bills will provide for the appointment of a commission that will ascertain facts that will afford an avenue for the publication of facts with respect to the negro, his activities and his attitude toward the country and toward the Government, and we are very anxious certainly for Mr. Celler's bill to be passed. If not Mr. Celler's bill, then I could offer no very serious objection to the other bill, because Mr. Celler himself said that he would be glad to accord whatever there was to Mr. Foster's bill that served the same purpose and same intent as his bill.

That is the idea that I would like to leave in the minds of the committee, that the negroes everywhere would be very glad to have themselves understood before the American people, because we are striving to do the best we can and we certainly would like to be understood.

Now, this campaign of education against the negro has not only raised up enemies for him but it has made him distrust himself. Many of our people feel that there is a dead line set for us, that thus far we shall go and no further. There seems to be a certain psychology among us that we can do certain things, and there are certain things we can accomplish, but beyond that there are none others.

I feel that if the facts could be brought out, a commission created, and the Government can have the facts published to the country, that it would be a source of great satisfaction to our people, and if it serves nothing more than that, nothing more than to set it right before the public and before the world, I feel that the effort would be worth while.

Mr. HERSEY. Where are you from, Mr. Holloman?

Mr. HOLLOMAN. North Carolina.

Mr. HERSEY. What is your position?

Mr. HOLLOMAN. I am clergyman, a pastor in this city. I have been preaching here for seven years. But I have spent some part of the time every year in North Carolina. I might say that in the community from which I come the feeling between the colored and white people is extremely cordial. In the town where I first kept house the land in the colored section of town was worth more than the land in the white section.

Mr. DYER. We will now hear from some one in favor of the bill 3228.

STATEMENT OF DR. R. E. JONES, OF PHILADELPHIA

Mr. DYER. What is your business?

Doctor JONES. I am a retired physician. I was born in Alabama, stayed there until I was 17 years old, and then went to the University of Michigan. I left there in 1881 and went to Richmond, Va., and lived there for 40 years practicing medicine until I forgot practically all I knew about it and quit.

We favor this bill 3228, the Foster bill. I have been in contact with Mr. Jackson there ever since they commenced promoting this bill. We feel that if this commission is appointed there will be that sort of people getting together and will have the authority to go among the people of the State, and that if there are any differences those differences will be talked over and people will understand the facts. We feel that the country to-day is better than it ever has been. I am a southerner, born in the same town where Capt. Richard Pierson Hobson was born. We were play boys together. We played together until he was 14 years old, until I went off to school to Michigan.

As I say, the conditions in the country are growing better every day. I am not pessimistic at all about the country and its future.

We feel that a commission of this kind would take the conditions as they arise, not only the conditions of to-day, but they could consider the conditions that are likely to arise hereafter. Therefore, we favor a commission of this kind being appointed to take these matters up. The channel of speech is the only channel that can convey thought, and that is the channel we want to use. We want to know each other better. The two races ought to understand each other better, and with an understanding will come a better feeling on the part of each race.

There are certain conditions of human nature that we will never get over. It is born in us to be able to see, hear, feel, taste, and smell. We can talk these things over and all favor the commission so that the people of Alabama can get together with the people of Maine and talk these matters over, and the best solution of the matter will come out if we can talk matters over.

I have been to Judge Montague many times about little difficulties or troubles that we had in our city, and we found that when we could talk matters over we could look at things in a different way from the way we looked at them before. There is a way of talking these matters over in every State; Pennsylvania, and everywhere else.

So far as people going north is concerned, they are going north. So far as Italians coming to this country, it is the same way. They come to this country in order to better their condition.

The colored people would really rather live in the South if we fixed it so that they can live there with safety—safety to their property and to their persons and to their rights. So I say in order to try to bring that about let us talk the matter over.

I am living in Philadelphia now, but I would rather live in Richmond or New Haven, Conn., than any other cities except in my home in Greensboro, Ala., where I long to be. I hope to return there and would like to be buried there, because I call it my home.

Right there, then, let us talk the matter over. Appoint a commission, please, and let us have this commission and it will relieve not only conditions to-day but the conditions which will arise hereafter.

Mr. WELLER. You feel that the world is getting better and better?

Doctor JONES. Yes; every day. We are going to have men do to others as they would that others should do to them. This commission will help us to get together in that way, and not only decide questions that are pending to-day but other things that will come hereafter.

Mr. DYER. We will hear now from somebody who is in favor of 5564, if there are any who wish to be heard on that bill.

Mr. HERSEY. I would like to ask the last witness a question. With your knowledge of the people of the South and your knowledge of conditions there, would you say that the relations between the whites and the colored people in the South are getting better and better? You spoke about the world getting better; what are the conditions between the whites and the colored people in the South as to that condition improving?

Doctor JONES. I feel that the condition in the South is getting better. I was through the South about three years ago. I had not been there for quite a number of years. The people that I knew before were as cordial as they could be. My mother loved the people that she had belonged to. Eighty per cent of the people who owned slaves were good to them. I would say 90 per cent were good to them, and only 10 per cent were mean—like you find in everything else. That same condition exists to-day. The desire to live without labor, to live on somebody else's labor, is what causes the trouble in the world. But we are considering those matters and they are growing better and better. Of course, there will be some lynchings going on as long as the world stands, but still we are growing better and better, and I feel that this commission can take care of that matter.

Mr. HERSEY. This committee would have to take care of the lynchings?

Doctor JONES. It certainly will, because that is the only reason that the people are leaving the South. A bird won't leave this park over here because he knows he won't be killed there; but you take a place where people are killing the birds, and the birds won't stay there. And so with the colored people; they don't go to the North so much on account of the large salaries, but they go because if Jones does something in the South they will kill Jackson.

Mr. FOSTER. And to the extent that you have a common understanding to that extent you obtain better results?

Doctor JONES. Yes; and the southern brain has the same amount of gray matter as the western or northern brain, except it is the sense of speech that is conveyed to you in a plausible way. You never

have any trouble with anybody if you will talk about any difference you may have, if you will just talk it over.

Mr. HERSEY. Unless I talk fighting to the other man.

Doctor JONES. Of course then he may knock your top off.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. When we pass this Dyer bill won't that automatically stop all lynchings?

Doctor JONES. No; you are not going to stop lynchings entirely by any law. It is monarchial for those in power to bear down on those underneath them. You see that everywhere, in the animal world as well as among human beings. The big boy will take advantage of the little boy. You never saw a nest of ants in your life where the big ants were not going after and biting the little ants. You will find the stronger bull going after the little bull and the stronger horse will bite the little horse.

Mr. DYER. Do you not believe that the discussion on the Dyer bill has helped that situation?

Doctor JONES. Has caused a cessation of it?

Mr. DYER. No; it has called the people's attention to the question, and even in the South good men have talked in favor of it, and even though it has not been passed, has it not performed a good office?

Doctor JONES. It certainly has. The more you talk of a thing that is good, the better it is. A short time ago in medicine the people started chewing aloes, which is the bitterest medicine we have, and the more you discuss things the more people get at it. So far as the Dyer bill is concerned, the more it is discussed the better it is. But it is the change in our brains, and we can only change it by man talking to man. You can not bulldoze a man, especially a southerner. We won't be bulldozed.

STATEMENT OF MR. DON GOODLOE

Mr. GOODLOE. Gentlemen of the committee, I do not want to do any rehashing. It seems to me enough has been said about both of these propositions. I am interested in the bill introduced by Mr. Foster. I do not want to go over these things that have been said, and some of the things that have been said perhaps had better been left unsaid. But I do want to call attention to one or two things.

This seems to me to be the only sound and workable proposition that has been introduced for not only getting the facts that affect the white people and the negroes of the South, and also some of the people in the North, but it is an effective way in which not only the needs of the negro can be shown but his aspirations and wants as well.

We can not do much with human beings unless we know something not only of their wants but their aspirations.

There is no political significance, I take it, in this bill. That is my idea. If I am mistaken I can be set right. We understand thoroughly that any workable proposition for helping the negro in the South, must be a proposition that is subscribed to by the white people in the South themselves.

And another thing. I think it is the only bill introduced so far to affect the negro where we could reasonably and rationally expect all three of these classes to get together.

I have not the slightest faith in any class of persons doing any thing for the negro as a political issue, and I think this is entirely without political ground, and that the thinking white people of the South will be glad to work with the better thinking people of the North and with the negroes themselves, and I believe that any President would appoint a commission made up of men who understand the sociological and economical aspects of the negro problem of the South, and men able to maintain the poise, which we have heard so much about yesterday.

I have tried to avoid saying things that have been said before, and I think that is all I have to suggest. I thank you.

Mr. LAWSON. There is a white gentleman from Tennessee who wants to speak for the colored folks. He is superintendent of public instruction in that great State.

STATEMENT OF MR. SAMUEL H. THOMPSON, OF BRISTOL, TENN.

Mr. HERSEY. What is your business or position?

Mr. THOMPSON. I am in private business. I was formerly superintendent of schools for the State of Tennessee and was requested to come here by Mr. Trigg, I believe, and this gentleman too.

I was here and had to go away before I said a word, and last night, in discussing this matter with the gentleman who appeared yesterday, I was informed—and I want to be set right about it—that the object of this commission is to get the viewpoint of the colored man only. Now, that was not my conception of it as I read this bill, and I would like to know what the fact is about that.

Mr. FOSTER. Oh, no; that is not the fact.

Mr. THOMPSON. It is to bring out the viewpoint of the white man and the colored man both North and South, of both races; is that it?

Mr. HERSEY. It is to get the facts in reference to the relations between the two.

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. THOMPSON. There is no question that a commission of this sort will bring about a good deal of good. I read the articles referred to yesterday by Mr. Celler, and if you gentlemen are particularly interested in those things, you might read the Century Magazine for the last seven or eight years, which would be interesting and would probably come before this commission after it is appointed, rather than this body.

We have in Tennessee an interracial commission, consisting of one white man and one colored man. Robert Clay, one of the members, is a man who lives in my town, and he has rendered efficient service on the commission for a number of years.

Mr. SUMNERS. How was that commission created and how does it function?

Mr. THOMPSON. I don't know very much about it. Mr. Clay was paid by funds appropriated from the State treasury, through the State normal school appropriations. Then, again, he was paid out of some benevolent fund. Mr. Burton is the other member. He is the white man. Some time ago at a meeting of the negro league Mr. Burton spoke. In fact four or five of us white men spoke at that meeting. Of course these two races must live together, you gentlemen realize that.

Mr. SUMNERS. Pardon me a minute. We all understand that the two races have to live together and all that. But what I am trying to find out is this: You come from a State where you have a commission?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Mr. SUMNERS. And I assume that the purpose of the commission is to do something like this proposed commission here.

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Mr. SUMNERS. Can you tell anything about how it functions, and how it does act?

Mr. THOMPSON. I think you ought to have Mr. Clay here, but I recall one or two instances, in which Mr. Clay went to Jackson, Tenn., and discussed some problems that were confronting the white and colored people there. He met with Mr. Burton. I am not sure but Mr. Hale, president of the State normal school, was present. They worked out their problems in a satisfactory manner. As I take it this commission would do for the whole United States.

I think Mr. Lutter stated one of the soundest facts that has been stated here. I have been interested in the colored race for a great many years, coming from the section of the country that has to deal with the problem. I do not know whether it is a thing to boast of or not, but, like a great many others, in our section, I am descended from the old slaveholders of the South. I sometimes think that we can understand these things better than the northern men. I don't know whether that is so or not. But my observation is—and during the time I was connected with the school work, and four on the board of education, and superintendent, I had a good opportunity to observe—that in all of these questions a satisfactory conclusion is reached when the colored people and the white people get together and discuss their problems. I said that I was on the board of education and superintendent. We had the first State normal school for colored people and a lot of these questions came up, as to the administration of funds and other points. Mr. Lutter spoke of education and understanding, and my observation is, as I have said, that when these questions come up in our State—and I have no doubt the same situation exists in other States in the South—and I own property in other Southern States and I have had occasion to employ colored labor and know something about that—inevitably there has always followed a satisfactory arrangement of things, where the colored and white people would get together and discuss their problems, and I believe that every lynching, every race riot, or anything of that sort, could be averted if the men would come together and discuss them.

I simply state that as a fact. I do not like to see politics injected into the matter, and it should not be done. This commission—I don't care whether you appoint a commission of 5, or 7, or 10—will have a great opportunity to accomplish some good work. Henry Ward Beecher said the best commission was the commission of three when two stayed at home. Perhaps that is true. But the intent of this Foster bill certainly covers all that ought to be said or done in connection with this commission.

Now, I think that is about all I have to say. Just this one thing further, that was touched on yesterday.

I say that the two things are education and understanding, and I don't care which comes first, one will be the result of the other if you work it out.

In my State we have a law on the statute books which says that all children between the ages of 6 and 21 must receive the same number of days of schooling, regardless of race or color or previous condition of servitude. In a few counties in my State that is observed. I had that problem before me. Every southern superintendent of schools has that problem before him, because it does not always follow that it can be done, because the negro pays a very small percentage comparatively of the tax for schools. We have appointed white men as supervisors for educational work. The man I have appointed is distributing the Rosenthal fund among 14 southern States. He has brought about better understandings. This will do that.

Mr. Trigg is here, and I suggest that you hear from him. He was formerly at Knoxville, Tenn. If you can hear him I think he would be glad to address you. It was at his suggestion that I came here and he has a good conception of the working out of these things. You want a practical commission made up of white and colored men, and the intent of this bill in my opinion will bring great results to the country.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. W. E. Johnson came here from New York and he wants to say something.

Mr. DYER. We will have to finish this hearing pretty soon. We will hear from Mr. Johnson now.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM E. JOHNSON, PUBLISHER, NEW YORK CITY

Mr. JOHNSON. The honorable gentleman asked a question as to the Dyer bill. Now, I don't know who Mr. Dyer is——

Mr. JACKSON. He is the gentleman presiding at this hearing.

Mr. DYER. We are having a hearing on bills H. R. 3228 and H. R. 5564.

Mr. JOHNSON. Oh, yes; but I want to say this: The Dyer bill is an extremely good bill, and although it is not now passed it has this power in it, that it is far better to prevent the commission of crime than to punish the guilty. That is what I want to say.

The chairman said yesterday that Mr. Thomas Jefferson was born on the 13th and that he, the chairman, was born on the 13th also, and therefore there were two good men. But I contend that I was born on the 13th too. On the 13th of a certain month I received a question in Euclid, and this is it: Three-fourths of a cross and circle complete, two semicircles and a perpendicular meet, a right-angle triangle with two semicircles and a circle complete.

Now, that is on the 13th. So you see I was asked to enter into this address on the 13th. I want to see whether or not, sir, that is conclusive. Jefferson was a great man, my learned chairman yesterday was a great man, but I am the greatest.

Mr. HERSEY. What is your position on these bills; do you want us to report a bill on the 13th?

Mr. JOHNSON. No. I have got my bill here on the 13th, if I am permitted to read this.

Mr. HERSEY. Would you not just as lief have it put in the record?

Mr. JOHNSON. There is something else besides having it put in the record.

Mr. DYER. You may proceed.

Mr. JOHNSON. We are not here as fanatics or madmen but we are here quite conscious of what we are doing, being alive to our interests as good citizens, and the interest of our children; besides this we are here constitutionally; and we feel as if we had a right as American citizens to assemble and discuss the questions that affect us most, questions upon which our political, economic, and social life depends.

As American citizens we believe we are entitled to be heard, not forgetting that we have no king in this country and that when we speak we are allowed to do so with freedom, having a due regard for the law and its rules, for indeed we believe in the supreme regnancy of the law; we believe in the freedom of the press, that a man may print his opinions freely; we believe in the freedom of public opinion, that by intelligent discussion the public might be educated aright; and so now we believe that we are within our rights.

And now, Mr. Chairman, to begin with, we desire to say that our negro soldiers, by their valor, patriotism, and heroism have carved in the history of the world an indelible place for the underestimated race. Just at this juncture, when we were writing a book, which was nearing completion, the World War suddenly came to an end through the Imperial Government suing for peace through the medium of an armistice. This sudden cessation of that gigantic struggle, connected as it was with the world at large, in some way will suddenly usher in upon the world of necessity a new era by its reactionary effect, and through the very nature of the struggle and its alleged aims a new era will greatly affect civilization, religion, and to some extent the ethics and philosophy of the European nations, and particularly the negro as a world element must take his stand in the coming era. The all-absorbing topic and burning question among the black race everywhere is its status in the future. While we know that a great deal depends upon the energies of the negro himself, mentally and otherwise, we know, too, that as a subject race he must have from the various "powers" under whose flags he lives the opportunities, consideration, and the full measure of justice and of equity indispensable for the development of any race of people. Now that a wider horizon is in view, a wider civilization is necessary; hence we are here for the purpose of appealing for a new era advancement.

Mr. DYER. Excuse me for interrupting. Are there any further witnesses? Are you the last one to be heard?

Mr. JACKSON. I hope enough has been said, and I think the committee is satisfied that we ought to have this information that is provided for by this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am not finished.

Mr. DYER. Are you not satisfied to file the rest of your statement? It may go in the record and we can see it there.

Mr. JOHNSON. Very well.

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(Mr. Johnson filed the following paper:)

SLAVERY NOT AN UNFORTUNATE THING FOR BLACKS IN THIS COUNTRY

Some people, and especially negroes, contend that the admission of African slavery was an unfortunate thing. On the other hand, we believe to the contrary. While recognizing the evidences of the negro suffering in those years of slavery, since 1619 until 1865, a period of 246 years, we find in those years with the negro to be the same, that is, races and nations, like individuals, rise to the limit of greatness only through struggle, hardship, and adversity. The Jews, God's chosen people, never had in them the capacity which finally developed the splendor of Jerusalem until they made bricks with straw. The proud, fair-haired, blue-eyed Anglo-Saxon, who stands to-day at the summit of human achievements, can read the chronicles of his ancestors and learn that only a few generations ago he was a savage warrior and celebrated his victories in drunken carousal by drinking his rum from the fresh scraped skulls of his victim. He knew what it was to undergo all privations and hardships of poverty and oppression, but this did not stifle the latent power within him. It only purified and strengthened him until the time should come when this indomitable force broke loose from the then untutored Anglo-Saxon and made his progress the marvel of the world.

The negro now is entering in a new era, and while it was true that he suffered at the hands of some of the cruel and brutal task masters of the white brethren, which will remain on the record for many years to come, and serve as a stain on the white Americans claiming to be refined, cultured, and religiously inclined. But, admitting all these vicious onslaught, the negro people gained three notable and distinct advantages in that they learned to labor and to do good, they learned the English language, and they acquired the Christian religion. These alone speak volumes for the slvaes—Divine power was moving and it created in the hearts and minds of some brave and gallant white men deep resentment of the enslavement of the Negro race. This sentiment had a very important bearing upon the history of the United States. Since the organization of the Republic slavery was a burning, momentous question. Even during Colonial days, Virginia petitioned the King to discontinue slave traffic. Samuel Adams, Thomas Paine, Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, and the other founders of the Republic planned to stop the spread of slavery in the organized domain of the Nation. For eighty-odd years, after the founding of the Republic, the slavery question constituted the bone of contention until the Civil War was the culmination, with freedom of the slaves being officially declared on January 1, 1863.

Gentlemen, you can not forge iron in the flame of a wax candle. It takes the blast furnace and the trip hammer to make steel; and the experience the race underwent then, or similar experience, was absolutely necessary to crystallize in it that persistent, unconquerable character on which it is working out the great plans for another generation. But what is the most effective means for our betterment, you ask?

Before looking to the future, let us briefly note the conditions that existed at the time of our emancipation; let us briefly observe the serious task which then confronted both black and white, and sum up the progress that has been made since by the negro, and this is one of the strongest reasons why we should have a negro industrial commission created by Congress.

A desolating war had just ended, a war which had irretrievably destroyed billions upon billions of dollars worth of property and plucked the opening blossom of a Nation's youth. The black man, who the day before had been in bondage to the white, is by one stroke of the pen suddenly called to the stature of citizenship. Two adverse races, at the time of vastly different tastes, one with no previous opportunity for self-improvement, and therefore necessarily inferior in education, in wealth, were left to work out a friendly and harmonious relation. And this, mind you, nothwithstanding the fact that wherever these two had touched, in whatever time or under whatever sky, there had been constant and violent rupture; notwithstanding the fact that nearly two or more thousand years of history failed to show one instance where two distinct races had lived together on the same soil and under the same government in peace.

It can be readily seen that the task represented was of discouraging proportions. It was the time of "coming about," the sails were limp, the rigging was loose, and the winds were treacherous; but both races launched out into the uncertain future, bravely and like men, trusting in God for honest effort and for the best solution.

CRIMINAL CLASSES OF BOTH RACES GAVE TROUBLE

Of course, there were bound to be many clashings, much ill feeling and prejudice, and frequent heart sinkings. The idle and criminal classes of both races gave trouble and many perplexing questions had to be determined; but the total result from time to time has been most gratifying. At any rate, the South has spent a large sum of money on public education, the negro receiving a very small part of it. The South during the first years after the negroes were freed sold a great deal of the products of the southland. It produced about six hundred million in coal and iron, and it sent into the channels of trade nearly seventy million in timber. Does all this production come from a community of strife and discord? It comes from field and factory shop where laughter and song of contentment mingle in pleasing harmony with the hand of industry. The progress made, we repeat, is remarkable. But have we experienced the thrill of past success and are we now reaching out for the increase of the future? What course shall we, as a race, pursue? Does politics offer the most tempting reward? We do not think so; it creates irritation, and has drawn the line of prejudice closer. In other words, it keeps the races further apart.

Of all things politics has promised us most, yielded least. We hope no one will misunderstand us; what we mean to say is, we believe it is the sacred duty of every one to exercise his right of suffrage—to have his convictions and vote them. But what we do want to impress upon the citizens' minds is that the negro can not afford to make politics a pursuit. He can not afford to perpetuate strife among the people with whom he lives. The American people are a very peculiar people. They will make a man an officeholder, or they will make him prosperous, but they will not do both; and what this race needs most is business success and business independence which comes with property holding. Now, we are an industrial race of people, and we are not ashamed of it. We firmly believe that industrial training is one of the channels of which the negro problem will be solved in this country. Industrial training will not unfit one for the reception of the classics, while the knowledge of the classics often unfits men for the discharge of manual labor when necessity forces it upon them.

BUGBEAR OF "SOCIAL EQUALITY"

The future of both races is so interwoven that they must advance or retrograde together. They have done well in the past and they will do better in the future, working from day to day in peace and as friends toward a common success. Meanwhile, we smile at the ghost of so-called "social equality" which forever flits, as a chimera before the minds of certain theorists, for we know and the world knows that this condition can never exist. The southern white man and the negro live with the problem every day, and therefore deal with the practical side of it. They realize that friendship between each other is far better than animosity. Yes; the negro understands that harmony is the watchword of success. But, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, we believe it is the proper time to give full explanation before leaving this room; let us understand the question before us. It is not a public one, but it has done damage to us. Upon the bugbear of "social equality," let us say in plain English that the negro may be ignorant of some things—yea, many things—but of one thing he is not ignorant; and that is, that "social equality" does not exist anywhere among his people, and it is cruel, it is the quintessence of folly, and it is the greatest absurdity and the most portentious piece of nonsense that a white man can possess.

A WONDERFUL PROGRESS SINCE HIS FREEDOM

Recounting the progress of the negro during the last 60 years, he is but continuing a service to the race for which he has so bravely fought during his freedom. One very distinct service is, that he is recognizing achievements in all directions. In my judgment, the man who properly shapes a horseshoe or cultivates a good acre of turnips is just as great an honor to his race and to his country as is he whose voice is heard in the halls of the legislature or writes a great book. Indeed, in proportion as we encourage and honor these so-called humbler callings, just so far shall we as a race gain the respect and esteem of the world.

NEGRO HAS NO REPRESENTATION IN THE VARIOUS BUREAUS

As the negro grows older and becomes interested in his civil status in this country he views with growing concern the collection and compilation of all

statistics relative to himself. He feels as he never felt before the weight which is given to all productions concerning himself, authorized by the Government and he naturally feels the increasing desire that the negro himself should be largely employed in collecting and compiling any matter which relates to the welfare of his children, and "child life among the people with whom he lives," and to investigate all matters to the full meaning of the law by which the whole world will judge him in years to come. An act to establish a negro industrial commission for the purpose of going into the real status of the negro is of great importance here; and since the Census Bureau shows that we have 12,000,000 of the whole population and nearly 5,000,000 are engaged in the various gainful pursuits, they have no representation whatever in any of the various bureaus nor in any special work necessary to produce any compilation as the law may direct.

NEGRO IN THE MINORITY OF GOVERNMENT

Gentlemen, we are well aware of the fact that the negro is in the minority in all things appertaining to the welfare of this country and he must not expect to have all he desires, but at least he as a citizen ought to be made to feel that he is in some respects a part of this Government.

We know from observation and experience that it is the desire of some white men to treat the negro fairly; that there are some white men who are very much interested in the elevation of the negro and are willing to accord him the same rights and privileges they enjoy. But, gentlemen, there are differences between white men and black men in this country which are to be determined by white men, but sometimes this adjustment is fraught with prejudice of which the negro feels that he does not enjoy his privilege as he ought to as a free man, in consequence of which there is continued irritation between both races.

We as a race are not unmindful of the fact that it is impossible for a leaking vessel to hold water as to expect every white man to be with or for us; we can not for the life of us agree upon all things; but at least, when we differ, differ as we may, we should not allow such differences to carry us so far as to forget that we are all members of the human family and should not tear each other's eyes.

AN ANCIENT POEM

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature to;
But, children, you should never let
Your angry passions rise;
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes.

THE NEGRO ASKS NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGE

The negro should endeavor to harmonize the relation of the races dwelling together in this country, but more especially in the southland and to oppose the efforts of partisan politics to array them one against the other. In fact, we believe that such an agency will be of great influence for good. The negro asks no special privilege; in other words, he is diametrically opposed to all special privileges and ready to do battle for the just and impartial administration of just and equal laws. This country is large enough to punish its citizens without having to resort to mob law as a justification of crime; men who violate the law, whether white or black, should be punished, nor should there be two laws written for the two races. Mankind is mankind all over this universe and it should be treated justly by those who are in control. Superiority over all things do not consist of barbarity—if a race of people believe that it is at the head, it should not impose penalty that is cruel and inhuman to their fellow men. Never kick an adversary when he is down, but give him a chance on his feet.

And now, gentlemen, if this be true, logically then, we are entitled as a race of people to have a negro industrial commission created by Congress for the negro. In this matter we, in our appeal to the President and to the gentlemen who constitute the Congress, stand on solid ground, which the peal of doom could not unearth nor ignore. Right as right needs not an extended argument for its support, because it is morally and ethically part and parcel of a man's well being, whether white or black, and so now we need not multiply words to convince the world of the justice of our cause which we do know exists in the human breast, of the humanity of the President and of the gentlemen in Congress to whom we must appeal with olive branches in our hands, as did the Athenian Deputies who were sent to Delphi to consult the oracle with regard to the action they were to take in the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, the cruel King of Persia. God grant that the answer to our appeal may not be, as the response of the priestess to the Athenian suppliants, "O wretched men, why sit ye here? But go from this sanctuary and infuse your minds with courage to meet misfortunes."

We hope that what we have recited will not be offensive to you, for nobody understands the negro quite as well as the negro, nobody is so intensely interested in securing facts about the negro as the negro; nobody can reach the negro quite so easily as the negro. Therefore, gentlemen, it is obvious to every dispassionate person why such a commission should be created. In other words, we believe that the creation of said commission would add great strength to our existence.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion let us say that we trust that in calling your attention to this matter, and asking for your valuable support, that we do not overstep the bounds of propriety in your excellent judgment, and that you will give it your careful consideration. We thank you, gentlemen.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOSEPH M. TRIGG

Mr. TRIGG. Mr. Chairman, this bill is the outcome of observations made by a number of economists in recent years on one of the perplexing national questions of the day.

President Coolidge, realizing that some governmental agency should study the race problem, recommended in his annual address to the Sixty-eighth Congress a similar measure as the Foster bill, that is before your honorable committee.

In Tennessee, my home, there has been an interracial commission for several years, whose membership is white and colored. They have been successful in establishing the most cordial relations between the races. The press, clergy, business men, and citizens in every walk of life give this commission unstinted praise for their accomplishments that to-day it is a fixed institution in our Commonwealth.

Those of us who favor this bill believe that in a national way, with the Federal Government behind it, racial misunderstandings in all sections will be reduced to a minimum. If the vexed migration question could be satisfactorily adjusted by this commission, it would repay the Government a thousand times for its creation. Gentlemen, we are familiar with the labor situation before the country. There are mills in industrial centers that are months behind in their orders, for increasing orders come in daily. The output must be doubled. More labor must be employed. The labor agent gets busy and goes to another section of the country and induces men to abandon their farms, give up leases, and leave other gainful employment to accept places at what seems a fabulous wage, in many instances with no guaranty of permanency.

Before these people give up their homes some investigation should be made. At the mill town there are three school facilities? Are the houses comfortable and sanitary? Are there religious and recreation centers? Inquiries should be made and the facts obtained of the condition of these people at home. Are they receiving an equitable and fair price for their crops? If day laborers, what wages do hey receive? Do they understand all the terms of their leases? What, if any, living conditions are objectionable?

Such inquisitorial powers given a mixed commission as proposed in this bill would bring about a better understanding for all parties concerned. Such legislation is sorely needed; it will lessen the hardships that have been experienced and bring contentment. There is almost a limitless field for the usefulness of this body. Its activities could go out into many channels in the economic industrial life where the races mingle until blessings would come to all. In the final analysis, the execution of this great work devolves upon the personnel of the commission, and with the supreme confidence we have in the President, the appointing power, we know the men he appoints will be capable and efficient.

Mr. LAWSON. Here is something I would like to file.

(There being no objection, Mr. Lawson filed the following paper:)

The CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE,
House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with a resolution adopted by the National Sociological Society at a conference held in this city September 22, 1923, and agreeable to the direction of the convocation on racial harmony, held at the John Wesley African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Washington, D. C., February 4, 1924, we have the honor to present to you this petition, praying for the passage of bills S. 291, introduced by Hon. Selden P. Spencer, of Missouri, and H. R. 5564, introduced by Hon. Emanuel Celler, of New York, creating a commission on the racial question.

I. We come, gentlemen, not of our own accord but at the behest of the millions of colored Americans who have always been loyal to the flag and who desire to see the United States take and maintain the first place among the nations of the world.

We believe in a republican form of government, and we are convinced that republican institutions can exist and flourish only under conditions that conserve the best interests of all the people of the Republic.

It is the consensus of opinion of the best minds of the Nation that publicity of action is the safeguard to the honest and efficient conduct of public affairs and we come to ask for th early passage of bill H. R. 5564, creating a commission on the American racial question.

We believe that the provisions of the said bill are better calculated than any other measure now pending before the Congress to quiet the unrest among colored people and to bring about harmonious relations between white and colored Americans, for the reason that said provisions are adapted to the most reasonable and logical manner of ascertaining the cause or causes of racial friction and disturbances between white and colored people and are comprehensive in their scope and purposes without being drastic in methods or offensive in mode of operation. They fulfill the conditions under which all great problems are solved by considering all of the elements that enter into as factors in the problem.

II. There must be found common ground on which the white people of the South can stand; on which the white people of the North can stand and upon which the colored people themselves are willing to stand, and the bill provides for a trinity of three white men from the South, three men from the North, and three colored men, and clothes them with authority to "inquire into and thoroughly investigate the conditions surrounding the colored people in the United States, and ascertain, if possible, the cause of unrest among them, and, if there be racial friction among them the cause of the same, and to suggest such remedies as they may deem best calculated to relieve the situation and to bring about harmonious relations between white and colored Americans."

Such action is in keeping with both the letter and the spirit of the Federal Constitution when it authorizes the President of the United States "to give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."[1]

III. The President of the United States in his message to Congress on December 6, 1923, recommended the creation of such a commission as is contemplated by bills S. 291, and H. R. 5564, and his recommendations are entitled to consideration at the hands of Congress, and we humbly petition you to grant the same.

[1] Federal Constitution, Article II, Section 3.

IV. Colored Americans are citizens of the United States and constitute fully one-tenth of its entire population, if given their full quota under the enumeration of the census. They have always been law-abiding and loyal to the core, and have never at any time lifted their hand against the flag, nor raised their voice against the Government, and yet they have no representation in either the legislative or judicial branches of the Government and are excluded from holding places they formerly held under the Executive departments by reason of racial prejudice, notwithstanding the fact that they are taxpayers and soldiers of the Republic, and have made the greatest progress the world has ever seen within the last 50 years.

V. Colored Americans are largely a product of the South, and upon the whole, love their homes in the Southland, and if given proper protection they would remain at the South, and develop the resources of that bounteous land. But they are leaving the South for civic and economic reasons; and yet there is a kind of comradeship between the white and colored people of the South. We would encourage the development of that fellow feeling between the races at the South, and would lend a hand to cement the fellowship cropping out between them, all over the country.

It must be apparent to all students of the racial problem that there is a difference in handling the racial question at the South from the manner of handling it at the North; the South treats the colored brother in the concrete, while the North regards him in the abstract. All of his political and civic rights are conceded at the North, but he can seldom get a chance there to apply his handicraft, or be given full consideration according to his numerical strength. His rights exists very largely in theory only, while lacking in practical application. In the South the black man is given an opportunity to earn a living, while in the North he is given a chance to spend it.

VI. We venture the assertion that there is no other class of laborers so well adapted to the agricultural situation at the South as is the black man, and if he could be made contented to stay there and cultivate the soil, the South would blossom and bloom like the garden of the Lord, and cotton would indeed be king and ruler of the commercial world. The South is losing its opportunity for leadership in the marts of commerce and trade by making it impossible for the colored man to remain there. We appeal to the men of the South to look this situation squarely in the face.

VII. There is no agency of the Government, so far as we know, that is adapted to do the work of the commission as provided for in bills S. 291 and H. R. 5564, and the Government of the United States has from time immemorial provided commissions to investigate and settle questions of a disturbing nature, and we humbly petition for the speedy passage of the racial commission bill at the present session of Congress.

Racial harmony is the first step toward the peace of the world, and we pray to the All Wise Ruler of the universe that our Government may take that first step at the earliest practicable moment.

Jesse Lawson of New Jersey, president National Sociological Society; Chas. E. Stewart, 144 Que Street NW. (Maryland); John A. Lankford (Missouri), 1448 Que Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Geo. E. Jackson (Ohio), 1034 Kenyon Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Wm. J. Thompson (New Jersey), 1017 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.; J. L. S. Holloman (North Carolina), 403 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.; W. W. McCary, 229 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York City; Edmund Hill, jr., attorney at law, 1014 Wythe Street, Alexandria, Va.; Dr. Jas. A. Washington, Asheville, N. C.; T. Silas Harris, Kansas City, Mo.; Logan Johnson, Bridgeport, Conn.; James A. Davis, Maryville, Tenn.; Rev. Daniel E, Wiseman, D. D., pastor, Church of our Redeemer, Lutheran, 330 W Street NW.; Alain Leroy Locke (Philadelphia, Pa.), professor Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Kelly Miller, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Hoxie V. Price, Columbia, S. C., secretary Frelinghuysen University; I. H. Loftin, Washington, D.C.; Ernestine B. Goodwin, Selma, Ala.; L. B. Cox, teacher, Normal School, Washington, D. C.; Austin L. Scott, Missouri.

[1] This phase of the question was well established several years ago by congressional investigation of the Farmers' Alliance under General Humphry.

(Mr. James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City, addressed the committee, requesting that he be allowed to make a statement, and he was granted permission to file this statement touching the matter and have it printed in the hearings as of to-day. His letter is printed among the communications which follow.)

(The following communications were submitted, to be printed in the record:)

NATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1924.

Hon. GEORGE S. GRAHAM,
Chairman Judiciary Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In support of bill H. R. 5564, introduced by Hon. Emanuel Celler, of New York, creating a commission on the racial question, being the same in substance as bill S. 291, introduced by Hon. Selden Spencer, of Missouri, I desire to have entered on the record the following as being germane to the issue under consideration by your committee:

I. I beg leave to call your attention to the rule in evidence to the effect that the proof must agree with the allegation, and be confined to the point at issue. The Foster bill sets up a foundation for the establishment of an industrial commission, but the proof at the hearing, so far as I understand it, had but very little, if any, bearing on industrialism. All the testimony was in effect for the purposes as indicated in section 3 of bill H. R. 5564, namely:

"The commission shall have authority to inquire into and thoroughly investigate the conditions surrounding the colored people of the United States; ascertain, if possible, the cause of unrest among them, and, if there be racial friction, the cause of the same, and to suggest such remedies as they deem best calculated to relieve the situation and to bring about harmonious relations between white and colored Americans."

That, Mr. Chairman, was in the speech of every man who offered argument at the hearing. The allegation set up in the Foster bill is authority to establish an industrial commission of five persons, three of whom at least shall be negroes, but the proof adduced is for a fact-finding body to inquire into the conditions surrounding the colored people in the United States. The failure of the evidence to agree with the allegation constitutes a variance and is fatal to the cause of action.

II. The American racial question at bottom is sociological and civic and not industrial, and industrialism if it touches the question at all touches it only as a by-product. The gospel of industrialism was sounded forth from Tuskegee Institute, Ala., year after year for almost two decades, and what is the condition at Tuskegee to-day? Booker T. Washington's sons dare not live there, and colored people from other parts of the country are afraid to enter the gates of that institution after sunset, and the poor, lame, and helpless soldiers, wounded, helpless, and bleeding as it were from every vein, who imperiled their lives to make the world better for democracy, now lie quaking in their beds for fear that the magnificent hospital erected there for colored disabled soldiers will be blown up by dynamite at any moment, and that is all that industrialism has brought us after the expenditure of millions of dollars and the sacrifice of years of toil.

The scandal of Teapot Dome now griping the country is the outcome of the industrial craze that has been sweeping the United States for several generations. What we need is not industrialism, but the inculcation and larger cultivation of civic virtues.

"'Tis righteousness that exalth a nation." What we who advocate bill H. R. 5564, want this Nation to do is to take a stand for law enforcement, and see to it that evenhanded justice is meted out to every citizen in every section of our common country. We do not want our country to become dead to great moral issues, nor substitute industrialism for the moral standard. We pray to the God who holds the destiny of nations that the American ship of state will never go to pieces on the rock of industrialism.

A commission created for industrialism is estopped by the very nature of the case from making inquiry into civic rights, and to do so would be a case of ultra vires, but a commission that gets its authority from the governing body of the United States to make inquiry into the conditions surrounding the colored people of the United States, by acting under that authority would be carrying out the very purpose for which the commission was created. If it is the intention of Congress to enact a law creating an industrial commission, that fact should be so stated in a bill, and the stop ought to be made right there.

III. After 20 years of close and thorough investigation by a commission of white and colored citizens from every section of the country, who reported their findings to the National Sociological Society at Washington, D. C., September 22, 1923, the society concluded that the conditions as set forth in the inclosed booklet are the conditions which obtain in the United States, and that the first step in the equation of the problem is to ascertain the facts under authority of the Government, and by persons compentent to gather the data that will satisfy the entire situation, and the Spencer-Celler bill is the measure thought best adapted to accomplish the desired end.

IV. It is intended that the racial commission shall be a permanent body and that the terms of one-third of the membership shall expire each year, and that a trinity of three groups on the basis indicated in the Spencer-Celler bill would be the fair and reasonable thing under conditions that now obtain in the country.

We hold that the commission should be composed of such material as will give character and standing to the commission and will have the confidence of the American people. It will be useless to expend money on a commission that will carry no weight with it nor have the confidence of the people, and we ask the committee to look well into the matter before changing the groups as indicated in the Spencer-Celler bill.

Very truly yours,

JESSE LAWSON,
President National Sociological Society.

THE NEGRO SANHEDRIN,
April 11, 1924.

Mr. GUILFORD S. JAMESON,
Clerk Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I beg to submit the following suggestions on behalf the negro sanhedrin concerning the race commission bills now under consideration by your committee.

1. I take it for granted that Congress is purely and simply the legislative branch of the Government, and is not interested in sociological investigation or inquiry except in so far as they relate to pending or proposed legislation.

2. I also take it for granted that Congress does not propose to enter upon the policy of class or race legislation, but that it will adhere to the fixed principle of enacting one law for all American citizens without deviation on account of race, creed, or color.

3. As I understand, it is the intention that the proposed commission will gather information, compile and collate data, ascertain representative opinion and propose remedial legislation promptive of national interests or remedial of national evils which are complicated by race relationship. A commission composed of highly qualified members of both races might indeed render great service in guiding the judgment of Congress along wise legislative lines.

4. Lawlessness is undoubtedly the one outstanding threatening evil that endangers the foundation of our Government. This evil is greatly accentuated by race contact and race friction. Some form of national legislation to check and control lawlessness is imperative. The Dyer antilynching bill illustrates the urgency of this necessity. A large part of the last session of Congress was consumed in the consideration of this bill. The legislators had to rely largely upon hearsay evidence and inadequate data furnished by private agencies for information on this most important measure. Had this proposal previously received careful analysis by a competent commission its passage through Congress might have been greatly facilitated.

5. In sundry instances the Constitution of the United States is ignored or overridden on account of race. It would be the duty of such a commission to bring to the Congress plans and methods by which the fundamental law of the land would be respected and enforced.

6. A number of States have passed laws basing distinction and discrimination on account of race. The commission would inquire into the nature and extent of such laws and advise the Government just how far local circumstances should be allowed to violate in letter or spirit the organic law of the land.

7. Several bills are now pending before Congress for national aid to and control of local education in certain important features. Because of its belated condition the Negro race figures largely in the educational equation. The commission might well advise Congress as to the wise plan of procedure in so far as concerns the racial feature of the national program.

8. The health interest is nation-wide. Disease has no respect of race. Because of the social separation of the races, negro physicians, ministers, and general leaders must be involved in any national scheme of health reform in order to make it function among the colored people.

9. There are numerous other topics of broad interest, such as industry, northward movement, religious and social development, and good will between the races to which the commission might give consideration and which might prove valuable to the President in making representation to the Congress as well as to the Congress in enacting laws.

Several years ago Governor Lowden, of Illinois, appointed a race commission to study and report upon race relations in the State. This was the outgrowth of the Chicago race riot. After several years' deliberation this commission published its findings in a volume entitled "The Negro in Chicago," which constitutes one of the most interesting existing treatise to be found anywhere in the whole range of race literature. What was done by this local commission might well be enlarged on a national scale by the body now proposed.

I am inclosing herewith a brief review of the work of the Illinois commission which appeared in a recent number of the American Journal of Sociology.

Yours truly,

KELLY MILLER.

THE NEGRO IN CHICAGO—CHICAGO COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

The Chicago race riot raged during the week July 27 to August 2, 1919. *The Negro in Chicago* was published September, 1922. The book is the production of the commission on race relations appointed by the Governor of Illinois to study the cause and cure for the then recent Chicago outbreak, and similar clashes between the races. The volume of 772 pages sets forth the result of three years' careful study and deliberation. The lack of logical sequence and integral treatment is the inevitable result of composite authorship. The conclusions are conservative and sincere, and represent the patriotic purpose and balanced judgment of a mixed commission. During the past year since the appearance of this volume, it has elicited many reviews, criticisms, and discussions. The chief value of a belated review is to point out the permanent merits of the contribution as disentangled from the painful incidents of the excited hour.

The book is notable in that it is the only document of its kind based upon the joint study and reflection of the two races coequal in numbers, competency, and authority. The limited value of the reports of committees on race relations in the South grows out of the recognized inferior position of the negro conferees as compared to their white conferees. In order that the results of negotiation between two groups may be genuine and trustworthy, the negotiants on both sides must feel perfectly free, and must be absolutely equal in their representative capacity.

The conclusion reached, while focused upon the situation in Chicago, are not limited to it. The local facts brought out are typical of like conditions in a dozen northern cities, while the conclusions are applicable to any municipality with a large and rapidly increasing number of negroes. Wherever causes are alike, consequences will be similar. The provoking cause of race antagonism is not conditioned by lines of latitude or political alignment, but by the relative number of the disfavored race in a given population. The negro receives greatest toleration where his numbers are negligible; race prejudice strengthens as his numbers multiply. The issue becomes most acute where the numbers are competitive.

We have already had a sufficient number of race outbreaks, widely distributed in time and space, to determine the underlying cause and its mode of operation. Wilmington, Atlanta, East St. Louis, Chicago, Washington, and Tulsa are indicative of the outburst of the wrath of race during the past quarter of a century. They all come suddenly as a thief in the night, and are eruptive as the volcano emitting pent up fires. We can no more predict the time or place of the next outbreak than we can foretell the next volcanic eruption. We may predict, however, that these outbreaks are to be occasionally expected, that their duration and

damage will be limited, and that after the cessation of wrath, race relations will settle down to their customary or normal adjustment. This will continue until we learn more than we now know of the underlying cause and its control.

Psychology is the determining factor in race relations. It is a question of attitude, or rather of attitudes. Just how race prejudice was acquired, within what limits it is modifiable, and just what influences will control it within these limits, would furnish a theme for interesting and curious speculation. We do know that it is a stubborn and persistent fact, and does not yield to any of the formulas of treatment yet devised. The fact that the so-called Nordic races exhibit race prejudice more rapidly than other European stocks of the same color indicates that it may not be a hopelessly incurable malady. The practical problem which confronts the student of race adjustment is to understand the nature and extent of race prejudice, to withstand its malignity as far as possible, and to stand the residue that may not be withstood.

The Chicago riot was based, in slight part, on the battle for bread which always brings out the primitive brutality of human nature. Just how fierce this struggle becomes within the limits of the same race is indicated by the atrocities of Herrin. The climax of horror would doubtless occur if the battle for bread became identical with the prejudice of race; but fortunately this did not happen in Chicago, and is not likely to happen elsewhere. The negro is essentially a laborer, and basically his cause is in common with that of his colaborer of whiter hue. At the same time he is as malleable as putty in the hands of the white capitalist. The labor struggle is triangular. The capitalist occupies the apex while the white workman and the negro hold the basal angles. The interplay and counterplay of interest and prejudice will everywhere, as it did in Chicago, prevent the labor war from being waged along race lines.

Human nature is prone to accuse the adversary of misdeeds. It is a device as old as hate and cunning to make the enemy odious by calling him ugly names. An unscrupulous press and ghoulish journalism plays upon the crimes and alleged crimes of the negro to arouse a hostile public sentiment and bring about his undoing. At least two of the most violent race riots of record were precipitated by red journals parading in flaming headlines alleged crimes of negroes which subsequent investigation proved to be groundless. The bringing of a large number of unacquainted persons into a new and unfamiliar environment will inevitably lead to an unusual volume of crime, which is the outgrowth of condition and not race. The negro in the northern cities, when we consider crowded conditions, radical change in environment, and the social stratum of the migrant, has not exhibited any unusual or unexpected misbehavior. One may walk the streets of Harlem, New York, or South Side, Chicago, for hours, where negroes swarm as thick as Pharaoh's flies, with no more indication of trouble than at a Christian Endeavor picnic. Vigilance and precaution will be adequate to prevent race conflict at this point. Religion, ethics, politics, and legislation all break down at the color line. The law is the one anchor that holds within the veil. Not only as concerns the race problem but throughout our entire social fabric the inflexibility of law must be invoked to save order from anarchy.

One hundred and eighty pages, or about one-fourth of the volume, are devoted to questions of the negro population, its migration from the South, its settlement into totally eclipsed areas and surrounding penumbra, and the housing problem growing out of its congestion. The movement of the negro population to the large centers and its segregation in black belts constitute the most acute phase of race relationship at the present time. The same phenomenon is taking place in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Detroit. Indeed, the same process is going on in every large city of the country, North and South. The white race everywhere withdraws under pressure of the negro's physical presence. Residential separation of any two groups is inevitable where each regards the other or either regards the other as socially dissimilar. This may be effected by the congregative tendency of like in quest of like, or it may be accomplished by force of external compulsion. Both of these factors operate separately and conjointly. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared unconstitutional all ordinances fixing the bounds of domicile by race or color. But segregation goes on apace. The question which is now agitating every large city is whether lines of residential demarcation shall be fixed or flexible. The negro's contention for flexibility is not based upon mere insistence upon abstract right or technical legal construction, but because he knows that fixation of boundaries would shut him up in the most undesirable areas. The favorable sections which he now occupies came as result of the pioneer spirit to push over the boundary into the con-

fines of the forbidden territory. The destiny of the negro population in all of our large cities is clearly indicated by the tendency of social gravitation. In the main it will settle in zones and belts as sharply defined as the land of Goshen. A fragmentary residue will be scattered among the white community. The segregation of the negro will be both a cause and a cure of race friction. The arrogance and haughtiness of race does not vaunt itself while men are at work or engaged in serious duties, but during the periods of divertisement, rest, and recreation. The negro's relation to the white man is far more agreeable at his place of business than at his club or at his church. The negro will develop his own churches, theaters, places of recreation and amusement, hotels, barber shops, restaurants, and social centers in the segregated areas, and the friction engendered by close intimacy of contact will thus be diminished.

In the South, where the negro is relatively most numerous, the scholastic separation of the races is the fixed and unvarying policy. This issue is now agitating the northern cities from Atlantic City to Los Angeles. In the lower half of the lower tier of Northern States, such as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, where the negroes constitute a goodly sprinkling of the population, separate schools have long been in operation. The commission on race relations studiously avoided a definitive recommendation on this point. Such an issue would probably have caused a racial cleavage. And yet there are already eight public schools in Chicago, including one high school, with over 80 per cent negro children. A school attended mainly by white children is usually known as a white school; by parity of designation a school whose constituency is mainly colored would be known as a colored school, albeit they are public schools both. In the present temper of the racial attitudes it is generally deemed best to have colored teachers for schools that are colored, because of readier sympathy and meeting of minds of teacher and taught. The suggestion that so-called mixed schools tend to produce race friendliness and reduce race friction is not borne out by facts of observation and experience. The racial attitude is fixed by the adults in family life and social circle. The child mind is always free from race prejudice but is quickly indoctrinated by adult persuasion. White and negro children in the South have played together without prejudice from time immemorial, but race prejudice has been but feebly affected by such childhood intimacies. The negro fights separate schools because separation usually connotes inequality and inferiority. The northern cities are not likely to adopt complete scholastic separation; but in congested negro districts there will be colored schools by sheer force of negro numbers. The negro in Chicago has not merely local and temporary value but a general and permanent meaning.

Gov. Frank O. Lowden, who appointed the commission on race relations, has earned the thanks of the public at large and of students of race problems particularly by making such an informing and suggestive publication possible.

GREENSBORO, N. C., *April 9, 1924.*

GILES B. JACKSON,
Whitelaw Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

Important trustee conference to-morrow morning prevents my attendance. Very sorry. Best wishes.

JAMES B. DUDLEY.

DURHAM, N. C., *April 9, 1924.*

GILES B. JACKSON,
Whitelaw Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

Regret a previous important engagement prevents my being present with you. My best wishes for the success of your movement.

J. E. SHEPARD.

WILBERFORCE, OHIO, *April 9, 1924.*

MY DEAR MR. FOSTER: I greatly regret that a previous important engagement prevents my coming to Washington in time for the hearing on your most excellent industrial bill. I regard it as being both timely and opportune.

I am anxious that it should pass. It covers fully the demands of the situation and will meet a long-felt want. It will greatly help to bring about a more amicable relation between the races and also a better feeling than now exists between them.

It will largely remove the causes of restlessness on the part of the negro, so apparent everywhere in that it will aid in readjusting present undesirable industrial conditions by getting at the crux of things and at the same time it will have much to do in regulating negro migrations from the South northward, or from country to city.

This bill if passes will be the beginning of a new state of things and it will help all along the line in its benefits. If it is administered as well as it is framed it will mean justice for all alike—a "square deal for every man" industrially and otherwise—let us have it; it is a good one.

Again regretting my inability to be present and wishing you every success in your splendid service in the interest of humanity and of our great Commonwealth, I am as always, my dear Mr. Foster,

Faithfully yours,

W. H. SCARBOROUGH,
Former President of Wilberforce University.

Hon. I. M. FOSTER, M. C.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,
New York, May 8, 1924.

Mr. GUILFORD S. JAMESON,
Clerk Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Johnson has asked me to send you the inclosed copy of a letter he has to-day written to the Hon. Emanuel Celler regarding H. R. 5564.

Yours very truly,

R. G. RANDOLPH,
Secretary to Mr. Johnson.

MAY 8, 1924.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Absence from my office for more than two weeks has prevented my acknowledging your two letters of April 28 and May 5.

I am sorry I was not able to file a brief on the bill.

I have read the bill through, and it is, in my opinion, a good bill. However, the effects that the bill may have will depend entirely upon the personnel of the commission. The only suggestion I could make would be that the bill be so amended as to insure as nearly as possible the appointment of persons qualified and fit to serve on such a commission as the bill contemplates.

Yours, very truly,

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

(Thereupon, the committee adjourned.)

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, May 7, 1924.

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon. George S. Graham (chairman), presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen of the committee, application was made by those opposed to the bills H. R. 3228 and H. R. 5564 for a hearing. This date was fixed, and these ladies and gentlemen are here for the purpose of being heard.

You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MRS. M. MOSSELL GRIFFIN, PHILADELPHIA, PA., NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS

Mrs. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, I appear here as national legislative chairman of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, representing 161,000 women, organized in 40 States.

There are a number of reasons, gentlemen of the committee, why we are opposed to the bill. First, I want to explain to you our reason for being here, and our interest. I feel that the majority of the men do know the very close relations and relationship of colored women as they work with their men as groups. We would like to impress upon you the fact that possibly with our group it is a little different than with other groups, in that we are the burden bearers of our race, and therefore anything that comes up that is of vital interest to us as a race, as women we are keenly interested in, because of the fact, as I have said before, that we do carry our burdens. Many of our men ofttimes are out of work—for instance, the laboring class—and then the women, who are the burden bearers, jump right in and take hold.

Therefore we want you to know why we have come here and why we should be particularly interested; and this organization that I represent is leaving no stone unturned to get the proper kind of legislation that will be helpful to our racial groups.

In carefully going over the bill we find, first, that there is a commission to be appointed, and that the purpose of this commission is to investigate conditions along the line of labor and to solve problems as they may find them in the respective States, make recommendations, etc. Now, in going over a number of documents of the Department of Labor we find that in 1916–17 an investigation was made on negro migration, and that a very full and complete report was made.

Mr. HERSEY. Who made the investigation?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. It was compiled by the Department of Labor, and there are a number of men involved whose names are given in the report. Mr. Woodruff, Mr. W. T. Williams, and Mr. Francis D. Tyson were the compilers.

Mr. HERSEY. It was not a congressional investigation? It did not have to do with Congress?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. No; it was made by the Department of Labor.

Our position is this: We feel that any investigation that is going to be made in regard to the labor conditions among negroes ought to be made by the Department of Labor, because of the fact that we would be assured that the people who will go out to make the investigation will at least be prepared. Now if this investigation is made and the report brought back that report goes down in the record, and for time and eternity that record is there for us to be confronted with.

Mr. TILLMAN. There would be a great saving in expense, would there not, if it were made by the Department of Labor?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. Most assuredly. I had not gotten to that point, but that is another point. We do feel that it is a waste of public funds. The bill provides $200,000, and if a given amount were turned over to the Department of Labor I know the Department of Labor

would be able to cope with the situation. And I want to say this, gentlemen: You are all here representing your districts, and some of you are lawyers, and you have made investigations, and you positively know that should an investigation be made, the financial provisions in this bill will not be sufficient to cover the United States. For instance, these men that will be selected to be represented on this commission, ten chances to one, will not be prepared men; I mean they will not be men who are capable of making these investigations. The result of that will be that they will have to get special investigators, men who make that a livelihood, who are specially prepared; and to do that they will have to have territorial representatives. For instance, a man in the eastern section, a man in the northern section, a man in the western section, and a man in the southern section. Then you will have to maintain offices, and there will be office expense and all of that overhead expense. The major portion of that money will go for salaries and overhead expense, and when it gets down to the actual work there will be but very little accomplished, whereas if it were done by the Department of Labor, it could be done at a great deal less expense.

Mr. FOSTER. May I ask whether your organization has suggested to either of the Presidents who recommended this action to Congress that it was a mistake, and that it ought to be left to the Department of Labor?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. I will tell you. We never thought of any irregularity of this kind. I believe in organization, and I believe that the men who man the organization understand it, and therefore I do not believe it would be necessary for me to dictate to the men who are controlling affairs, but I do feel that when there seems to be a diversion from the regular routine, and there is something that is going to be detrimental, that their attention ought to be called to it, and that is my position now.

Mr. FOSTER. I assume that you are not trying to dictate even to the committee; but after President Harding and President Coolidge each sent a message to Congress and recommended such action, I wondered if your organization had seen fit to take up with the President, the head of the organization, the advisability of it.

Mrs. GRIFFIN. President Coolidge made it very emphatic, I think, at the beginning of his term, that he was filling the unexpired term of President Harding and therefore was carrying out President Harding's policies. Knowing Mr. Coolidge as I do, I firmly believe that in Mr. Coolidge's proposition as he has handed it over in his message he is simply carrying out the policy of his predecessor. Further, I want to say that I have left no stone unturned. I am perfectly frank and willing to put my cards on the table and say to you that I have been to the President; I have been to Mr. Slemp, and have registered my protest with them in regular form.

Mr. FOSTER. Did you learn from the President that he favored such a condition?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. I think, from what I can understand, that the President has been misled.

Mr. FOSTER. Just a minute on that question. Have you talked with the President himself?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. I had a talk with his representative, Mr. Slemp.

Mr. FOSTER. You did not talk with the President?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. I did not. I am perfectly willing to talk with him whenever he desires it.

I want to say that I think they have been misled. There has been, from what I can understand, a demand on the part of some colored men for national recognition, political recognition, and this method is the method that they have pursued. Now, I do not feel that it is fair to the Government. These men want to be paid, and if they have rendered services I feel that they should look to the people to whom they are responsible. I do not feel that Congress and the people of the United States ought to be burdened, as they are according to this bill, with an expense of $200,000 for something that is really worthless.

I want to say this, gentlemen: Do not think for one minute that if this commission is created it is going to be the end of commissions. It will mean that men will come up here for commissions, to the Department of Labor, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Mines, and the department of this that and the other; and then I would say to those very stalwart Republicans that are interested and anxious to give us this wonderful representation that we will look for some of them, when they go to Cleveland, to give us a Vice President of the United States. It seems that they are handing out, just here and there, promiscuously, as they feel so disposed, special consideration.

Mr. FOSTER. Do I understand now that ladies have become eligible, that you are announcing your candidacy for vice president?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. No; I am not; but since there seems to be so much generosity, I am telling you just what you may expect. When you start at the bottom, it simply means that you go up. You do not stay at one place all the time; you progress. We believe in progression.

But I would say this in all seriousness, and this is the one thing that I want to impress upon this committee. You are sent here from your respective districts, and the people who have sent you here have implicit confidence in you. Now, we realize that some of our men, from what I can understand, who have been responsible for these commissions are largely men who do not represent the interests at their respective homes. In other words, they are not affiliated men; they are not regular men; they are not regular organizations. Whether they are Democrats or whether they are Republicans, they are not regular. If they were regular, they would come in a regular way. I am a regular woman, and I know what regular people do. If we were sure, even with all the objections that we have to the bill, that the type of men would be appointed that we would like to see on such a commission, that would be another matter; but 10 chances to 1 they would be unscrupulous men, men who do not really represent and can not truthfully represent the interests of the people.

I want to say this: When it comes to political activities, I tell the men all the time, "Why in the world don't you be truthful? Why don't you tell the thing just as it is?" You know, sometimes they feel that it is not wise to give explanations, but it is; it is decidedly wise, especially if you have the interests of your organization and your groups at stake. And because of that we are asking you to let this matter come in the regular way.

And I want to say this as an investigator. I have been connected with the Y. W. C. A., and as an extension secretary it is extremely hard for an outside investigator to get into mills and factories and places of that kind and make the kind of investigations that you would necessarily have to make in order to give a report that would be creditable. Ten chances to one the factories and mills to which those men will go will positively close the doors, because of the fact that they have doubt as to the purpose of the group. But if it comes through the regular form, through the Department of Labor, they will willingly submit their reports and give the information that is necessary.

My entire argument is that I consider it irregular, and I do wish that you would recommend that it be left to the Department of Labor, and therefore report this bill unfavorably.

We have a legislative bureau here, and as our representative we have Lawyer Neill, who will now present other facts in regard to this bill.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES L. NEILL, RECORDING SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Give your full name to the reporter, please.

Mr. NEILL. My name is James L. Neill.

Mr. DYER. Where are you from?

Mr. NEILL. The District of Columbia. I am the recording secretary of the National Equal Rights League.

Mr. FOSTER. Is that the same organization that this lady represents who has just spoken?

Mr. NEILL. She is a member of the league, but she is connected with the women's organization, independent of the league.

I shall be brief in what I have to say. The contention of the league in regard to this industrial commission is this—partly as Mrs. Griffin has stated—that the executive departments have full power and authority to do all that is required in this bill. A careful reading of section 4 of the bill, disclosing the duties of the commission——

Mr. FOSTER. Which bill do you mean? We have two before us.

Mr. NEILL. Bill 3228 is the one I am discussing.

Mr. FOSTER. Have you looked at H. R. 5564?

Mr. NEILL. No; I have not.

Mr. FOSTER. You did not know it was here?

Mr. NEILL. No; my attention was not called to it.

Mrs. GRIFFIN. The Celler bill. It is the same thing.

Mr. NEILL. This bill, 3228, is the one I am familiar with. I wish to discuss this one.

The provisions of this bill under section 4, in my opinion, are fully met by the Department of Labor. We have there the Commission on Reconciliation, of which the late Phil. H. Brown was the commissioner. He has submitted to the Department of Labor various reports growing out of his investigation, and all the questions, or very nearly all the questions, relative to the duties of this commission are covered in those reports. Doctor Haines, who occupied a similar position during the war period, and whose investigations extended over a larger territory and range, because of the conditions

of the war, brought out in his report, to which Mrs. Griffin made reference in detail the status of the negro along the lines of this section. The Census Bureau, through its bulletins, gives statistical data covering every phase of negro industrial life. With these two departments of the Government functioning, and having specially prepared clerks, men familiar with the methods of investigation going along the very line that this bill proposes, it seems to me unnecessary to have further legislation along this line.

There are two movements to which I wish to call the committee's attention—nonjudicial, but of an interracial nature—which are doing much to meet also the exigencies proposed to be covered by this bill. One is the interracial commissions meeting through the South, where the leading colored and white people who are in sympathy with the strivings of the negro for advancement and betterment are trying to work out a plan of cooperation by which this industrial situation shall be met.

Mr. TILLMAN. You mentioned an interracial commission. Is that now in existence?

Mr. NEILL. Yes.

Mr. TILLMAN. When was that constituted? When was it put in force?

Mr. NEILL. There is no force about it. It is a voluntary movement among the leaders of the race and the sympathizers among the white people and the leading colored people of the South.

Mr. TILLMAN. Was the commission appointed by Congress?

Mr. NEILL. Oh, no.

Mr. TILLMAN. Who appointed the commission?

Mr. NEILL. It was a kind of spontaneous creation.

Mr. TILLMAN. By whom?

Mr. NEILL. By the interested people of the South and the negroes. A conference was called, out of which this grew.

Mr. TILLMAN. Was it created by the negroes themselves?

Mr. NEILL. No; jointly.

Mr. TILLMAN. With the whites?

Mr. NEILL. Yes. The whites and blacks were called together and the suggestion was made that this interracial commission be formed. The reports of this commission have been very largely circulated through the press, and I supposed that it was a matter of common knowledge.

Mr. HERSEY. Who is the chairman of that commission?

Mr. NEILL. I do not know.

Mr. FOSTER. Who is the secretary?

Mr. NEILL. The detailed information that I have comes from the reports given in the Fiske News, the journal of Fiske University, and Mr. Fisher, the editor of that journal, is my informant.

Mr. FOSTER. Who is the secretary of the interracial commission?

Mr. NEILL. That I do not know. I have not the names in mind. They are in the reports as I get them through the News. I did not specially prepare myself for detailed discussion of it. I simply wanted to refer to this movement.

The other movement is the interracial students' movement. A conference was recently held at Indianapolis, Ind., where representatives of the white and colored students came together and the question of race was freely discussed.

These movements show plainly that there is an effort to solve these interracial questions through interracial representatives. I think that with these two forces at work—the Commission of Conciliation in the Labor Department, the investigators in the Census Bureau, with their annual bulletins, and the movements among the two races to get together on these vital questions—a solution will be worked out that will make unnecessary the commission that is contemplated by this bill.

There is another objection I have to the bill, which is perhaps technical, and it is this: The personnel of the commission, making it three white men from the North, three white men from the South, and three colored, would make it impossible for our group to control the findings of the commission in matters of recommendations, if the other members of the commission should not see them as do the three colored members of the commission. Therefore the efforts would be negative, and the results would certainly be questionable.

Mr. FOSTER. One of the bills that we have before us does not provide that at all. H. R. 3228 does not provide that.

Mr. NEILL. I am speaking of this bill that I have before me.

Mr. FOSTER. One of the two bills provides for the very thing that you want. The committee is just trying to get light on the two bills. You have not seen one of them at all?

Mr. NEILL. No; I have not seen the other one; but this is the one that was placed in my hands by Mrs. Griffin, and the one that I have given my time, so far as I have been able to give it, to investigating.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the commission should be appointed, how should it be made up, in your opinion?

Mr. NEILL. With a majority of colored, undoubtedly. For instance, if the bill provides for 9 members, I should say 5 colored and 4 white; or, if it provides for 5 members, 3 colored and 2 white.

Mr. TILLMAN. Why should there be a majority of colored?

Mr. NEILL. Because the colored question is the one that is most vitally concerned.

Mr. FOSTER. That is what the bill that you have in your hand provides—a majority of colored.

Mr. NEILL. Then I am mixed up on the original bill.

Mrs. GRIFFIN. You have got 5564.

Mr. FOSTER. You had not read the bill that you have in your hand when you addressed the committee?

Mr. NEILL. Very carefully.

Mr. FOSTER. It provides for a majority of negroes, and you say that is what you want.

Mr. NEILL. That is the point I was confused on.

Mr. FOSTER. I say, you must not have read it.

Mr. NEILL. My attention was specially directed to section 4, as to the vital provisions of the bill. That, however, even though I may be mistaken, to my mind is a very serious matter for consideration. If this bill is intended especially for the benefit of the negro, the negro should at least have the controlling voice in the commission's report.

Mr. FOSTER. You stated that the bill which you had before you, H. R. 3228, was the only one that you had read. The first sentence of that bill reads:

> That there shall be created a negro industrial commission, which shall consist of five members, at least three of whom shall be members of the Negro Race.

Mr. NEILL. Yes.

Mr. FOSTER. Evidently you did not read the first sentence; did you?

Mr. NEILL. I certainly did.

Mr. FOSTER. You see it provides for a majority of negroes.

Mr. NEILL. I perhaps was confused because of the statement as to the nine members, three of each. I was confused on that point, sir. That, however, even though I am mistaken as to that suggestion, does not in any way affect my opinion as to what the personnel of the commission should be.

Mr. FOSTER. Does not that meet your objection? You had just finished saying that that was one objection you had, and still that is not an objection.

Mr. NEILL. I maintain that objection, and this bill meets it, but it does not meet it in the other particulars.

The CHAIRMAN. The other bill provides for nine members.

Mr. NEILL. For nine. In my discussion of the bill with Mrs. Griffin, that perhaps is where I got that idea.

The CHAIRMAN. The other bill provides for a commission of 3 white men from the South, 3 white men from the North, and 3 colored men.

Mr. NEILL. That is the one I am objecting to.

The last thought that I wanted to present was the one that Mrs. Griffin emphasized—that the amount of money that it would take to effectually carry out the provisions of this bill is, in my mind, almost incalculable. To start with $200,000 to investigate the condition of twelve or fourteen million people is simply, to my mind, trying to do what Mr. Ford is trying to do with Muscle Shoals with a few hundred thousand dollars. It is too tremendous an undertaking to attempt or even to launch with such a small financial provision for the executing of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. HERSEY. As I understand it——

Mr. JESSE LAWSON (interposing). Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. One of the members of the committee wants to ask a question of the last speaker.

Mr. HERSEY. As I understand it, your position is that the information sought to be acquired by this commission has been already accumulated by virtue of the activities of several bureaus or departments of the Government?

Mr. NEILL. Most assuredly.

Mr. HERSEY. And, second, that the procedure and extent of this investigation in any way, through a commission, in and of itself, is not exactly constituted as you think it ought to be constituted?

Mr. NEILL. That is right.

Mr. HERSEY. That is the sum and substance of your contention?

Mr. NEILL. Yes.

Mr. HERSEY. That is all I want to ask.

Mr. NEILL. I was confused on the other point by the question the gentleman asked, and did not finish the statement. And I wish to make this further observation. The result of the findings of this commission would of necessity have to be submitted to one of these departments and through the department recommended to the President for his recommendation to Congress. Therefore you have that roundabout way of accomplishing what the two departments would accomplish and are accomplishing directly.

Mr. FOSTER. It is quite evident now that you have not read the bill that you have in your hand, because that bill does not provide that at all. But your third objection is that you do not care for this administration to appoint any commission; is that it?

Mr. NEILL. Yes; I will be perfectly frank about that.

Mr. LAWSON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say——

The CHAIRMAN. Excuse me; this lady has charge of the meeting first.

FURTHER STATEMENT OF MRS. M. MOSSELL GRIFFIN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS

Mrs. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that this gentleman is in favor of the bill, and he will have to arrange his own hearing. I would like not to be interfered with.

I would like to say in regard to Mr. Neill that I was anxious to get the cooperation of a men's organization, and that simply shows you that we want cooperation. I called him in hurriedly a couple of days ago, and of course he is clear on the things that he wants, but he has gotten the two things confused.

The reason that I did not discuss bill 5564 was that I wanted to clear off bill 3228 so that there would not be any confusion. But now, since that has been considered, I would like to say in reference to bill 5564 that the reason we are opposed to that bill is that we do not feel that a fair conclusion can be reached according to the representation given in that bill.

It provides for 3 white men from the North and 3 white men from the South—which is all right—and 3 negroes. Now, the bill ought to be equally divided, if there is going to be any commission. But my contention is that there is no problem. There is no racial problem. As long as we make a problem, there will be a problem. As long as you impress upon a man or a boy that he is poor and low and degraded, and that he will never have a chance and never have an opportunity, that man or that boy stays there. But when you give him encouragement and push him on, in your own way, and give him an opportunity, he comes up and becomes a useful citizen; and many of them have gone into the President's chair who have come from the rank and file—from the masses. I have worked with white people all of my life, and I have never yet met a problem. I have lived in the North and I have lived in the South; I have lived in Virginia and I have lived in North Carolina, and I have lived in Pennsylvania; and I say to you that you create your problem. There is no such thing as a problem if you really go about it in the right way and adjust it.

Mr. FOSTER. What is this interracial commission that this gentleman referred to? Has that any problem to handle?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. There has been a tendency on the part of certain groups, certain elements in certain Southern States, to create commissions to educate their people—I mean the white people—and they have called in men like Mr. Haines, who represents the Urban League, and a few experts to give them special information. For instance, in Virginia they have Mrs. Mumford and Dr. Kate Waller Barrett. Now, I am not located in the South. I live in Pennsylvania; but

I do know about the conditions in that part of the country, because I belong to several organizations with those women. Of course they are not interracial organizations, understand; but there is a tendency, when those women come in contact with other women in other organizations, for them to feel that there is a need to educate their own people, and of course they have attempted to create these groups. But we feel that it is only making an impression that there is a problem; that the negro is something different from anybody else. He is not; and if he is given a chance he will work out his own salvation. You take the condition of the negro 50 years ago and the negro to-day, and you find that he is coming up, and coming up on his own initiative. You men who represent colored constituents know that condition. Nobody has to tell you. You understand it; but the minute you create a problem in your districts or in your wards or in your divisions or in your precincts, then you have trouble. We feel that this is a thing that is going to be a sore spot, and it is a sore spot. It is coming to a point where it is about to create serious trouble, and we want to prevent it. Our men, some of them, are not just truthful enough to come up and state the fact.

This bill provides for $50,000, and then $15 per day for the services. Now, what kind of a man could you get for $15 a day? If a man is employed at all, he would only be a fourth or fifth rate man.

Mr. FOSTER. A man would not leave a plumbing job or a bricklaying job to go on this commission, if he could?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. No; he would not. Most assuredly he would not. I believe you could hardly get a woman who works for $3 a day, just for laboring work. Why? Because she would lose her job. When she came back she would have absolutely no work, and would have to go all over it again. Therefore it would be detrimental to us to have such a commission, composed of men who can be hired for $15 a day, because, as I say, it is perfectly evident what type they would represent.

Finally, and with reference to both bills, I am perfectly honest with you, and I do not want you to feel that it is a case of protest, but just a case of giving you proper advice. Some of our men will not do the thing that they ought to do. They will not come here; and we women, who carry the burden of our race, are tired of this thing, and we are resenting it; and we have votes. Our men have to-day no organization that represents what the colored women represent—161,000 organized women throughout 40 States.

Mr. FOSTER. Who is the president of your organization?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. We are not only organized into States, but we are organized into territories from Maine to the District of Columbia, representing 61,000 women, and the balance of them are in the other sections of the country.

Mr. FOSTER. Who is the president of your organization?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. Miss Hallie Q. Brown, of Wilberforce, Ohio—your State—and I am surprised that an Ohioan should come here with a bill of this kind.

Mr. FOSTER. Have you a letter here from her?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. I took it up with Miss Hallie Q. Brown before. I do not make any move of any kind before I get in touch with my

president, and not only that, but until I have reached every president of every State organization.

Mr. FOSTER. Will you answer my question? Have you a letter from Miss Brown on this question?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. I have not with me. If I had known that you wanted it, I would have brought it.

Mr. FOSTER. I would like to have it.

Mrs. GRIFFIN. Yes. Miss Hallie Q. Brown, I understand, would have been here to-day had it not been that she is in New Haven, Conn. I would like to say to you that as legislative chairman, even had I not a communication, the women of my organization have implicit confidence in me and believe that the positions that I would take would be just. But I do not do that. I wait at least to get the representation from my officers.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other witnesses here?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. Yes. I have Doctor Robeson, of New Jersey, who will now say a few words. And I want to say that these women here are women from different States, who represent the Federation of Women's Clubs in their States.

Mr. DYER. You speak for them, do you not?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. Yes; I speak for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Griffin, you might give the stenographer the names of these women who are here representing the various States, so that we may know who they are and whom they speak for.

Mrs. GRIFFIN. Yes, sir. I have here Mrs. Addie R. Clarke, of South Carolina; Mrs. Matthew W. Clair, the wife of Bishop Clair, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Marian D. Butler, of South Carolina; Mrs. L. A. Pinkney, of Texas; and Mrs. E. Moore, of North Carolina.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM D. ROBESON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Doctor ROBESON. Gentlemen of the committee, Mrs. Griffin has introduced me as Dr. William D. Robeson of New Jersey. That is correct. I am from New Jersey, and I know the New Jersey men, such as Senator Edge and the rest; but at present I am living in Washington, D. C. I am practicing medicine here. I am a graduate of Howard University, and also recently as an interne from Freedmen's Hospital.

I am glad to have been here and to have listened to this discussion pro and con of such an important question. The people here of my race, represented by Mrs. Griffin, who has been selected as their leader, represent an important group of my people who object to the interracial commission or industrial commission under discussion, and this opposition has reached its concrete form in this movement here this morning.

I do not wish to advance any technical arguments against the bill as proposed, but I simply wish to state the real opinion of the people who object to it. They feel that the commission, if appointed as directed in this bill, will not be able to function and reach the objectives sought, and I agree with them in some particulars.

Mr. FOSTER. Which bill? There are two forms of commissions proposed.

Doctor ROBESON. Yes; you have two forms of bill.

Mrs. GRIFFIN. We are discussing the industrial bill.

Mr. LAWSON. We are discussing the Foster bill.

Doctor ROBESON. Yes; but the committee is perfectly right to want an answer to its question. The bill that was called to my attention was H. R. 3228.

Mr. FOSTER. Have you seen H. R. 5564?

Doctor ROBESON. No; I have not seen it.

Mrs. GRIFFIN. Dont't get confused.

Doctor ROBESON. No; there is no way to get me confused. [Laughter.]

Mr. FOSTER. One bill provides for a majority of negroes and the other for a majority of whites.

Doctor ROBESON. Yes, sir.

Mr. FOSTER. I am trying to clear you up rather than confuse you, because there are two bills before the committee.

Doctor ROBESON. That is right.

Mr. HERSEY. As I understand your position, you are opposed to any commission, irrespective of whether it has a majority of white or colored people?

Doctor ROBESON. Yes, that is it; and so far as the number is concerned, they ought all to be colored, in my opinion. It might be well to call in one white man to confer and to be in touch with us and keep the whole thing in touch with your people; but the real conditions could be better ascertained by one of us.

I could give some interesting information along the lines of my own experience. I have traveled all over the country. I have been in the big steel plants in Lackawanna, just outside of Buffalo, and in Pittsburgh, and I know the men. I know some of the men that are working, and I know the problems that they labor under. I know, for instance, in the South, where there is much discrimination along other lines, that we have our highest paid workmen; that labor receives its greatest reward in the South, and that in certain portions of the North—for example, even in my own State, New Jersey—the labor unions refuse to admit our people. I know these things. But these ladies represent an important group of our people. The day has now come when it is not only the men, but it is the women; and the women create opinion not only for to-day but for the years that are to come. The Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, for which Mrs. Griffin appears, represents millions of our best-thinking colored people.

Mr. FOSTER. May I ask you if they have acted on this question in some national convention lately?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. No. It just recently reached our attention, and it was taken up just as we take up every other bit of legislation that comes to our hands.

Doctor ROBESON. I just want to say this in conclusion, gentlemen: The real objections to this bill are not technical. They lie deep down in the motives which inspired the creation of this bill. I have noticed that you gentlemen have asked questions, and I think that they have been perfectly in order. Certainly you want to know if the people that come to you in opposition on an important question like this represent a sufficient constituency to deserve your attention, and you want to know just what they are talking about, and so you have asked certain questions. But I am glad that you have not tried to confuse the opposition any more than you have, because you are in the position of the judge, and we expect you to be unbiased in your deliberations.

Mr. TILLMAN. What do you think of the motive underlying these bills, Doctor?

Doctor ROBESON. Well, evidently, as Mrs. Griffin says, while the creators of the bill as proposed may have been honest in their convictions that such a commission could function and that it could fill a need; that it could provide needed information and give help along certain lines—while they might have had that idea, and while the bill says in the beginning that it is not to be political—I think it says that; am I correct?

Mr. FOSTER. That is the spirit of both of them.

Doctor ROBESON. That is the spirit; yes. But of course the representation under Mrs. Griffin think, and I think with them, that nothing that the President appoints is nonpolitical. That is, in a way, if you have not some political force and some political constituency, the President will never know you. So, after all, this thing does represent politics to a certain extent. And it represents more than that. It represents our race. Abraham Lincoln in his second inaugural address, you remember, made this statement:

> Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

We believe that. We believe that there are honest men still in the world, and we believe that if it were the intention of this commission to try, not actually reach, but to try to resurrect the pay roll for those 250 years of unrequited work that my people have done—if that were the purpose of this commission, we would support it, if these funds were to be retrieved and applied to the education and to the advancement of our people. But the real objection is this: There are certain other bills, such as the Dyer bill—bills for the appropriation of money to an institution like Howard University, which represents the best of our people and which represents the real objectives for which they are striving—which arouse much opposition, while subsidiary bills like this, which have no real purpose, which have no real function which would make them deserve this much of your attention, are brought forward. The bills that would really help our people are thrown aside.

Mr. FOSTER. May I ask you a question at that point? I understand your position is that there is no real interracial problem.

Doctor ROBESON. That is our position.

Mr. FOSTER. The first witness we had asking for this bill was the president of Howard University. We are here trying to find out what we should do. The president of Howard University was the first witness we had advocating this bill because of this interracial problem, which you say does not exist.

Doctor ROBESON. Is that so? Well, I am very glad that you mentioned that. I know Doctor Durkee, and he is a Christian gentleman. I am a graduate of Howard University—in 1921 from the college and in 1922 from Freedman's. Therefore I know him well. I did not just know his position.

Mr. FOSTER. Then there is Doctor Scarborough, who used to be president of Wilberforce. They all seem to think there is this problem, and are asking that one or the other of these bills be reported.

Doctor ROBESON. I see. I know Doctor Scarborough. They are both important men, and, as you say, that is the very reason that you gentlemen on the committee are confused, even as to the real purpose of this meeting here this morning.

Mr. FOSTER. Part of you say that there is this problem, and the rest of you say there is not.

Doctor ROBESON. That is it.

Mr. FOSTER. We are trying to find out what the facts are.

Doctor ROBESON. Well, I guess the fact is that we differ. [Laughter.] But what I mean is that of the two men that you have mentioned, I would rather take Doctor Scarborough's opinion than Doctor Durkee's; not that I do not appreciate Doctor Durkee as a Christian gentlemen, but at the same time he stands a better chance of being fooled than Scarborough does.

Mr. FOSTER. Doctor Scarborough has a strong letter here indorsing the bill which you think is objectionable. That is in the record.

Doctor ROBESON. I see.

Mr. FOSTER. That shows again that you differ; that is all?

Doctor ROBESON. Yes; that is right. That shows that we have a real opposition; and seeing that we do have a real opposition, represented by such men as Doctor Durkee and Doctor Scarborough, certainly we need you all the more to be neutral. You appreciate our position?

Mr. FOSTER. I appreciate it.

Mr. LAWSON. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Please wait your turn.

Mr. LAWSON. All right.

FURTHER STATEMENT OF MRS. M. MOSSELL GRIFFIN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS

Mrs. GRIFFIN. I would like to say to the gentlemen, again, that Mr. Foster has just brought out the very point that we wanted to present to you—that there are men who stand out prominently as leaders of our race, who lead groups, but the groups that they lead are not altogether satisfied with the positions that they take. We recognize the man because of the fact that he has ability to educate and to train and to do certain things, but his policy is not always satisfactory; and I would like to say to you that many of our men get wound up and wound up, and when they get wound up they do not know the way out, and they take the line of least resistance and say, "Yes, sir" to everything. We believe in saying, when a thing is wrong that it is wrong. I have taken this matter up with some of our prominent educators. For instance, I talked to a man who was here the other day, and when I told him my viewpoint he was nonplussed. He said, "I had never thought of that." And yet he is a man who has been advocating the bill, and I dare say you have his name.

He was at a loss to see just what the possible dangers were. It was Prof. Kelly Miller. I do not mind calling the name. I say to you that although these prominent educators who stand out are willing to submit to this kind of thing, we are opposed to it, and we are simply here presenting to you our disapproval.

I would like to say this before closing. I am going about this thing in a systematic way, and I am holding conferences under my supervision. I just finished with a conference in Boston. I took in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; I then took New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Now I am going south. I am holding sectional conferences, and I am presenting to them these bills and discussing them and showing them the dangers of these bills. That is my job. I am trying to educate my women and show them where the dangers of these bills are, and they see it, and in every instance I have been supported. Day before yesterday it was my privilege to be invited to the Ministers' Conference of the State of Maryland, and I have a report here which I am presenting as coming from them.

To the members of the Judiciary Committee:

The Ministers' Conference of Baltimore, Md., join the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs in their protest against an industrial commission.

First, we feel that it is a waste of public funds.

Second, all investigations along the line of labor should be directed by the Bureau of Labor.

Third, there is no urgent need for any action of this kind.

Fourth, it is our desire that bill 3228 and all other bills grouped under the classification may be suppressed by your committee.

Rev. R. W. JEFFERSON, *President.*
EDWARD SPARKS, *Secretary.*

And the secretary of the conference is here. Reverend Sparks, will you stand up?

(Mr. Sparks rose.)

Mrs. GRIFFIN. Now, this action was taken by the Baptists of Maryland, who represent 4,000,000 colored people. I am going at this thing and I am going at it right. We want to be simply fair and square.

Another thing: When men come to you and suggest such bills as this to you, I hope that you will ask them what they represent in their respective homes.

Mr. FOSTER. May I tell you why I introduced this bill, H. R. 3228?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. I would like to know.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Ed. C. Gray is a man who lives in Athens, Ohio, and works in a restaurant. Last year he sold a hotel, into which he had put 40 years of his life, for $200,000. He built for the negroes, himself, a Baptist Church in Athens. He conducted a Sunday school for 22 years. He has supported six negro Baptist churches in that section of Ohio. He started with no education, and accumulated by hard work—he and his wife—a hotel property that he sold for over $200,000 last year. He thought this proposition out, and asked me if I would take it up, and got me in touch with Doctor Scarborough. At that suggestion I took the old bill and revamped it along the lines of President Coolidge's message and introduced it. I think it is due to you to make that statement.

Mrs. GRIFFIN. I want to say to you, do not take individuals. I think, honestly, personally—and this is only a personal viewpoint—that you men ought to simply tell a man coldbloodedly, "That proposition is not such a good one, because we have a Department of Labor, and why not go to that department?" You understand organization as well as others, and why not be regular? Why have a commission appointed that will handicap Mr. Davis and his workers? I was

over and had a talk with Mr. Davis in regard to several investigations that were made and what it cost to make those investigations. Why handicap Mr. Davis by getting a lot of unqualified men to go out and do work who will come back with a report which will be conflicting with the reports of the department?

Mr. FOSTER. Is the Secretary of Labor opposed to these bills?

Mrs. GRIFFIN. I would not say that he was. I do not know. I did not ask him his position on the bill. I simply went there as an outsider asking for certain information, and I got those reports of investigations which I showed you. One was made in 1916–17 and one in 1920–21. One was during the war, and the other was on migration, when the colored people were moving rapidly from the South to the North.

Now, I am going to leave the balance of it with you; but I do urge you not to report these bills out, with all due respect to Mr. Foster and also Mr. Celler. I appreciate their intentions, and I believe that both of them mean right. I believe that they were impressed by the people with whom they came in contact. But the masses of the colored people do not want it; and it is perfectly plain to you that if they want colored representatives, colored men, and colored women to make investigations, the Department of Labor can look after the situation. They have representatives over there, and it can be looked after, and then when the report is made, as I have said before, we will be sure that it is correct.

I hope that our position has been made perfectly clear, and I thank you for this conference.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing is now closed. The committee will go into executive session.

(Thereupon, at 11.15 o'clock a. m., the committee proceeded to the consideration of business in executive session.)

HR 684 D18 – HR 2828

RG 32
U.S. Shipping Board

General Records of the Industrial Relations Division of the Construction Organization, 1917–1919

Form No. 38—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

No. 53818-1

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND FILES

FILE No. 53818-1

PART

FROM TO

SUBJECT

LABOR CONDITIONS

NEGRO LABOR

GENERAL

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR FILES ON CONNECTING AND RELATED SUBJECTS SEE OTHER SUBJECTS

FORM No. 85—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FILES AND INFORMATION BRANCH
GENERAL OFFICE

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

DATE April 24, 1919

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
COLORED LABOR	53818-1
COLORED Y.M.C.A. statment of Income, Expenses ,. etc,	
American International S. B. Co.	

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Original on	53916-1

LETTER L. A. Harris to Industrial Relations Group DATE

FILES UNIT FLOOR

Form No. 85—E.F.C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
NEGRO LABOR	53818-1

JENKINS TO JOHN R, SHILLADAY .

Protest against action taken by white employees of the Pensacola shipyard, refusing to work untill all negro employees were disgharged.

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Original on	54270-4

LETTER APRIL 18, 1919

DATE

File

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

FILE NO. 538/8-1

BRANCH OFFICE
INDUSTRIAL SERVICE SECTION, E. F. C.
BANK OF MOBILE BUILDING
[redacted].

Thomas E. Carroll,
District Representative,
604 Whitney Bank Bldg.,
New Orleans, La.

Feb. 11, 1919.

TO: Mr. R. W. Leatherbee,
140 North Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR ATTENTION:

SUBJECT: USE OF COLORED LABOR IN SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your communication of Feb. 4th., dealing with the above subject, in which you quote several pages from a report from someone whose name was absent from the document.

Negro labor, in my opinion, has been used to the straining point in a number of localities, and in addition to the Company referred to, the Jahncke Shipbuilding Co., Madisonville, La. utilizes the services of colored mechanics; the Murnan Shipbuilding Co. utilizes the services of colored mechanics; the Louisiana Shipbuilding Co. Slidell, La. utilizes services of colored mechanics.

There are no colored mechanics used in the wooden shipbuilding in Pascagoula and Moss Point, and none could be successfully introduced now, due to available unemployed white labor.

Colored laborers are used however, as well as helpers, at the above two points.

The Chickasaw plant referred to is the United States Steel Corporation doing no Government work, and up to this date has done comparatively no shipbuilding outside of plant construction. Three insignificant steel lighters have been built at that plant, notwithstanding that they have ap

File No. 53818-1

proximately 4000 men employed, the greater portion negroes. The Macy Board's Award and any general standardization of wages does not apply at this plant.

It would be interesting to secure their figures on their over-turn, although this Company has adopted a liberal method of welfare, sanitation and housing, and the value of the negro is yet to be proven on this plant. However, they are carrying on a negro manual training and taking up the slack, and later surveys will determine its relative value.

The Mobile Shipbuilding Co. and the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co. employ negroes as helpers and laborers and not as mechanics, and in the metal trades the prejudice remains so strong against the employment of negroes, that labor troubles would result on both plants were same attempted.

However, the negroes on several plants are organized into unions and are seated in the councils. The colored carpenters have a strong union, and the longshoremen and laborers are equally as strong and have lately secured large increases in wages.

Now and then, the color question arises, and on this date friction is developing on the ferries running to Pinto Island, over the whites and blacks using the same compartments. The laws of Alabama provide for segregation.

We have had several race riots on jobs. Some men are now in prison for race rioting and it is a question if a new industry like shipbuilding in the South could have made more material headway using negroes until available whites were exhausted.

The Pensacola Shipbuilding Co. has made various experiments with colored and white help and are using both to advantage. They claim, however, that the colored men are best suited to their needs, more because of his continuity of services after they have trained him, and the dearth of white labor and the still further factor that structural iron workers are holding all the minor supervisory offices and have recruited their most valued men from their foremen associates in the middle Northwest where race prejudice is slight.

Another factor that accounts for the heavy turnover of white labor at this yard, is the complete lack of housing facilities, the only available homes being shacks that blacks alone would live in.

EM CORP.
FILE 538184

Every now and then, we are obliged to smooth out the race question in Pensacola, and the Management would use white labor if it were available, but all their efforts including the training of them have proved in vain, for as soon as the whites are trained they do not remain long among the blacks and the Company loses their services. We have yet to hear of a case where the blacks were dissatisfied because of their being out-numbered by the whites.

The Merrill-Stevens Corporation at Jacksonville, two plants, North and South side plants, one entirely given over to negroes, have negro blacksmiths, carpenters, boiler-makers, etc. and in its other plant they are about equally divided.

A significant phase of the Merrill-Stevens colored labor compared with the white labor that the figures disclose the fact that the negro on piece work in the aggregate does slightly more than the white piece worker, while on the day work the white worker had the advantage over the colored worker.

In the several wood yards in Jacksonville, colored labor including mechanics are used to a varying degree and have separate unions.

The Terry Shipbuilding Co. of Savannah, Ga. uses negroes on all but the journeyman trades, and at the National Shipbuilding Co. and the Southland Co. negro mechanics exceed the whites. The Management asserts colored are more capable and this is true only to the extent that the poorest white mechanic will work on job manned with colored.

The negro question, as far as it effects industry, if not aggravated by too much stimulation from amateur or professional theorists, is rapidly solving itself.

In several other points the negro is utilized , including Texas, and little or no friction develops after cautious inauguration.

Relative to the report of the Mobile Shipbuilding Co., beg to advise that the cafeteria on this yard is so arranged that white and blacks do not come in contact.

I would presume from the tone of the subject matter contained in the report of the gentlemen who is ad-

EMERG. SHIPBUILDING CORP.
63816-1

vocating a more intensive use of colored labor that progress in shipbuilding would be improved thereby, and in his reference to the Mobile Shipbuilding Company and his reference to new schemes, I do not quite understand his intimation, but I do know that the Mobile Shipbuilding Company is head and shoulders over every other corporation building ships in the South from point of production and delivery of ships from the date of laying of the first keel to date, and I believe will compare favorably per dollar expended with any other section of the country.

I do not think it necessary to further go into the phase of Emergency Fleet training as our training department has been abolished and before you could establish successfully a training school for negroes in several of the yards, it would be first necessary to establish a school to teach them to read and write, as a great percentage of them are unable to do so and schools have been established to teach them to read and write in order to later teach them blue print reading.

Unfortunately extensive use of negro labor was prevented, not altogether by prejudice or by labor unions, but by the inferior grade of negro, as the intelligent and partly educated were lured from the South in the last three or four years and section after section was fine tooth combed by agents for the munition factories, steel works and other industries in the North.

We work with man power we have at our command, and the occasional idealist or even practical manufacturer whose aid and advice was enlisted by the Home Office often-times did not take all elements into consideration or measured matters from his previous environments and surroundings, and even though he was a Southerner born and raised and a successful manufacturer in the interior of the country, in my opinion his analysis would be faulty.

Very truly yours,

Thomas E. Carroll

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE.

TEC/CAL

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. 538184

February 8, 1919.

From: Industrial Relations Division,
J. J. Casey, Head, Labor Adjustment Branch

To: Industrial Relations Division,
R. W. Leatherbee, Manager.

Subject:

This is in answer to your memorandum of February 7, as to what is meant by the statement contained in the attached letter.

The policy of the Unions as to whether or not colored workmen are permitted to become members, varies. In Philadelphia the colored carpenters have a separate local and the attached letter is merely a statement that the colored workmen are invited to take advantage of the reduced initiation fee offered by the Harriman, Pa. local.

Head, Labor Adjustment Branch.

John J. Casey

JJC:C

LABOR DIVISION CASE FILES

538/8-1

February 7, 1919.

Industrial Relations Division,
R.W.Leatherbee.

Industrial Relations Division,
J.J.Casey.

ATTACHED LETTER.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Referring to the attached letter dated February 3rd, from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, do you know what this means?

R W Leatherbee
Manager,
Industrial Relations Division.

RWL MF

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP
FILE NO. 53818-1

February 6, 1919.

Mr. Emmett L. Adams, District Representative,
Lexington Building,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Adams:

The following has been called to my attention. I would like to have you study this over and let me have your suggestions in detail:

"While their attitude on the negro labor question is right, they were in danger of making a few mistakes and they accepted some suggestions which I made in the very best spirit. For instance, - they were designing a cafeteria and making no provision in it for negroes, expecting to transport the food to this class of workmen. The cafeteria was to be located outside the gate in connection with the commissary. We went over the grounds carefully, and they decided on a new location of the cafeteria right in the heart of the Plant where all the help, including negroes and office force, could be served in one building. We designed a building for this location with the proper separation of the whites and blacks, but serving them all from one kitchen.

"No provision is being made for the training or utilization of negro help at either place, outside of the jobs requiring ordinary common labor. In other words, the entire policy is based on the assumption that the negro is not susceptible to development into a skilled worker, or that for certain reasons it is not advisable to undertake to train him.

"The extent to which these southern shipyards utilize and properly care for negro labor is going to be the determining factor in production. This judgment is based on 14 years experience

in manufacturing in the heart of the southern territory, and is not only my judgment but the judgment of Mr. Crawford, as mentioned above, and of other men who have given the matter serious consideration."

Very truly yours,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Manager,
Industrial Relations Division.

RWL MF

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FILE NO. 03

February 5, 1919.

From: Industrial Relations Division
E. E. MacNary, Head, Ed. & Training Sec.

To Industrial Relations Division
R. W. Leatherbee, Manager

Subject: NEGRO TRAINING

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

In your attached memorandum of February 4th the quotation contains:

1. The statement that there is now being conducted under the auspicies of the Emergency Fleet Corporation a school for training Trainers which is building a barrier against the use of negro labor and is dominated by the unions. This statement No. 1, of course, is absolutely untrue. We have discontinued all of our schools for training the so called "Trainers" prior to January 1, 1919. There is no such school now being conducted by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in the south.

2. A plan has been suggested for collecting, selecting and training labor for the Southern shipyards at a central point, with the comment that this plan had been talked over with managers whom the author had met and that it had been received enthusiastically by them, and that by the time the author had reached Philadelphia the entire scheme would be worked out to such an extent that you could pass upon it.

   I should be interested to hear of the plan when it is presented. It is diametrically opposed to the method of training which the Emergency Fleet Corporation has adopted, i.e., having each shipyard train its men right on the actual jobs in shipbuilding. Of course if the author of the plan has it in mind to take over some going shipyard where ships are actually being built and to use that shipyard as the central point in which he will collect, select and train the labor for the Souther yards, his plan coincides with our plan of training men on the job, but where the author would find the money to buy and carry on a shipyard for this purpose has perhaps not been considered. He is at least ambitious if he feels that he can induce you to advocate such an appropriation by the Fleet Corporation.

3. That part of the quoted remarks which deal with the question of negro training has been thoroughly investigated by this Division and I would refer you to the following memorandums on the subject. In our file No. 54207-7:

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FILE NO. 63818-1

February 5, 1919.

From: E. E. MacNary

To R. W. Leatherbee - 2

Subject:

1. The memorandum from L. C. Marshall to L. E. Reber dated October 17, subject, Training Center at Jacksonville, in which Mr. Marshall states that there is no evidence to show that the exigencies of the Ship bldg.program justify the installation of a training school for colored men at Jacksonville.

2. Report of my field representative James McKinney to L. E. Reber, dated November 19, 1918, suming up for him the investigation made by Mr. Marshall and referring to the memorandum to Mr. Reber.

3. Memorandum of L. C. Marshall to J. O. Heyworth, Manager of Wood Ship Construction Division, in which Mr. Marshall states that the proposition of establishing a school for training colored men at Jacksonville had been studied from the standpoint of the needs of the community and the background of history, and that the decision had been against the establishment of such a school.

4. Mr. Marshall's memorandum of December 4 to Messrs. Piez and Coonley, in which Mr. Marshall stated that the proposal for a training center at Jacksonville had been thoroughly looked into and had been condemned from the point of view of the conditions of the labor market.

If the above does not fully meet the request for my study & suggestions, I shall be glad to go into the matter more thoroughly.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

E E MacNary
Head, Education & Training Section.

EBD:MR

UNION SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

STEEL SHIPS, BARGES, ETC.
BALTIMORE, MD.

December 6, 1918.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE 5381.8-1

United States Shipping Board,

Emergency Fleet Corporation,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:- Attention Mr. R. D. Baldwin.

Referring to your favor of the 27th ultimo, in reference to number of negroes employed in our yard, would advise that the total at the present time is 68. Eight of these are reamers, one is a rivet passer, and fifty-nine are laborers. The total number of men employed in the yard is 692.

Trusting this is the information desired, we are,

Yours very truly,

UNION SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

H. S. Sanford

Manager.

HSS:G

INDEXED
D. R.

WILLIAM PITT
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE

GEORGE C. GEPHART
ASSISTANT DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE
IN CHARGE OF DRAFT CLASSIFICATION
AND TRANSFERS

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

LABOR SUPPLY SECTION—GREAT LAKES DISTRICT
710 ENGINEERS BLDG., CLEVELAND, OHIO

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. 538/F-1

Dec. 9 1918

Mr. W. Jessup

Emergency Fleet Corp.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing herewith several letters relating to negro employment.

Sincerely yours.

Geo C Gephart

Z

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FILE NO. 53818-1

February 4, 1919.

From: Industrial Relations Division,
R.W.Leatherbee.

To: Education and Training Section,
E.E.MacNary.

Subject:

The following has been called to my attention. I would like to have you study this over and let me have your suggestions in detail:

"At the Mobile Yard they are working 75 to 80% white men, and while I haven't the figures on the other Plant, I am told that conditions there are practically the same, if not worse. No provision is being made for the training or utilization of negro help at either place, outside of the jobs requiring ordinary common labor. In other words, the entire policy is based on the assumption that the negro is not susceptible to development into a skilled worker, or that for certain reasons it is not advisable to undertake to train him. A school for training trainers is being conducted at the Mobile Plant under the auspices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. There is no negro Department in this school, and some quiet inquiries developed the fact that the men in the school have expressed themselves as positively opposed to training any negroes. The school, therefore, is being conducted without any reference to local conditions, and instead of its looking forward to the training of all of the available labor in this territory it is really building a barrier against the use of negro labor, particularly because of the fact that the school is dominated by the Unions, and is in reality a powerful agency of the Union. One of the first principles of Unionism in the South is to keep negroes out of all the trades.

"The extent to which these southern shipyards utilize and properly care for negro labor is going to be the determining factor in production. This judgment is based on 15 years experience in manufacturing in the heart of the southern territory, and is not only my judgment but the judgment of Mr. Crawford, as mentioned above, and of other men who have given the matter serious consideration. I have talked this over with Mr. Wallace, and have suggested the plan of a central point for collecting, selecting and training labor for the southern shipyards. I believe this can be done, and the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. 53818-1

From:

To:

Subject:

work be almost, if not quite, self-sustaining. Have talked it over in a tentative way with all the managers whom I have met, and they are all enthusiastic about it. While going around to the other Plants I shall keep this in mind, and hope by the time I reach Philadelphia to have the entire scheme worked out to such an extent that it can be passed on."

O M Leatherbee
Manager,
Industrial Relations Division.

RWL M.F

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. 53818-1

February 4, 1919.

Mr. Thos. E. Carroll, District Representative,
Whitney Building,
New Orleans, La.

53818-1

Dear Mr. Carroll:

The following has been called to my attention. I would like to have you study this over and let me have your suggestions in detail:

"I left Birmingham Thursday afternoon August 8th, and spent the following day in Pensacola with Mr. Wallace, District Officer. The Pensacola Shipbuilding Company has four keels laid, and the prospects for production there are good. I was very much pleased with the personnel of the management. They seem to have the labor situation well in hand, and are starting in to utilize negro labor largely for riveting, and similar work, which is the correct policy in this Southern country.

"While their attitude on the negro labor question is right, they were in danger of making a few mistakes and they accepted some suggestions which I made in the very best spirit. For instance, - they were designing a cafeteria and making no provision in it for negroes, expecting to transport the food to this class of workmen. The cafeteria was to be located outside the gate in connection with the commissary. We went over the grounds carefully, and they decided on a new location of the cafeteria right in the heart of the Plant where all the help, including negroes and office force, could be served in one building. We designed a building for this location with the proper separation of the whites and blacks, but serving them all from one kitchen.

"Saturday we visited the Mobile Ship Plant and Chickasaw. The management at the Mobile Plant seems to be progressive, and if they do not devote too much time to promoting new schemes, and will settle down to building ships, they ought to make good progress. There is one danger that they are running into, to which I

want to call special attention, and this applies also to the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company. Both of these Companies , up to date, have entirely overlooked the possibilities of negro labor, and they are building a stone wall that sooner or later is going to block progress.

"At the Mobile Yard they are working 75 to 80% white men, and while I haven't the figures on the other Plant, I am told that conditions there are practically the same, if not worse. No provision is being made for the training or utilization of negro help at either place, outside of the jobs requiring ordinary common labor. In other words, the entire policy is based on the assumption that the negro is not susceptible to development into a skilled worker, or that for certain reasons it is not advisable to undertake to train him. A school for training trainers is being conducted at the Mobile Plant under the auspices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. There is no negro Department in this school, and some quiet inquiries developed the fact that the men in the school have expressed themselves as positively opposed to training any negroes. The school, therefore, is being conducted without any reference to local conditions, and instead of its looking forward to the training of all of the available labor in this territory it is really building a barrier against the use of negro labor, particularly because of the fact that the school is dominated by the Unions, and is in reality a powerful agency of the Union. One of the first principles of Unionism in the South is to keep negroes out ofall the trades.

"Now, I do not want you to get the impression that I am agitating this labor question down here. You need not have any uneasiness that I am going to start anything, but in going around, I am simply making observations on these things that I consider the determining factors in limiting output. At the same time, in my talks with the management of the various yards, I am trying to enthuse them on the possibilities of negro labor, while warning them of the necessity of diplomacy in whatever changes of policy they decide on, and the necessity of well laid plans.

"Before leaving Birmingham I had quite a long talk

with Mr. Crawford, President of the Tennessee, Coal Iron & R.R. Co., and President of the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Co. Mr. Crawford and I had talked over this question of labor in southern shipyards several times before, and I find that he is carrying out at the Chickasaw Plant a well defined policy of keeping negro labor in the ascendency. At Chickasay the figures given above as to the percentages of whites and blacks at the Mobile Yard are reversed. That is to say they have 75% negroes at Chickasaw. They have started a riveting school there, building some barges to begin with, and they use all negro riveters. Mr. Crawford tells me that their plan is not to begin the actual construction of any ships until they get their Plant building program well along, as they feel that they will turn out more ships by pursuing this policy than if they jumped into construct ships before they are ready. They are working about 3600 men at Chickasaw on construction, and increasing the number of men at the rate of about 1000 per month. This season of the year is always most trying from the standpoint of getting and holding labor. When the crops are gathered men will begin to pour into these Plants, and the winter should be the best time for getting labor down here.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

In addition to laying out a cafeteria at Pensacola I have designed a lay-out for a combination cafeteria and bath house at the Mobile Plant, and at Chickasaw. At both these places they received my suggestions on this matter very cordially, as they were having difficulty in solving the race question in the design of the buildings. It happens that we have done a great deal of experimenting along this line in our Plant in Birmingham, and have recently landed on a combination that meets every requirement. At Chickasaw this will be the first of several similar installations, the design of the succeeding buildings to be determined by the success of the first.

The extent to which these southern shipyards utilize and properly care for negro labor is going to be the determining factor in production. This judgment is based on 15 years experience in manufacturing in the heart of the southern territory, and is not only my judgment but the judgment of Mr. Crawford, as mentioned above, and of other men who have given the matter serious consideration. I have talked this over with Mr. Wallace, and have suggested the plan of a central point for collecting, selecting and training labor for the southern shipyards. I believe this can be done and the work be almost, if not quite, self-sustaining. Have talked it over in a tentative way with all the managers whom I have met, and they are all enthusiastic about it. While going around to the other Plants I shall keep this in mind, and hope by the time I reach Philadelphia to have the entire scheme worked out to such an extent that it can be passed on.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. W. Leatherbee

Manager,
Industrial Relations Division.

RWL MF

53818-1

February 4, 1919.

Industrial Relations Division,
R.W.Leatherbee.

Vice President Ackerson.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

I am returning the attached letter, as per your memorandum of January 31st, and have written to both our District Representative and the head of the Educationand Training Section relative to this matter.

(Signed) R. W. Leatherbee

Manager,
Industrial Relations Division.

Enclosure.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP
FILE NO. 53818-1

February 4, 1919.

Industrial Relations Division,
R.W.Leatherbee.

Education and Training Section,
E.E.MacNary.

X54215-7

The following has been called to my attention. I would like to have you study this over and let me have your suggestions in detail:

"At the Mobile Yard they are working 75 to 80% white men, and while I haven't the figures on the other Plant, I am told that conditions there are practically the same, if not worse. No provision is being made for the training or utilization of negro help at either place, outside of the jobs requiring ordinary common labor. In other words, the entire policy is based on the assumption that the negro is not susceptible to development into a skilled worker, or that for certain reasons it is not advisable to undertake to train him. A school for training trainers is being conducted at the Mobile Plant under the auspices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. There is no negro Department in this school, and some quiet inquiries developed the fact that the men in the school have expressed themselves as positively opposed to training any negroes. The school, therefore, is being conducted without any reference to local conditions, and instead of its looking forward to the training of all of the available labor in this territory it is really building a barrier against the use of negro labor, particularly because of the fact that the school is dominated by the Unions, and is in reality a powerful agency of the Union. One of the first principles of Unionism in the South is to keep negroes out of all the trades.

"The extent to which these southern shipyards utilize and properly care for negro labor is going to be the determining factor in production. This judgment is based on 15 years experience in manufacturing in the heart of the southern territory, and is not only my judgment but the judgment of Mr. Crawford, as mentioned above, and of other men who have given the matter serious consideration. I have talked this over with Mr. Wallace, and have suggested the plan of a central point for collecting, selecting and training labor for the southern shipyards. I believe this can be done, and the

work be almost, if not quite, self-sustaining. Have talked it over in a tentative way with all the managers whom I have met, and they are all enthusiastic about it. While going around to the other Plants I shall keep this in mind, and hope by the time I reach Philadelphia to have the entire scheme worked out to such an extent that it can be passed on."

(Signed) R. W. Leatherbee

Manager,
Industrial Relations Division.

RWL MF

53818-1

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS

of America

Local Union No. 1462

February 3rd, 1919

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that the Local Union U.B. of C. & J. of A. has decided to take in colored carpenters.

We therefore, ask all the colored brothers to take this opportunity and join in our union. At present time there is an especial initiation fee $5.00 in place of usual $25.00. Will the colored brothers take advantage of this and come in at the earliest date.

With best wishes to the colored carpenters,

(s) Andrew Pranspell,

Recording Secretary.

345 Hayes St., Harriman, Pa.

Form No. 85—E.F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
NEGRO LABOR,	53818-1

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Letter of December 13, 1918. byHeyworth,

Negro Training School. Respectfully referred for your information, assuming that this satisfactorily closes the matter.

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Origin al on	54207-7

LETTER December 13, 1918.

DATE

Telephones 83
Cable Code: "Rippley"

ESTABLISHED 1881

Factory and Yards: GRAFTON, ILL.
Eastern Office: 55 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

RIPPLEY BOAT COMPANY, Inc.

BUILDERS

Life Boats, Life Rafts, Pontoons, Docks, Barges, Canal Boats, Ferries, Tugs, River Boats, Motor Boats, Fishing and Hunting Boats, House Boats, Cabin Cruisers, Tenders, Canoes.

Shallow Water Power Boats SPECIALTIES Knock-Down Hulls for Export

Manufacturers' Agents:—Boat Supplies of all Kinds.

Orders taken subject to delays caused by strikes, fires and other unavoidable delays beyond our control

53818-1

GRAFTON, ILL., U. S. A., December 7, 1918.

U. S. Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
710 Engineers Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Attention: Geo. C. Gephart.

Dear Sirs:-

Replying to your letter of the 2nd. instant, beg to state that we have no colored employees.

Very truly yours,

RIPPLEY BOAT CO. INC.
BY R V Johnson
Superintendent.

RVJ:MAR

INDEXED
D. R.

THE TOLEDO SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS OF

SHIPS AND ENGINES

ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY

ALL AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES ACCIDENTS, DELAYS OF CARRIERS AND OTHER DELAYS UNAVOIDABLE OR BEYOND OUR CONTROL

H. S. WILKINSON, Prest. and Treas.
C. B. CALDER, Vice-Prest. and Genl. Mgr.
A. D. BLACK, Secy. and Asst. Treas.
W. G. HENDERSON, Genl. Supt.
E. HOPKINS, Naval Architect

538181

TOLEDO, OHIO

YM54358-1

Dec. 6, 1918.

United States Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corp.,
710 Engineers Bldg,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Atten: Geo. C. Gephart.

Gentlemen:

Your letter of Dec. 2, referring to number of negroes in our employ, we advise we have ten (10). Item two of your letter you ask the proportion. We will say in answering this, that there are about (2100) twenty-one hundred men in the plant.

Item three, character of work, (2) two reamers, (7) seven bolters up, and (1) one cleaning up.

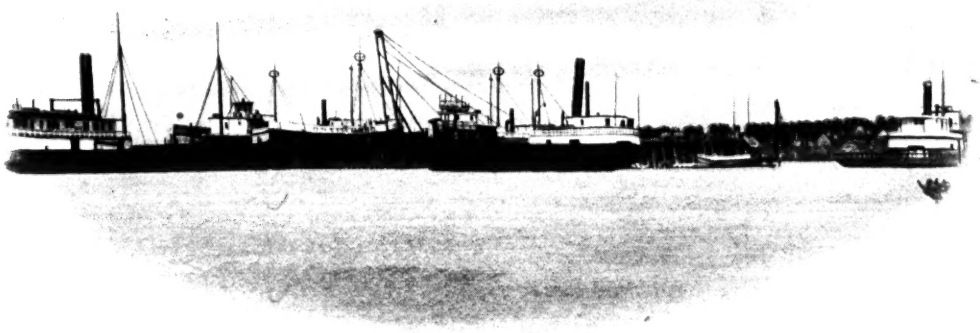
Hoping this is the desired information you ask, we are,

Very truly yours,
THE TOLEDO SHIPBUILDING CO.
O B Turner
Pay Master:

CBT/EZ

UNIVERSAL SHIPBUILDING Co.

SHIP YARD AND FLOATING DRY DOCK



STURGEON BAY, WIS.

December 5th., 1918.

United States Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
710 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland.

Gentlemen:-- LABOR SUPPLY SECTION!

We have your favor of December 2nd., requesting information with reference to negro employees in our yard, and in reply, beg to advise that we have no negroes in our employ, and therefore, all of your questions are in the negative.

Trusting this information may serve your purpose, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

UNIVERSAL SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

BY_ R. Liebner

LL-GW Secretary

GENERAL OFFICE
203-204 BECKMAN BUILDING

THE OHIO SHIP BUILDING CO
CLEVELAND, OHIO

PLANT
CUYAHOGA RIVER
FOOT MAHONING AVENUE

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP
FILE 538/8-1

December 5th,
1918.

KM54259-1

Mr. George C. Gephart,
United States Shipping Board,
710 Engineers Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the second instant, I beg to state that we now have no negroes in our employ, having completed our Government contract; neither have we any record of the number who have been in our employ since beginning operations about the first of the year.

Very truly yours,

R G Ford

Secretary

RGF:SRG

+m543057

SAGINAW SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

STEEL SHIPS

FOR LAKE AND OCEAN SERVICE

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

53818-1

December 5th, 1918.

Mr. George C. Gephart,
Ass't, District Representative.
U.S. Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
710 Engineers Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:--

Re-- Negro Employees.

We have no Negro employees in our yard. I think this answers all questions.

Yours truly,

SAGINAW SHIPBUILDING CO.

BY E E Armstrong
Employment & Service Manager.

EEA°LAD

538181

00908

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

From:- Chief of Negro Division. Gordon Hotel, Room 18.

TO:- Head, Industrial Service Sec. 916-16th St., N. W.

Subject:

Employment of Colored Men. October 2, 1918.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter of Sept. 26th, for which I thank you.

In view of the many complaints being made by the colored skilled and unskilled laborers from the different sections of the country; that they are being discriminated against in securing employment because of color, that they are being prevented from getting employment in different industries where such labor is needed in essential war work. These complaints in large numbers have been brought to the attention of the Negro Division of the United States Employment Service.

Now, as Chief of siad division, I feel that perhaps the colored men are reciving a fairer and impartial treatment in many industries and that colored men are occupying responsible positions in many of these industries. If, I am correct in this opinion and in order that these facts may be known that they may have a wholesome effect on the colored people throughout the country, I respectfully ask you to kindly furnish me a list of the important positions held by colored men in your cooperation.

I am writing a simliar letter to a number of industries, who wmploy colored laborers for this same information. Upon receipt of replies, I shall compile the data for publication. I feel that such a publication would not only stimulate and encourage the colored people, but would disclose information for their benefit. If you agree with me in this proposition, I will thank you for a favorable and early reply.

GBJ/H.

Very truly yours,

Chief of Negro Division.

Mr. C. W. Doten,
U. S. Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corp.,
140 N. Broad St.,
Phila., Pa.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

BRANCH OFFICE
INDUSTRIAL SERVICE SECTION, E. F. C.
BANK OF MOBILE BUILDING
MOBILE, ALA.

Mobile, Ala. November 29, 1918.

FILE NO. 53818-1

TO: Mr. Wilfred Jessup,
Acting Head, Labor Supply Section,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR ATTENTION:

SUBJECT: INVESTIGATION REGARDING EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of November 25th instructing that an investigation be made as to the number of negroes employed in the various yards, the proportion of the negro race to the total employees, character of work in which engaged, etc.

In accordance therewith my assistant, Mr. Lackland left last night for the South Atlantic Coast and will cover all yards from Charleston to Pensacola.

In the meantime, Mr. Leavitt, Shipyard Representative, is making a similar investigation inthe yards at Mobile to obtain the latest possible information.

The yards in the Southern District will be similarly visited in the course of a few days.

Yours very truly,

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE
Industrial Relations Division

By W M Clemens
Assistant in Charge
Draft Classifications and Transfers
Mobile, Ala.

WMC/VER

Form No. 85—E.F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT | FILE NO.

NEGRO LABOR | 53818-1

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Letter of November 29th, by Thomas Carroll.

RE: Negro Training School--Jacksonville, Florida. Recommending that no funds out of the Fleet Corporation be expended for above as there is a splended Normal Training School for the colored, supported by the United States Government and state of Florida.

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT | FILE NO.

Original on | 53828-7

LETTER November 29, 1918

DATE

Form No. 85—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
NEGRO LABOR.	53818-1

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Letter of November 21, 1918. by L. C. Marshall.

Suggested school for Training Colored men at Jacksonville.

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Original on	54207-7

LETTER November 21, 1918.

DATE

FILE NO. 5-3818-1
EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
5-3818-1

APPROVED
E.R.

November 16, 1918

Mr. E. D. Christal,
1006 Edward Street,
Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of November 3rd addressed to Mr. Hurley in which you state that you have not received the back pay due you, has been referred to our District Representative, Mr. Frank W. Broad, 421 Union National Bank Building, Houston, Texas. He will investigate the matter and advise you further regarding the same.

Yours very truly,

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION

BY (Signed) Herman Oliphant
ASSISTANT MANAGER

HO:C:FEO

5-3818-1

RGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. 53818-1

INDEXED
D. R.

November 16, 1918.

Mr. J. H. Dadson,
717 Herkimer Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of November 7th complaining that colored mechanics are being discriminated against at the Port Newark Shipyard, has been received and this matter is being carefully investigated. As soon as the investigation is completed you will be further advised regarding the matter.

Yours very truly,

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION
BY (Signed) Herman Oliphant
ASSISTANT MANAGER

HO:C:FEG

FORM NO. 95—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

WASHINGTON

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
NEGRO LABOR	53818-1

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Letter of November 15th, by Marshall.

While it is now a matter of past history, I think you will be interested in a report of my district representative in the Southern District to the general effect that t he Porto Ricans who were imported to the Southern District were by no means the equal of the negro labor there. They are physically unfit to do heavy work. Their mentality is of a very low order. They are indolent, and it is difficult to make them work for more than four consecutive hours.

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Original on	53815-1
LETTER November 15, 1918	
DATE	

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. 53818-1

COPY

November 13, 1918.

Mr. J. H. Dodson
717 Herkimer Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of November 7. Your suggestion will receive consideration. Cloth service flags of the United States Shipping Board are not yet ready for distribution, but when they are your request will receive attention.

Very truly yours,

Chairman.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

FORM No. 85—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

WASHINGTON

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
NEGRO LABOR.	53818-1

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Letter of November 13, 1918. by Herman Oliphant.

Complainting that negroes are being discriminated against at Hog Island is being carefully investigated. As soon as this is investigated we will advise you further regarding this matter.

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Original on	53916-4

LETTER November 13, 1918.

DATE

JUDGE GEORGE GRAY
EXAMINER WILMINGTON

JAMES M. MOTLEY
EXAMINER BALTIMORE

TELEPHONE ST. PAUL 4744

SHIPBUILDING LABOR ADJUSTMENT BOARD

WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE DISTRICTS

OFFICE OF EXAMINER FOR BALTIMORE

1014 LEXINGTON BUILDING

BALTIMORE, MD.

FILE NO. 53818-1

November 8, 1918.

Mr. Herman Oliphant, Ass't. Mgr.,
Industrial Relations Group,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Oliphant,-

Re: Discrimination.

Referring to your letter of November 6th with enclosure from Levi Barnes with reference to racial discrimination of shipyards in this city, I am enclosing you copy of a letter forwarded Mr. Barnes to-day.

INDEXED

Very truly,

Emmett L. Adams

ELA:BMP

Examiner.

Copy to Mr. Leatherbee.

FILE
8, 9, 8.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP
FILE NO. 5-3818-1

November 8, 1918.

Mr. Levi Barnes,
1618 E. Monument Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Sir,-

Re: Discrimination.

Your letter of October 29th addressed to the United States Shipping Board, has been referred to this office for its attention. I would be very glad to have you come into the office in order that I may go over the subject matter of your letter.

I might say, in a general way, that it is not the purpose of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to tolerate racial discrimination in any shipyard doing government work that comes under our direction.

Very truly,

Examiner.

ELA:BMP

Copy to Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board.
Copy to Industrial Relations Group.
Copy to Mr. Oliphant.
Copy to Mr. Jenks.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

November 8, 1918.

53818-1

Mr. Richard Loeffler,
260 Van Horn Street,
Jersey City, N.J.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of November 5. Your suggestion will receive consideration. Cloth service flags of the United States Shipping Board are not yet ready for distribution, but when they are your request will receive attention.

Very truly yours,

Chairman.

COPY

The National Archives of the United States

C-152

53818-1

NAME OF WRITER (FIRM IF POSSIBLE)	DATE OF LETTER	NUMBER
Mr. J. H. Dodsan, Port Newark, 717 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	II-7-18	
SUBJECT	**DATE**	**REFERRED TO**
Claims the colored mechanics are not given a fair chance.	II-13-18	

REFERRED TO	BY
Industrial Relations Group	
REFERENCE	

DEPARTMENTAL STAMP FOR SPECIAL REFERENCE

53818-1

Nov. 7-1918

Edward A. Wesley

Sir I received your letter on June 27 asking some suggestion to help speeding up ship building I am a colored man and spent 18 years in private and navy yard and I went to work for this company may 1 1st as Driller foreman by the Honorable Mr. J. J. Feathers at Port Newark yard and and was successful in getting off 4 ships and I find that there are a lot

any possible chance of
me advancing to an inspector
as under stand Shipbuilding
and would like to advance

hope to hear from
you Respectfully

J. H. Kohn
717 Herkimer st
Brooklyn N.Y.

of colord mechanic that
have not had a chance
to do what they could do to
help the work along in all
my shipbuilding this chance
never had and I have made
good and I have stand to
ask for a set of ways
to see if we cant do as
good and as faster work
as any one else and at
the same time it will
make the other workers
do more and if this cant
be granted me is there

J. H. Coyle

Miller Freeman

Port Newark Shipyard

Ship Nov 27-28

RECEIVED

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. 53818-1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

November 7, 1918.

Mr. Herman Oliphant,
Assistant Manager, Industrial Relations Division,
United States Shipping Board,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

Responding to your letter of October 21, with reference to information bearing on the number of Negro laborers, especially those outside of the draft age, and the approximate relative supply of skilled and unskilled workers, I regret to report, after some search, that at the present time the Department is unable to furnish you with such accurate data on these points, either through the Bureau of Labor Statistics or other branches of its service. We are, however, beginning an investigation to ascertain, as far as they are available, figures on Negroes in industry. I am therefore filing your request for further attention and you will hear from me as soon as I have some accurate and definite facts to report.

Thanking you for your interest and assuring you of our response, with letter, at a later date, I am

Yours very truly,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

H-p

, November 6, 1918.

Mr. E. L. Adams, District Representative,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
Lexington Building,
Baltimore, Maryland.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. 538/8-1

INDEXED
D. R.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Sir:

The enclosed letter from Levi Barnes, Baltimore, Maryland, complaining that colored men are discriminated against by the shipyards, is referred to you for attention and action.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Herman Oliphant

BC:ESA

Enc. (1)

Assistant Manager,
Industrial Relations Division.

Orig. sent to Dep.

, November 6, 1918.

Mr. Levi Barnes,
1618 Monument St.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

53818-1

Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 29th in which you claim that colored men are unable to procure employment has been referred to our District Representative, Mr. Emmett L. Adams, Lexington Building, Baltimore, Maryland, under whose jurisdiction such matters fall.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Herman Oliphant

BCL ISA

Industrial Relations Division.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

C-152

INDEX

NAME OF WRITER (FIRM IF POSSIBLE)	DATE OF LETTER	NUMBER
Mr. Richard Loeffen, Port Newark, 260 Van Horn St., Jersey City, N.J	II-5-I8	
SUBJECT	DATE	REFERRED TO
Suggests using negro mechanics.	II-8-I8	5-8/8-1

REFERRED TO	BY	DEPARTMENTAL STAMP FOR SPECIAL REFERENCE
Industrial Relations Group.		
REFERENCE		

260 Van Horne St
Jc
11-5-18

Mr Edward Hurley
U.S. Shipping Board Washington D.C.

53:18-1

Dear Sir -
With refer to your letter of last week I take pleasure to communicate my opinion. I am a ship fitter at Port Newark and I feel my opinion at this time is this - I believe every one is trying to do his part in the ship building program. And so far as I can see and truthfully say all is well. But I also believe the use of Negro mechanics to a greater extent would be wonders as to output and there men are to be found in the yards other than this I believe things are going in good shape

Yours Very truly
Richard Loeffler

11 9 18

ERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. ~~4372-1~~ V3818-1

10.06 Edward [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] comes

[illegible] will

[illegible] it is not [illegible] right

[illegible] at the [illegible]

Shipped en fact all

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

C-152

NAME OF WRITER (FIRM IF POSSIBLE)	DATE OF LETTER	NUMBER
Mr. Levi Barnes, 1618 Monument St., Baltimore, Md.	10-29-18	
SUBJECT	DATE	REFERRED TO
Claims colored men are unable to obtain employment.	11-1-18	53818-1

REFERRED TO	BY	DEPARTMENTAL STAMP FOR SPECIAL REFERENCE
Industrial Relations	Group	
REFERENCE		

Form No. 85—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
NEGRO LABOR,	55819-1
Letter of October 25, 1918. by Examiner.	
Reference to Discrimination - Crane Operators (Negro)	

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Original on	53954-4

LETTER October 25, 1918.

DATE

Form No. 85—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT: NEGRO LABOR.

FILE NO.: 53818-1

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Letter of October 24, 1918. by Industrial Relations Divisions Information and promotion Services.

Mr. Geo. O. Cannady desires information regarding the Emergency Fleet Corp. and the United States Shipping Board.

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT: Original on

FILE NO.: 54339-4

LETTER: October 24, 1918.

DATE:

Form No. 85—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
NEGRO LABOR	53818-1

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Letter of October 21, 1918. by Assistant Director Industrial Relations

Your letter referring to the discrimination against the colored workmen at the Virginia Shipyard has been referred by Mr. Hurley to this office for further consideration

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Original on	54380-4

LETTER October 21, 1918.

DATE

October 21, 1918.

INDEXED

Mr. James Bluford, D. R.
Port Newark Yard,
Jersey City, N. J.

FILE NO. 53 P/P-1

Dear Sir:

Your letter referring to discrimination against Colored workmen at the Port Newark Shipyard has been referred by Mr. Hurley to this office for further consideration.

We extremely regret any unfair treatment of Colored workers in any shipyard on the part of other men or representatives of management. We believe the question is one which is deserving of the most serious thought and investigation, and we are therefore giving the whole matter the fullest possible consideration with a view to adopting a general policy which will prove fair and just to all concerned.

We hope that such measures as are taken will remove to the fullest extent the evils of which you complain.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Mr. Herman Oliphant.

Asst. Director Industrial Relations.

F.HG

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. J-3818-1

October 21st, 1918.

Mr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It is our understanding that your Division of the Department of Labor has recently undertaken the organization of State Committees for the purpose of mobilizing and rendering more efficient the negro labor resources of the country.

This is a subject about which we are directly concerned and if you could give us information bearing on the number of negro laborers, especially those outside the draft age, we could put it to good service. We are also interested in learning in an approximate measure the relative supply of skilled and unskilled workers. It occured to us that possibly through the state organizers you might have your data collected in reference to geographic distribution. In that case will you kindly include this information also?

Any information that you can give us will be very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,
HERMAN OLIPHANT,

Assistant Manager,
Industrial Relations Division.

HO:EB

CC FOR MISS OLSEN (6th floor)
with encl.

Form No. 85—E.F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT | FILE NO.

NEGRO LABOR, | 55610-1

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Lett r of October 18, 1918. by Louis H. Asher.

Training of 3 colored men at Jacksonville, Fla.,

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT | FILE NO.

Original | 54227-W

LETTER October 18, 1918.

DATE

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

October 17th, 1918.

53818-1

From: H. R. Olsen

To: A. B. Wolfe, Head,
Investigation.

Subject: APPENDIX TO REPORT ON AVAILABLE NEGRO LABOR.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Since preparing my preliminary report on this subject I have discussed the problem briefly with Mr. Fury. He takes a distinctly different attitude from the one I expressed, and feels that while it may be possible to train unskilled laborers to the more skilled occupations, the number that could be secured in that way would not equal the number of white laborers that would be lost through racial antipathy.

I am going to speak to Mr. Fury in greater detail and possibly secure from him further statistics bearing upon the problems of skilled and unskilled negro workers.

HRO:MW

Noted file

FILE
10-19-18

Form No. 85—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT | FILE NO.

NEGRO LABOR, | 55018-1

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Letter of October 14, 1918. by Al. Fisher.

Establishment of the Negro Training center of Jacksonville, Fla.

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT | FILE NO.

Original on | 54207-7

LETTER October 14, 1918.

DATE

Form No. 85—E.F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT | FILE NO.

NEGRO LABOR. | 53818-1

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Letter of October 9, 1918. by Thomas E. Carroll

Colored School Merrill Stevens Co. Jacksonville, Fla.,

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT | FILE NO.

Original on | 54307-7

LETTER October 9, 1918.

DATE

53818-1

October 9, 1918.

Mr. Giles B. Jackson,
Chief of Negro Division,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Room 18, Gordon Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Mr. Doten has referred your letter of the 2nd to me and I regret to say that I am unable to give you specific instances of colored men holding responsible positions at this moment.

We have recently heard that the Sparrow's Point Yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation has given three ways over to colored men and that this was done as a matter of agreement all around. As I understand it, the foremen on these ways are negroes as well as the workers.

We agree with you heartily that the publication of such data will be of considerable value, and regret extremely that we cannot assist you with definite facts although we have an impression that there are many such positions held.

Very truly yours,

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION,
Montague Ferry,
Information and Promotion Service.

MF:MMB

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

53818-1

FORM No. 85—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
NEGRO LABOR.	53818-1

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Letter of October 9, 1918. by Director of Industrial Relations

A committee from the Sparrows Point Plant of the Bethlehem S. B. Co. called upon Mr. Piez Saturday in connection with matters at Sparrows Point.

One the questions brought upat the interview was that of the colored riveters and crane operators. Tt was stated that they were being discriminated against.

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Orginal on	53954-1

LETTER October 9, 1918.

DATE

53816-1

October 8th, 1918

Industrial Relations,
Mr. Herman Oliphant, Asst. Director.

Mr. A. B. Wolfe, Investigation Branch.

NEGRO LABOR.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

As soon as convenient, please have completed a report on negro labor, which I should like to have treated as a rush matter. Following the preliminary report, it is suggested that you communicate with Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, Washington, for more information as to the amount of skilled and the number of workmen available in various lines for shipbuilding.

Assistant Director,
Industrial Relations.

HO:EB

October 8th, 1918. 538181

Industrial Relations,
Mr. Herman Oliphant, Asst. Director.

THE FILES

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Messrs. Armstrong, Bailey and Ridge of the Investigation Service of the Department of Labor, called October 7th in pursuit to the investigation as to why negroes are refused employment in the skilled trades at Hog Island. They stated that they had seen Colebrook who stated he was responsible and did not have to give any reason for his action. I stated that the Industrial Relations Division had no official information as to why this situation existed and suggested that they see Mr. Scott. He promised to supply me with a copy of their report.

Assistant Director,
Industrial Relations.

HO:EB

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

3-3818-1

October 8th, 1918.

From: Industrial Relations,
Mr. Herman Oliphant, Asst. Director.

To: THE FILES

Subject: NEGRO EMPLOYMENT

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Messrs. Armstrong, Bailey and Ridge of the Investigation Service of the Department of Labor, called October 7th in pursuit to the investigation as to why negroes are refused employment in the skilled trades at Hog Island. They stated that they had seen Colebrook who stated he was responsible and did not have to give any reason for his action. I stated that the Industrial Relations Division had no official information as to why this situation existed and suggested that they see Mr. Scott. He promised to supply me with a copy of their report.

HO

Assistant Director,
Industrial Relations.

HO:EB

Form No. 85—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
NEGRO LABOR,	53818-1

Telegram of October 8, 1918. by Marshall,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Your wire Reber concerning Colored School. Notice you have made only preliminary investigation. Should be glad to have further data as soon as available. Please give facts to Reber also.

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Orginal on	54207-7

LETTER October 8, 1918.

DATE

FORM NO. 85—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
NEGRO LABOR.	53818-1

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Letter of Ocotber 5, 1918. by Industrial Relations Division.

In regards to the utilization of the colored laborers in the shipyards

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Orginal on	54339-4
LETTER October 5, 1918.	
DATE	

REPORT CONCERNING NEGRO EMPLOYEES IN SHIPYARDS.

New York, Novem

COMPANY	TOTAL NEGRO EMPLOYEES	SKILLED & SEMI-SKILLED MECHANICS	CARPENTERS	LABORERS	RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES	PORTERS	TOTAL EMPLOY
Atlantic Life Boat Co.	-						4
Ira S. Bushey & Sons	1		1				30
Bayles Shipyards	22	8		14			71
Bethlehem S.B. Corp.	7				7		289
Continental S. B. Co.	-						25
Downey Shipbuilding Corp.	102	100		2			320
Fougner Concrete S.B.Co.	2	2					17
Federal Shipbuilding Co.	900	200		700			855
W. H. Gahagan Inc.	6			6			5
Johnson Shipyards	22		22				53
Kingston S. B. Co.	11	3		8			50
C. M. Lane Life Boat Co.	2		2				
Morse D.D. & Repair Co.	-						44
National D. D. & Repair Co.	1	Fireman (Boiler) 1					3
Newburgh Shipyards Inc.	20	10		10			32

REPORT CONCERNING NEGRO EMPLOYEES IN SHIPYARDS.

New York, November 29, 1918.

TOTAL NEGRO EMPLOYEES	SKILLED & SEMI-SKILLED MECHANICS	CARPENTERS	LABORERS	RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES	PORTERS	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	PER CENT NEGROES.
-						47	.000
1		1				300	.003
22	8		14			716	.031
7				7		2893	.002
-						250	.000
102	100		2			3200	.031
2	2					175	.011
900	200		700			8550	.095 ?
6			6			50	.12
22		22				536	.041
11	3		8			504	.021
2		2				90	.022
-						4457	.000
Co. 1	Fireman (Boiler) 1					350	.003
20	10		10			3200	.006

COMPANY	TOTAL NEGRO EMPLOYEES	SKILLED & SEMI-SKILLED MECHANICS	CARPENTERS	LABORERS	RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES	PORTERS	TOTAL EMPLOYE
Atlantic Life Boat Co.	-						47
Ira S. Bushey & Sons	1		1				300
Bayles Shipyards	22	8		14			716
Bethlehem S.B. Corp.	7				7		2893
Continental S. B. Co.	-						250
Downey Shipbuilding Corp.	102	100		2			3200
Fougner Concrete S.B.Co.	2	2					175
Federal Shipbuilding Co.	900	200		700			8550
W. H. Gahagan Inc.	6			6			50
Johnson Shipyards	22		22				536
Kingston S. B. Co.	11	3		8			504
C. M. Lane Life Boat Co.	2		2				90
Morse D.D. & Repair Co.	-						4457
National D. D. & Repair Co.	1	Fireman (Boiler) 1					350
Newburgh Shipyards Inc.	20	10		10			3200
Perth Amboy Dry Dock	6	6					300
Robin's Dry Dock	1				1		4200
Standard Shipbuilding Corp.	62	55		1		6	8000
Staten Island S. B. Co.	105	100		5			3000
Submarine Boat Corp.	1250	1250					13000
Tebo Yacht Basin	1					1	1400
Tietjen & Lang D. D. Co.	1				1		3300
Gas Engine & Power Co.	2		1	1			1750

INDUSTRIAL S
EMERGENC
11

New York, November 29, 1918.

	TOTAL NEGRO EMPLOYEES	SKILLED & SEMI-SKILLED MECHANICS	CARPENTERS	LABORERS	RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES	PORTERS	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	PER CENT NEGROES.
Co.	-						47	.000
s	1		1				300	.003
	22	8		14			716	.031
.	7				7		2893	.002
o.	-						250	.000
Corp.	102	100		2			3200	.031
B.Co.	2	2					175	.011
g Co.	900	200		700			8550	.095
	6			6			50	.12
	22		22				536	.041
	11	3		8			504	.021
at Co.	2		2				90	.022
r Co.	-						4457	.000
epair Co.	1	Fireman (Boiler) 1					350	.003
Inc.	20	10		10			3200	.006
ck	6	6					300	.02
	1				1		4200	.000
ling Corp.	62	55		1		6	8000	.007
. Co.	105	100		5			3000	.035
rp.	1250	1250					13000	.096
	1					1	1400	
D. Co.	1				1		3300	
r Co.	2		1	1			1750	.001

Joseph Simpson

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE SECTION,
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION,
115 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

140 NORTH BROAD STREET

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New York Office 53818-1
Draft Classification and Transfer Branch
Room 315, 115 Broadway

November 29th, 1918.

Mr. Wilfred Jessup,
Acting Head, Labor Supply Section,
253 N. Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find report on negro employees in shipyards in this section, as per your letter of November 25th.

You will note that the Submarine Boat Corporation and the Federal Shipbuilding Company employ the largest percentage of negroes. This is undoubtedly because of the nearness of these two yards to Newark and Jersey City. Both of these cities have good sized negro settlements.

The Submarine Boat Corporation formerly had a number of negro laborers from the South, but they did not like the cold weather and quit. You will note that all of the 1,250 negro employees of this Corporation are skilled or semi-skilled mechanics.

The negro laborers at the Federal yard are mostly northern negroes.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Sawyer

Assistant in Charge,
Draft Classification and Transfers.

JS*RKR

Enc.

Copy of this letter and copy of report sent to - Mr. Ralph E. Heilman,
District Representative,
Industrial Relations Group,
Room 1521, 115 B'way,
New York City.

Form No. 85—E.F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Negro Labor	53818-1

Correspondence concerning the establishment of training schools for Negroes is filed on file of Merrill-Stevens Company.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Merrill-Stevens Company. Training of Labor	54207-7

LETTER

DATE

J-3818-1

October 1, 1918.

Mr. John W. Hudspeth,
276 Main Street,
East Orange, N. J.

Dear Mr. Hudspeth:

The cards that you filledout and returned have been given the proper attention, and it is quite probable that you will hear further from the Shipyard Volunteer Department.

We are working out the plans to overcome the conditions which you describe, affecting colored men in the shipyards, and we hope in the near future to overcome the obstacles which you mention.

In the meantime, it might be a good idea for these men, you mention, to get in touch with Mr. Chas. J. Fury, c/o U. S. Employment Service, 3rd & Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Very truly yours,

Montague Ferry,

Industrial Relations Group.

MF:HS

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

53818-1

September 30, 1918.

Thomas Carroll
604 Whitney Building
New Orleans Bldg.,
New Orleans, La.

Merrill STEVENS YARD AT JACKSONVILLE DESIRES TO START TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NEGROES UNDER AUSPICES OUR EDUCATION AND TRAINING SECTION STOP EVERYBODY AGREED CONCERNING INHERENT RIGHTNESS OF GIVING NEGRO LABOR OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT STOP EVERBODY AGREED SCARCITY OF LABOR JUSTIFIES TAPPING THIS LABOR RESOURCE STOP PLEASE INVESTIGATE LOCAL CONDITIONS AND SEE WHETHER THE POLICY DESIRABLE FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE NATIONS INTERESTS MAY EXPEDIENTLY BE CARRIED OUT STOP TELEGRAPH REBER RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

MARSHALL.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

ORIGINAL ON 54207-7

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. 538187 L

September 27, 1918.

Mr. Thos. E. Sunnell,
1314 Cambridge St.,
Phila., Pa.

Dear Mr. Sunnell:

Since your letter of August 11th to Mr. Schmeh which he has asked us to answer, we have been looking into the situation with a view to improving the opportunities for colored workers.

At the present time a communication we visit to Mr. Chas. J. Fury at 3rd & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, will undoubtedly produce something of interest to you, but it is not advisable for you to leave any position you have in order to follow this suggestion.

Appreciating your willingness to work, and assuring you that we will do everything in our power to give you the opportunity, we are,

Very truly yours,

MORTIMER FERRY

Industrial Relations Group,
Information and Promotion Service.

MF:MB

Write

Form No. 85—E.F.C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
NEGRO LABOR,	53618-1

Telegram of September 26,1918. by H. W. Clark.

Conference with Capt. Stoddard Fourth District officer decision to start class of colored instructor at once send to jacksonville instructor for this Group separate quarters at this plant separate department later no need for new center administration can be from this office advise single men as living conditions are congested night letter on material needed.

SEE

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Original on	54207-7

LETTER September 26, 1918.

DATE

538181

September 26, 1918.

Mr. Giles B. Jackson,
Chief of Negro Division, U. S. Department of Labor,
Gordon Hotel,
916 Sixteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

EMPLOYMENT FOR COLORED MEN.

I am in receipt of your favor of September eighteenth relative to the opportunities for the employment of colored men in the shipyards of Philadelphia. So far as I have been able to learn, there is no discrimination either for or against colored men in the shipyards of this district. Any man who has the necessary skill and ability as a shipbuilder can find employment in almost any of our yards.

As you know, we are not running a recruiting service for the yards, but are leaving the whole matter to the employment departments of the yards and to the Employment Service of the United States Department of Labor.

Yours very truly,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

CWD/PA

Head, Industrial Service Section.

FILE NO. 53818-1

September 25, 1918.

Mr. J. H. Collins, Jr.,
1941 Rainbridge St.,
Phila., Pa.

Dear Mr. Collins:

In further reference to your letter regarding discrimination against colored men, a matter has recently come up which may interest you.

Mr. Chas. J. Fury, a representative of the Industrial Relations Group in the United States Employment Service at 3rd & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, tells us that there is a yard in Baltimore in which colored men are given splendid opportunities and where more help is required.

If you have not already come in contact with Mr. Fury, it will be to your advantage to meet and talk with him.

Very truly yours,

MONTAGUE FERRY

Industrial Relations Group,
Information and Promotion Service.

MF:MMC

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

PHILADELPHIA, PA. September 25, 1918.

INDEXED
D. R.

Mr. W. M. Livingston,
c/o Lynch Construction CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.

FILE NO. 53818-1

Dear Mr. Livingston:

In further reference to your letter regarding discrimination against colored men, a matter has recently come up which may interest you.

Mr. Chas. J. Fury, a representative of the Industrial Relations Group in the United States Employment Service at 3rd & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, tells us that there is a yard in Baltimore in which colored men are given splendid opportunities and where more help is required.

If you have not already come in contact with Mr. Fury, it will be to your advantage to meet and talk with him.

Very truly yours,

MONTAGUE FERRY

Industrial Relations Group,
Information and Promotion Service.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

File

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. 63818-1

September 25, 1918.

Mr. Edward A. Woods,
4942 Haverford Ave.,
Phila., Pa.

Dear Mr. Woods:

In further reference to your letter regarding discrimination against colored men, a matter has recently come up which may interest you.

Mr. Chas. J. Fury, a representative of the Industrial Relations Group in the United States Employment Service at 3rd & Walnut Sts., tells us that there is a yard in Baltimore in which colored men are given splendid opportunities and where more help is required.

If you have not already come in contact with Mr. Fury, it will be to your advantage to meet and talk with him.

Very truly yours,

MONTAGUE YERKY

Industrial Relations Group,
Information and Promotion Service.

MY:MMS

White

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NL ** ON FILE COPY
FILE NO. 3 8 8 -

September 25, 1918.

Mr. Louis A. H. Bellinger,
35 Quincy St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Bellinger:

In further reference to your letter regarding discrimination against colored men, a matter has recently come up which may interest you.

Mr. Chas. J. Fury, a representative of the Industrial Relations Group in the United States Employment Service at 3rd & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, tells us that there is a yard in Baltimore in which colored men are given splendid opportunities and where more help is required.

If you have not already come in contact with Mr. Fury, it will be to your advantage to meet and talk with him.

Very truly yours,

MONTAGUE FERRY

Industrial Relations Group,
Information and Promotion Service.

MF:HMc

White

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

NAVY FLEET LEGAL
FILE NO. 53818-1

September 25, 1918.

Mr. W. H. Livingston,
c/o Lynch Construction Co.,
Wilmington, Del.

Dear Mr. Livingston:

In further reference to your letter regarding discrimination against colored men, a matter has recently come up which may interest you.

Mr. Chas. J. Fury, a representative of the Industrial Relations Group in the United States Employment Service at 3rd & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, tells us that there is a yard in Baltimore in which colored men are given splendid opportunities and where more help is required.

If you have not already come in contact with Mr. Fury, it will be to your advantage to meet and talk with him.

Very truly yours,

MONTAGUE MYERS

Industrial Relations Group,
Information and Promotion Service.

MM:EMe

White

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

September 25, 1918.

538/8-1

Mr. Gus Jamison,
101 Union St.,
Trenton, N. J.

Dear Mr. Jamison:

In further reference to your letter regarding discrimination against colored men, a matter has recently come up which may interest you.

Mr. Chas. J. Fury, a representative of the Industrial Relations Group in the United States Employment Service at 3rd & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, tells us that there is a yard in Baltimore in which colored men are given splendid opportunities and where more help is required.

If you have not already come in contact with Mr. Fury, it will be to your advantage to meet and talk with him.

Very truly yours,

MONTAGUE FERRY

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Industrial Relations Group,
Information and Promotion Service.

53816-1

September 18, 1918.

Mr. Thos. E. Carroll,
District Director,
604 Whitney Building,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Carroll:-

I am enclosing herewith a letter addressed to Mr. Hurley by one Henry Reneau (colored), 2133 Belmont Place, New Orleans, in which he complains that the negro laborer is being discriminated against in the yards.

You, of course, will use your own judgment as to whether or not you should follow this matter up.

Very truly yours,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Field Manager,
Industrial Relations Group.

JCL:HLH
Enclosure (1)

53818-1

September 18, 1918.

Mr. Henry Reneau,
2133 Belmont Place,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of September 12, 1918, addressed to Mr. Hurley, in which you complain that the colored man is being discriminated against in matters of employment by the shipyards.

Your letter has been referred to Mr. Thos. E. Carroll, District Director of Industrial Relations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, located at 604 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La.

Very truly yours,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Field Manager,
Industrial Relations Group.

JCJ:HLH

538181

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No. Negro Division,
Gordon Hotel, Room 18,
916-16th St., N. W.

September 18, 1918.

Emergency Fleet Inc.,
Philadelphia Ship-yards,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I often receive communications from colored men, desiring employment in the ship-yards at Phila. Will you kindly write me if you have any vacancies and what salaries, etc?

Hoping for an early reply, I am

GBJ/H.

Yours respectfully,

Giles B. Jackson,

Chief of Negro Division.

RECEIVED
Industrial Relations Cent
SEP 1918

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

538188-1

September 17th, 1918.

RECEIVED
Industrial Relations Group.

From: Industrial Relations,
Mr. Herman Oliphant, Asst. Director,

To: Investigating Service,
Mr. A. B. Wolfe.

Subject: COLORED WORKMEN

SEP 18 1918

We have received several letters, I do not know how many, maybe three, maybe a dozen, complaining that colored workmen are not allowed a change in shipyards. I wish you would have these dug up and in appropriate cases transmit to the writers of such letters the information contained in the attached report from Mr. Fury.

Herman Oliphant
Assistant Director,
Industrial Relations.

Enclosure

HO:EB

SEP 18 1918

File

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

PHONE 4610 ORANGE

J. W. HUDSPETH'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE

9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

276 MAIN STREET,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Working out plan

53818-1

September 13, 1918

Mr. Edward N. Hurley,
United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I am desirous of enrolling in the United States Shipping Board as a volunteer.

Enclosed are the two cards, which you requested me to fill out and return with my signature.

I am also calling your attention to the fact that there are plenty of good mechanics among colored men who have been denied work when in fact the work was there to do. I mean in there particular line of work, simply because they were colored men.

I know three or more cases the first case was Fred Thomas, 37 Mercer St., South Orange, N. J. 10 years as electrician still he cannot work at his trade, so he is bolting up on ship 7 now. Second case was James Craig of Montclair, N. J. not only amateur electrician but worked in the factory where all kinds of opportunities were made and today is taking four years course in Columbia University, New York, City. He was turned down because he was a colored man. Third Mr. James Vandervall, 71 Ashland Ave., East Orange, N. J. Godd steam fitter was told by one of the officials that he could not be used in that department because he was a colored man. Vandervall's phone is No. 7035 Orange, N. J. I think these things should be remedied.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Yours truly John W. Hudspeth

538187

EMP. 1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Philadelphia, Pa.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

NO.

September 18, 1918.

Honorable John J. Casey,
Labor Advisor,
253 N. Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

While in Baltimore yesterday learned the fact that the Sparrows Point Shipbuilding Co. is erecting three (3) new ways.

This Company already employs about 25% colored men in their yards. Recently, the manager informed me, the men had gotten together, black and white, and agreed between themselves that the new ways should be given over entirely to colored help.

This, when submitted to the management, was agreeable to them, and I have arranged with Mr. Champagne to employ quite a number of mechanics, which will relieve the situation hereabout.

Very truly yours,

Chas. K. Sury

Special Representative,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
300 Walnut Street.

F/E

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. 53818-1

September 11, 1918.

Mr. Josephus K. Lockhart,
240 Houston St., E.,
Savannah, Ga.

Dear Mr. Lockhart:

The flag was sent to you on August 23rd and has probably reached you before this.

Mr. Hurley has asked me to write you regarding your suggestion as to the colored man being given a chance because this department is giving a great deal of time to matters of this sort and knows exactly what is being done along these lines.

Sometimes perhaps, you may feel that you are not getting as much chance as the white man but there are times when all of us, white or black, feel that we do not have a chance to do as much as we would like to do in this great Cause.

I think if you read the papers carefully you will see that the colored boys are being given a great deal of credit for what they are doing in France, and in the shipyards and other war plants of this country. It was a colored man, Charles Knight, of Sparrows Point, Maryland, who broke the English riveting record and held that record for some time. This is pretty good proof that the colored boys are given every chance to make good because a man cannot make a riveting record without the help of his foreman.

Keep right on delivering the best work you can and we are very sure that you will be given every opportunity without, any regard to your color. We appreciate the service you are rendering and hope that you will continue in your earnest effort to help win the war.

Yours very truly,

Industrial Relations Group,
Information and Promotion Service.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

MF:RMa

white

538181

September 11th, 1918.

Mr. S. L. Nash,
Pres. of C. N. P. Leagues,
841 Polk Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir:

COLORED LABOR

I reply to your letter of August 30th, which letter is in answer to our letter to you dated July 12th. I have considered at very great length and with much care the various statements of fact and arguments set out in your letter of August 30th. Weighing these with the consideration given the subject as mentioned in our letter of July 12th, it appears that the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation is without authority to act in the matter, and that, accordingly, it will be necessary for you to handle the matter locally.

I very greatly regret that we are not so situated as to be of further service to you in this matter.

Allow me to extend to you very hearty expressions of appreciation and spirit which most evidently animates you in the present crisis.

Very truly yours,
HERMAN OLIPHANT,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Assistant Director,
Industrial Relations.

HO:EB

GOLDEN ORACLE,
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LEAGUE

"Let us reach out over thi[illegible]verse, wherein Truth is the Righteous Scales within w[illegible]ongs of Men are Weighed."

PRESIDENT
ATTORNEY S. L. MASH
SECRETARY
W. H. WILKERSON
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES GRAVES
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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Colored Non-Partisan Leagues of California

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FRANK HENRY

Hon. L.C. Marshall, Esq.

Director Genl. of Industrial, Rel.

Philadelphia, Pa.

San Francisco, Cal., August, 30, 1918.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Sir;-

Thanking you for your very kind reply to my letter of July, 4, 1918, and which in itsself gave to my People, and to the men employed in the Ship Yards a bright ray of hope, and confidence.

Day by day they have come to our committee to inquire as to whether not any other word had as yet been received your Honor, in the matter, and Our Committee has entreated them to be patient that all would be well.
Can you not understand what must be the feeling of our People, when every day men are call from these yards to take up are for our Country, to give thier lives on the fireing line. with hundreds of Thousands of Colored troops in France doing thier bit to make democracy safe for the World. I, or any of us may be called to morrow, and how gladly would I give this life of mine. if I knew, that in giveing that life to make Democracy safe for the World I was makeing Democracy safe to give to my People my Race a chance to make Democracy Safe for Our Race here in Americia.

We dont ask Social Equality, We only ask an Equal chance to take our part in the industrial world to be given the right and opportunity to perform the work, which Almighty God saw fit to give us the brains and mMX and strength to do, and for which hundreds of years in the most cruel school of Slavery qualified and made us able to do.

From 1620, IN the cotton fields of James Town Virginia , In the Year of 1776, The Negro Attucks giveing his life in the Streets of Boston, to the fireing line in the Trenches some where in France, We have every been ready, and have never shrunk from doing our Part. Our Country is calling for Millions of men to face the German Hordes, We were are ready but dont take from us the love of Country, and the Morale feeling which should be in the Hearts of every one of Us by denying to us the right equal opportunity to earn our livihood in Country of Our .Birth.
I beg of you, and we pray of you to take this matter up at once, dont let the word be taken from the ship yards of Americia, that the ships of Our Goverment being built in this Country a discrim a discrimination is being made in the matter of even Negro labor.
What will our boys have to fight for, what hopes have they after the war, when they return

GOLDEN ORACLE,
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LEAGUE

(2)

"Let us reach out over th[illegible]verse, wherein Truth is the Righteous Scales within [illegible]ongs of Men are Weighed."

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53818-1

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THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

San Francisco, Cal.,

What will our Boys feel that they have to fight for, What hopes have they to look forward to, when after the war, they return home, and the work is done.

We can no longer remain silent to this condition among our People. We our Boys to have the same same heart, the same high opinion of Our Countrys sense of right and Justices that other Races have. we want the same high hope and love of Country in thier hearts , that other Races have over there in the trenches. I have been on the fireing line, and I know it is the love of Country that make men for get self, and gives them a strong arm, and a brave heart on the fireing line to face death, and do thier part, and as did our Boys in Cuba at San Jaun Hill Hill singing a"Hot Time in the Old Town to Night." We will do the same in France give us the Heart to do. Dont put the Spirit of Russia in true American Hearts. I speak plain. I love my People. I love my Country, I am among my People every day, and I understand them because I am a part of them.
I dont think there is a man of My Race in the U.S who understand the Industrial condition among my People better then I do.

For mTwo months in the months of October and November, 1917, I was employed in the C.B.& Q. R.R. Yards at Chicago, with a number of my People as a labor, and bucking fires in the locamotives, and fireing in the Plants, and the same condition exsisted, I was employed in the Stockyards at Chicago. Then I went into the Pullman service as a Pullman Porter, and I in a short time work my way up as Porter in Charge of a Pullman, that is my own Conductor. Running from New York, and Buffalho, and Chicago. in a short time the white Rail road men complain because my abality gave me that position, as a conductor on my car, with a Porters Salary, and said I was keeping a White man out of a job. When the business did not call for a Porter and conductor, when a Porter at a Salary of Forty -Five Dollars per month could well do the work of a Porter and Conductor whose salary was $90, Dollars per month. which is the same condition on many lines in the U.S.

On the First day January, 1918, at Syracuse N.Y. 16. Pullman Cars with 16, Pullman Porters stood for 16, Hours on a side tract, with steam up, changeing crews, and engines, three different times, which was common talk among the Railroad men that it was for the purposeof embarrassing, and discrediting the goverment in Goverment ownership of the Roads.

I find the same condition in the shipyards, we worked for fifteen days in the fuel tanks on one of the ships, on work which should of been done in four days at least possible effort as was shown in an other case on the same kind of work when we put in 1050 rivets in 8, Hours, about four thousand rivet were driven in fifteen days. I a colored man could only work as passer. when I passes a hundred and fifteen rivets, and only twenty were driven

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(3)

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and ten of those had to be cut out by the chipper, for the reason that the were loose. The Holder on was a friend of the rivetor, and knew nothing at all of the work, and held his position because of his friendship for the rivetor, and a pal. and then sent and got the proper Bollie Bar a bevel bar where he had been trying to use around bar for the work and showed holder on how to use by holding on my self at a passer salary bared my self from the work because of my color.

While working in the fuel tank, The rivetor and Holder on were mere boys. and used very po-or judgment. in place of calling a driller , and haveing all the drill work done before going to work in the tank, they climb in and out of the tank a dozen times aday each time in the moveing of the bars and stageing from one place to the other would consume at least fifteen or twenty minuetes of the whole gang two passers and rivetor, and his hold on man. whilex doing twenty or twenty five holes at a time in place haveing all thw holes reamed before going into the tank, and do them all at once we consumed 15, days in doing what we could of done in four days.

I find that many of the men hold thier position because of the standing of some friend in the Union, and not because of thier comptency or effaciency in the work.

I think better result would be accomplished if the foreman were not Union men or that you had both, because Union Foreman are afraid to say any thing to Union men because they fear to get called at the next meeting of the Union, and the result is incompetent men at the work.

I found the ssame conditions to exsist in other work, I was put on with a driller as a Drillers Helper on a Little Giant Drill on the Deck House, In Two Hours he broke four Drills with less then Fifty holes.

I then examined his drill I found that the set for hold the bit of the Drill was worn out. I taken it out of the Drill went to the heator boys fire, shrunk the set and tempered it and drilled and reamed three hundred holes in one hour. The foreman came then and took me off of the Drill saying that it was against the Union Rules for a Colored tmando that kind of work, some of our men have been in the yards three and four years competent in every way, and with every nation on earth given a chance we are denied.

I am a blacksmith by trade, can rivet drill or any work in the yard in iron work as I learned my rade as a general black smith, horse shoeing repairing wagon, plows, and forth any kind of Irom , makeing and tempering tools and ect. riveting and drilling. I was hired as a black smith, but after wards told they could not give me that work, but if i work

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San Francisco, Cal.,

I worked and found competent I would be advanced to a better position
I went to the foremam about it after he had tried me out, and he told me. he could not give me that kind of work and refered me to Mr. Mcguire, the Business agent. he told me to meet them at the next meeting of the Union, I met them and addresses the executive committee of the Boiler Makers ~~MXXXXX~~ Union, and the Only man against was Mr. Mcguire, His excuse was if we let you fellows into the Union the company will send a lot of your People out here, and take our jobs, so for that reason I am not infavor of letting you in ,.~~and~~xwxxx

Does not Our American Citizen ship mean any thing. cannot this give Justices to her Citi -zens at home, Does the rule of the Union stand higher then our American Citizenship

Does not the Thousands of OurB Boy dieing on the Battle fields some where in France mean any thing to this Goverment.

If you cannot see fit to give us riveting gang can not some arrangemnts be made to put some of our People on a few drills. to wipe out that feeling that now exsist among our People as to the Discrimination against our Race in the Yards.
Can not something be done in the line of giving some our People work above labors.

I am a Lawyer by Profession of Many years Practic, which I taken up after I learned the B lacksmith trade, and I have been called upon by my ~~Rasphx~~ People to take this matter up in the U,S, Court as a violation of the Fourteenth '14) Amendent and if the Court rules that it is not cover under the (14) amendment to ask our Congressman to amend the Law so as to cover cases of that kind aespecially on goverment work such as goverment ships;

I wish to hear from you before I proceed in the matter , as I do not like to embarassed you or the goverment in any way what ever, but to every thing in my power to my bit, and that is why I feel so hard against slakers in the yards as I feel that every moment wasted is endangering the life of my boy and hundreds of the members of my race in holding back a ship which might go to his recue.

Please take this matter up at once as I may be called to going over the Country at any time speaking on this work among my People and I want to be able to say all is well

In 1892 I was a ~~Alternate Delegr~~ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Delagate at Large to the National Democratic Conventio -n from the State of Iowa, and President of the National Dem. Colored Tariff of the U.S.

I spoke from one of the Country to the other in Organizeing my People for Democ. P, on Free trade on the ground that we were denied employment in the factories of the

GOLDEN ORACLE,
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LEAGUE

(5)

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538181

San Francisco, Cal.,

[redacted]X
Country, and the right to earn thier daily bread therein.
I may be called at any time to take my place on the Public Stage to take up the work in behalf of my People, and I feel now, as I felt in 1892. That it is the duty of my People to lay aside Politics, and Party, and stand by the President, I feel that he has the interest of All the People at heart. I have watched carefully, and I believe in Hon. President We in deed have an other Lincoln not for the Black man alone but for the White Man as well, and that the right man is on the job, and that h he has no selfish end, that he is the President of all the People regardless of Race creed or Color. When he call my People and gave them 1400 [redacted] Colored Officers I knew and felt that in Him the The Republican Party at this time was not an neccessary Evil, and that now was the time under his administration was the time to wipe out the line of North and South, and that in the USS. We were all Americans for I believe in him thier is no greator friend of Our Racee in all the world to day, and that when He said in that Historic address to "Make Democracy Safe for the World" he had in mine the Black Man of American as well as the White Man of Europe.

And when I am called to take mynPlace, if not on the fireing line in France, on the fireing line in Americia. I want your Board to reoved this condition which now exsist in the Discrimination against Black labor, and Black Mechanics in the Shipyard of Americia~~s~~, and other lines of employment.

I now and feel, if some Colored man could go before the laboring men of Americia , stateing the position of the Black man as a laboror, and that no longer can they make the answer, that"They are not thier"Brothers keeper. "

I have appeared before the Unions here, and as a Majority, they have urged me to go on and fight this matter, and they would help us in the work, The Iron Workers Council, voted to give the Black man a Chance to do hismpart, and they tell me that only one man is holding out against the Black man here, and that is Mr. Mc Guire of the Boiler Makers Union here, and is not an American Born Citizens, and dont under stand our People nor thier condition.

Waiting an early reply, I remian yours with many Thanks.

S. L. Mash
President of C. N. P. League

San Francisco Cal.
No. 841, Polk St.

GOLDEN ORACLE,
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LEAGUE

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J. ANDERSON
CHARLEY UTER
LOS ANGELES
A. WILKERSON
FRESNO
S. BISHOP
OAKLAND
FRANK HENRY

San Francisco, Cal.,

P.S. Already we have observed good results from the new order suggested in our previos letter as to the monthy prizes among the riveting crews. The men are working much better, and seem more than anxious to stand well in the average, and to make good record.
I have noticed the older rivetors endeavoring to secure better men in thier gangs, and I find the foreman takeing more interest in thier work, where the men formly quit about fifteen minuets ahead of the whistle. Our foreman are endeavoring to see that the gangs work up to the time the whistle blows.

And also notice that the foreman on the boats seem to be trying to better the average of the gangs on the boats, by getting rid of some of the slacker gangs, and keeping the better rivtors and the most industrious gangs. if the pull could be taken from the influence of giveing work to the most efficious workman regardless of thier Union affiliations better results wouldbehad in every way.

The work and positions are giving to the man according to his Union standing, and the backing of his Union Friends. and I that many of those friends are only there for the money, and with no interest in the work. I have no patience with the Slakers, as my boy is over there, and I feel that every moment wasted is putting the life of my boy or the son of some other boy in jeapordy, I feel that every rivet driven is bring-ing my boy nearor home.

Yours with many thanks,

S.L. Mash.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Colored Voters ---- Attention

In these trying times, when all the world is at war, and the Great Appeal of the HOUR is to "Make Democracy Safe For the World", With Our Boys on the Fireing Line in France doing thier part, giving thier lives, in this Great Struggle for the betterment of man kind, we at Home must do Our Part to make safe for Democracy the home coming of our Boys those whose Lives the Almighty God may see fit to spare, by giveing Our Support to those Canidates who by thier actoins and conduct in the past have proven they are really and truly Friends of Our Race, Keeping that fact in mind, The Following canidates are indorsed by the Associated Colored Clubs of the State of California we ask the Support of every Colored Voter who has the interest of Our Race at Heart.

For, Govenor

James Rolph Jr, Representive in Congress,
Julius Kahn.

Lt. Govenor

Arthur H. Breed,
Secretary of State Frank C. Jordon

Associated Justice of the Supreme Court

Thomas J. Lennon, Curtis D. Wilber

Judge of the District Court of Appeals,

John E. Richards

Judges of the Superior Courts,

James V. Coffey, Thoma F. Graham.
Franklin A. Griffin.
Edmund P. Mogan

Henry Goldman
Member of County Central Committee Assembly 28th District.

Clarence W. Morris
Member of Assembly 3oth District.

The persons named above are the stuanch Friends of Our Race, and it is the duty of every Colored Voter to remember them when they go to the ballot box on Election Day; We there fore urge our People to vote this ticket straight.

Committee:

Rev. A. L. LIGHTFORD
Rev. J. A. DENNIS
J. W. GRAVES, President, Colored Citizen-Non-Partisan Associations
Mrs. Anna Martin, President Colored Womens Civic League

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

FORM NO. 85—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

WASHINGTON

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
George E. Haynes	53818-1

Letter of August 3, 1918, by Head of Industrial Service Section in reference to the status of negro in shipyard.

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.
Original on	53791-3

LETTER 8/3/18

DATE

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

53816-1

July 20, 1918.

To: Mr. Fury.

From: Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Scott, the local representative of the boiler makers, has a complain concerning a training school program, and concerning the use of Negros at Hog Island.

Director, Ind. Relations Group

LCM:KK

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

3818-1

July 12, 1918.

Mr. L. Nash,
Colored Non-Partisan Leagues
of California,
Columbus Bank Building,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:

- COMPLAINT OF DISCRIMINATION -
AGAINST COLORED LABOR.

Your letter of July 3rd, 1918, addressed to Honorable Charles M. Schwab, Director, Emergency Fleet Corporation, has been referred to me for reply.

The Corporation wishes to express its appreciation of the patriotic services of the colored employees of shipbuilding companies engaged in the all-important duty of constructing the Emergency Fleet.

You are assured that it is not the intention of the Government to discriminate in any way between the white and colored races; but, on the other hand, it is always desired that meritorious service shall reflect credit to the numerous colored shipyard workers for their most important and patriotic service. We know of no greater patriotic duty at the present time, than serving the Government in the shipbuilding industry.

Assuring you that this matter is receiving full consideration, and trusting that in the interim the shipyard workers, represented by your committee, will fully appreciate the tasks and burdens the Government is undergoing, and will deem it their bounden duty to lend their hearty co-operation and friendly attitude in the future, as in the past, I am

Very truly yours,

/S/ Marshall

Director of Industrial
Relations.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

LSV:MF

Form No. 85—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT | FILE NO.

NEGRO LABOR | 53818-1

Letter of July 12th, by Oliphant.

Further in reference to your letter of recent date, so far as I am able to ascertain, the policy at Hog Island is to accept any colored workmen for any positions on the Island for which he has proper qualifications.

SEE

NAME OR SUBJECT | FILE NO.

Original on | 53916-4

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

LETTER July 12, 1918

DATE

538181

July 11, 1918.

Mr. J.B.Densmore, Director General,
U.S.Employment Service,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

COLORED LABOR

I attach hereto letter referred to this office, addressed by Nimrod McKinney, under date of July 29th, together with carbon copy of my reply.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Director
of Industrial Relations.

HO:MF

Enclosures (2)

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

53818-1

July 11, 1918.

Mr. T. Nimrod McKinney,

Watts, California.

Dear Sir:

TRAINED COLORED WORKMEN

Your letter of June 29th, addressed to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pa., in which you state there are thousands of trained colored workmen in California available for shipbuilding and other war work, has been referred to this Corporation for attention.

The recruiting and placing of both skilled and unskilled labor is under the National War Labor Administration, vested in the United States Employment Service, of which J.S.Densmore is the head. I have accordingly taken the liberty of referring your letter to Mr. Densmore with the request that he handle the matter.

Very truly yours,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Assistant Director
of Industrial Relations.

HO:MF

GOLDEN ORACLE,
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LEAGUE

"Let us reach out over the Great Universe, wherein Truth is the Righteous Scales within which the Wrongs of Men are Weighed."

PRESIDENT
ATTORNEY S. L. MASH
SECRETARY
W. H. WILKERSON
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES GRAVES
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
DICK ROBINSON

Colored Non-Partisan Leagues of California

HEADQUARTERS
580 WASHINGTON ST.
COLUMBUS BANK BLDG.
SUITE
TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 4961

RECEIVED
Director General's Office
JUL 11 1918

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FRESNO
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OAKLAND
FRANK HENRY

Hon. Chas. M. Schwab, Esq.
D. General of S.B.
San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco, Cal., July, 3, 1918.

Honarable Sir;-

When the call was issued by Our Honarable President Wilson calling for Volunteers, to inlist in the Services of Our Country, Our Boy Dear to us then life its self, came home to his lunch, although but Ninteen Years of age, and said, " Mother the President is calling for volunteers to defend Our Country, and I feel it my duty to inlist, You know that he is Our President, The President of the U.S. and Mother I am not a coward".

It was a hard blow to his Mother, for she was made very happy, when the call read for Bys. 21, Years of age, for she felt that it would not take her boy. a boy who had been his Mothers idol, just blossoming into manhood, and such a man, who had never by any act of his had cause his Mother a moments pain, never a harsh or unkind word had ever fallen from his lips to her, aboy for whom she had sacrificed all to educate and send to school often times going hungry, that she might give to him her last piece of bread.

But she had taught him to love God, and his Country, and to Honor and respect Our President, It was hard blow, and yet she was proud of him at that moment more than ever, although often in tears, she made this answer. My Son dont be hasty steady over it carefully, and do what you feel is your duty. If I must give up my Son to my Country, I am no better than the thousands of other Mothers".
This boy had just been promoted by his employers, who had works his way up from a Six Dollar week errand boy to trusted Clerk in the Store to Twenty-Five dollars a week.

In a few days he came home to his Mother, and said Mother ever where I go, I see the signs of Our Presidents Call for volunteers, Mother I am not a coward." and to day He is on his way to some where in France, answering the Presidents call to make Democracy safe for the world".

I went to your shipyards, answering the Presidents to do my bits, after volunteering my self, and rejected because of my eyesight. acall was made by one of your foreman for a Blacksmith, which was my trade of boyhood days, when we made horse-shoes in the shop, and turn them on the horn, made plow shares, and did general blacksmithing of every kind. I sign up for atry, and when I went inside was told, that they were not allow to employe Colored men as Black Smiths, but they could put me down as a Machinist helper. But I was told I might work my way up to something better, if I prove my

GOLDEN ORACLE,
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LEAGUE

"Let us reach out over the Great Universe, wherein Truth is the Righteous Scales within which the Wrongs of Men are Weighed."

(2)

PRESIDENT
ATTORNEY S. L. MASH

SECRETARY
W. H. WILKERSON

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES GRAVES

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
DICK ROBINSON

Colored Non-Partisan Leagues of California

HEADQUARTERS
580 WASHINGTON ST.
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SUITE

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 4961

53818

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FRESNO
S. BISHOP
OAKLAND
FRANK HENRY

San Francisco, Cal.,

capable, and competent.
I went to work, and have been employed at the Union Iron Works, I have worked with most every Machine, riveting, Drilling, corker, and chiper, and in many cases proved more competent then the man I was called on as helper, and when I asked for a Machine after proveing my capability. I was told that it was against the rule for a Colored man to do other then be helper.

Mr/. Schwab you who have work your way to where you stand to day by proveing your self worthing, and to know that because Almighty God made a different Color , My Race was compelled to face that discriminantion in the Building of Goverment war Ships, The ships of My Country, to who I had given my Boy, and who thousands of others of My Race had given thier favorite Son. and to know that Hundreds of Thousands of Our Boys were on the fireing line in France giveing thier lives in answer to Our Presidents call to make Democracy Safe for the world"
We the Black Race who speak no other language then the Language of Our Country, who know of no other Flag then the Stars and stripes, owe nor give leagence to any other Country then the U.S. Our Boys some where in France will give thier lives, and in thier dying Hours and last prayer will be sacred to that Flag.
We would have been given to us the title of American Citizen ship, the greatest heritage to be given to thenCitizens of any Country in the World to day, and the Foreigeners in your yards are given any thing which they are capable of doing, and do not and will not fight fo -r the Flag, and have left thier own Country to escape service.
And we American Citizens are not permited to do our part in building the ships which will carry our People, Our Sons to given thier lives some where in France to make democracy safe for the world in answer to our Presidents call.
Does not American Citizenship mean any thing when given to the Blackman is it any empty title, and means nothing when given to the Black man, Must that discrimination follow even in building the warships and the work of Our Country, must it be that when we stand with bowed heads uncovered singing that song my Country it is of thee." We are not included.
Oh. we love our Country, and will do our Part. we pray thee to give us a chance, We read your signs to day, wherein you said " You are not working for me.you are working with me "" and Our hearts went out to you.

And the committee of employes Colored of your Yards ask me to appeal to you for right, and justice. This same committee appeared before the Boiler Makers Union of San Francisco, and are now waiting thier reply in this matter.

Our committee would like to meet your Honor if convient before you leave the City and prese -nt our appeal in Person so that you might better understand, and we feel that you will help us to make this matter right.

GOLDEN ORACLE,
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LEAGUE

"Let us reach out over the Great Universe, wherein Truth is the Righteous Scales within which the Wrongs of Men are Weighed."

PRESIDENT
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DICK ROBINSON

(3)

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FRANK HENRY

San Francisco, Cal.,

I understand better than ever, what meant Mr. Kipling. when he said in his Poem The Vam -pire. " Tis not the shame, Stir not the Blame that stings like awhite hot brand, but is comeing to know, that she could not know, and would not ever understand.
When we work and walk through the ship yards, and see every other nation being allow to do thier part, and we because of our Color being denied.

I feel that to give us a riveting gang of all Colored would removed this spirit or feel- among our People, and go a long way toward helping the effecency of the work in the yards.
because ever rivet our boys drove would be with the spirit of Love our Country, and that Our Race was on trial, and that we owed to the Race to do our best, It would stimulate t the work among the white rivetors, and add at least 25% to the work in the yard among the white rivitors, for thier pride would not allow the Colored rivitors to exceed them. There is to much the spirit in the yards now to let George do the work, and if at the end of each month was offered prizes for the best record among rivetors, I say month because many Men lay off for a good time after a weeks work, and for the rivitors to lay off,throw off the whole riviting gang, and retards the work, while if the prize was for the Month would cause them to be more regular in thier work, and by keeping the gangs together acc- omplish greater results.

And I think the record of every rivitor should be published at the end of each month in a yard bullitin, and no man would want to be at the bottom of the list, and his own riviting gang would have the same pride to be near the top of the list.

Your Truly, with many thanks.

L. L. Mash

Chairman of Comm.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

841, Polk St.

Committee
St E. Edwards G. Gains
St Wilson
Rev A. Lightford, 1667 Geary St
Rev J. A. Lewis 1249 Hyde St
Rev. Jas. Washington 1207 Pine St

Form 2001—E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
PHILADELPHIA

Reply to Personnel

FROM OFFICE OF DIRECTOR GENERAL:

TO Dr. L. C. Marshall.

7/9

Attached letter from T. Nimrod McKinney is self-explanatory. While there is, of course, no chance of his being given a contract to build ships, you will note it is stated in the last paragraph of his letter "There are thousands of trained colored laborers and tradesmen in California available." This information will no doubt be of interest to you, and I would suggest a suitable reply be made to his letter over your signature.

CMS

Letter, dated June 29, 1918, from T. Nimrod McKinney, Watts, Cal., addressed to the Bethlehem Steel Corp.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

CABLE ADDRESS:
"COMHOUSE"

WESTERN UNION
LIEBER'S AND
A B C CODES

MANILA COMMISSION HOUSE CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION BROKERS

MANUFACTURERS: AGENTS REPRESENTATIVES

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SUGAR
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5381

LOS ANGELES, CAL., June 29 1918

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation
Pittsburg Penna

Gentlemen:

We learn that your Corporation are to establish a shipbuilding plant at Alameda Calif.

In view of the fact, that many plants (shipbuilding) on the Pacific Coast refuse to employ colored americans as workmen, painters, blacksmiths, machinists etc, a group of colored americans including myself have determined to establish a plant on this Coast if possible.

Colored workmen can construct a ship as rapid as others, this has been proven, and they are loyal to their employers, consequently they can create a rivalry that would truly be a stimulant to the shipbuilding industry.

We would like to ascertain, before continuing along our lines, whether your Corporation would entertain a proposition to give one section of your shipbuilding plant to colored men. There are thousands of trained colored laborers and tradesmen in Calif available. In so doing, you would be rewarding loyalty and doing a great service to your country, as our people being 100% americans are begining to grow discontented because of unjust treatment and discrimination.

Awaiting your Reply

We beg to Remain
Resp
T. Newrod McKinney
Oakland Calif.

T.McK.

RECEIVED
Director General's Office
JUL 9 1918

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No. 1027/113

June 22, 1918.

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1918
MAIL LINE DEPARTMENT

53818-1

No Am Rec

Mr. L. C. Marshall,
Director of Industrial Relations,
U. S. Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
140 North Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Marshall:

Your letter of June 12th, inclosing a copy of a communication from Representative W. S. Vare, and a copy of the letter to him from Mr. C. W. Bowles, was duly received, and the subject matter therein presented, that of giving consideration to the question of the employment of colored mechanics in Philadelphia, was placed before the Department for careful attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Director General,
U. S. Employment Service.

JLM/CM

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP

FILE NO. ~~18234~~-1

June 12, 1918.

53818-1

Congressman W. S. Vare,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have been working over the matter of the colored mechanics here in Philadelphia concerning whom you had a letter not long since from Mr. C. W. Bowles.

The best solution I can find for this situation is to ask the United States Employment Service whether they can meet the situation, and this I am doing in this same mail.

I am sorry that there has been a delay in dealing with the matter. As you may know, we have just moved to Philadelphia and our work has been held back during the process of moving.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) L. C. Marshall.

Director of Industrial Relations.

LCM:H

The National Archives of the U.S.A.

INCOMING MAILING DEPT. Main Bldg. 6 13 1918 A.M. MAILED

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. 53818-1

May 29, 1918.

To: Dean Louis Reber

From: L. C. Marshall

Subject: Industrial Training for Negroes.

1. Herewith is a communication involving a matter of considerable significance with respect to the training of negroes.

2. I should be very glad to talk with you concerning the situation here raised. It seems very likely that the matter will reach out much further than will appear on the surface.

(Signed) L. C. Marshall.

LCM:H

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
MAILING DEPT.
MAY 29 1918
P.M.
DELIVERED

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE No. 53818-1

May 27, 1918.

To: Mr. L. C. Marshall.

From: Mr. R.W. Leatherbee.

Subject: Industrial Training for Negroes.

1. While at first glance this seems a question that lies entirely in the province of Dean Reber, I believe you will agree with me that there is a labor matter of considerable importance involved.

2. For the above reason, I am referring the matter direct to you for transmission to Dean Reber.

(Signed) R. W. LEATHERBEE

MF/sgb

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1918
DELIVERED
P.M.

May 24th, 1918
~~Our File 222-R~~
538/8-1

Mr. George H. Higgins,

Pasacgoula, Miss.

Dear Sir:

AVAILABLE COLORED LABOR

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 20th instant with inclosures, in which you state that you are able to supply colored labor for some of the shipyards in the South.

In reply I beg to state that the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, under J. B. Densmore, Director General, with headquarters in this city, has charge of the supply and distribution of labor for various industries throughout the United States. This Employment Service is now cooperating with the Emergency Fleet Corporation in supplying and distributing such labor as may be required in the shipyards from time to time. All requests for such employment are, therefore, forwarded by this Corporation to the United States Employment Service for proper distribution.

I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of your communication to Mr. J. B. Densmore, Director General of the United States Employment Service, and you will, no doubt, hear from him direct.

The enclosures transmitted with your letter are returned herewith.

Very truly yours,

Director of Labor.

Enclosures.

WB-EB

CC for Mr. Densmore

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

RECEIVED MAY 27 1918 P.M. MAILED Main Bldg. Dept. WASHINGTON

April 16, 1918.

222-OR
53818-1

Mr. H.J.Zane, Jr.,
c/o Donnell-Zane Co.,
#309 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 10th, addressed to Chairman Hurley, in regard to employing colored men in the shipyards as riveters, has been referred to this office for reply.

No doubt, the services of these men might be utilized in one of the southern shipyards. However, as the U.S.Employment Service, Department of Labor has charge of the supply and distribution of labor for the various manufacturing and other concerns throughout the United States, and is also cooperating with this Corporation in securing mechanics and common labor for the shipyards, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to Mr. J.B.Densmore, Director General, U.S. Employment Service, with headquarters in the Department of Labor Building, this city, and you will, no doubt, hear from him direct.

Very truly yours,

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(Signed) WILLIAM BLACKMAN.

Director of Labor.

WB:MF

CC TO MR HURLEY
MR DENSMORE
With cc of letter.

DONNELL-ZANE COMPANY - Contractors
309 Broadway New York

538/8-1

April 10, 1918.

U. S. Shipping Board,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:-

ATTENTION MR. HURLEY, CHAIRMAN.

Just a moment of your time to make a suggestion in regard to securing more riveting gangs to help the rush work. During the construction of the Panama Canal there were employed at least a hundred riveting gangs of colored men that came from the West India Island. These men turned out to be very good riveters on the watertight lock gate work and it is the writers opinion that if there is no prejudice against colored men in some of the yards these men could be rounded up, at least a goodly share of them. If interested would be glad to furnish details as to their names and how to locate them.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. J. Zane, Jr

COPY

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Copied
-rb-

EMERGENCY FLEET CORP.
FILE NO. 53818-1

January 29th, 1918.

Mr. Richard I. Clair,
1241 30th Street,
Newport News, Va.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to your letter of January 20th, 1918, there are tentative plans for the training of colored workmen, and you will hear of them definitely through the authorities of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., at Newport News, Va.

Yours very truly,

Expert in Industrial Training.

ERM/O

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Records of the U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corp., Investigation Dept., Case Files of the Home Office, 1918–1926

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON

Ethan

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300.

3436

3436
3442

February 14, 1924.

John O'Kane, Examiner.

Confidential File.

Colored Cooks and Stewards League, Inc.
28 Whitehall St., New York City.

February 11, 1924.

Called at District Attorney Lehman's office in Criminal Courts Building, New York in response to a request notice received.

Learned from investigator Sullivan of Department of Public Welfare and from him Chief Mr. Dodworth that they had been investigating the case for the people of the City of New York, and that they had been informed by the President Emanuel G. Valverde or the Secretary Wiltshire that the books of the League were examined at intervals by Messrs. Kanes and O'Kane of the United States Shipping Board. The District Attorney stated that he may wish to question both Kanes and myself along those lines.

Valverde and Wiltshire were questioned at the morning session, and in the afternoon were accompanied by their attorney Stephen Crick. When questioned at length regarding the league and being unable to explain what became of the funds collected from their members, the District Attorney gave them the alternative of turning over all books and literature of the league and discontinuing business immediately or as the District Attorney intimated being charged with forgery in the third degree.

Valverde agreed to discontinue business immediately and to turn over all books and papers to the Department of Public Welfare . The testimony taken revealed the information that $3,170. had been collected since the organization was formed. There was no bank account kept, no benefits paid out and Valverde explained that the money collected was paid out for printing, heading, etc. He intimated that the organiztion was not crooked, but that they did not know how to keep books and would reorganize under a new name. Mr. Wilson informed Mr. Dodworth of Dept. of Public Welfare that Kanes and myself would be at his service in the Marine Investigations.

John O'Kane.

NK

3436

February 18th, 1924.

R.H.,Gregory, Port Steward

Col Robert M. Watkins, Operating Manager

-COLORED COOKS AND STEWARDS LEAGUE-

Reference the attached letter 2/4/24 from the Washington office transmitting correspondence with C. Lewis, Chief Steward, S.S. West Elcasco in regard to the Above subject.

Lewis sailed 1/30/24 on the SS. West Elcasco for Italian ports - it has therefore not been possible to interview him.

We have however, interviewed W.R. Topp, J.F Scaly and F. Delapanha (colored) and am attaching copy of their statements in connection with applying for a position with C.D. Mallory and Company.

This matter was also taken up with the Sea Service Bureau and we are attaching herewith copy of their letter 2/6/24 together with enclosures.

It is very apparent that C.D. Mallory & Co. have some sort of agreement with Valverde of the Colored Cooks and Stewards League to supply the help they require in the Stewards Department. Though it has not been definitely proved that they will not hire men unless they pass through this League, there is every indication that it is a fact.

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Col. Watkins February 18th. 1924.

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Respectfully yours,

R.S. GREGORY,
Port Steward.

RSG:JG

C O P Y

October 10th, 1923
Port of New York

A STATEMENT

On October 10th, 1923 I went to the C.D. Mallory and Co. for a position as a Chief Steward the SS. City of St. Joseph and the Port Captain told me that I could not get the position because I dont agree with Valverde League.

I told the Port Captain why I dont recognize the League, because Valverde dont send good men to the ship so thats why. I dont want to have anything to do with the Valverde League so the Port Captain told me that I cannot work for the company, I told him alright.

And another thing he said that he dont think much of me because I report it to the Board that there was a Steward on the S.S. City of St. Joseph was not a citizen, so told him that did report it to the Shipping Board, so thought Valverde telling Port Captain not to give me the ship because I would not recognize his League, that way that the Port Captain did not appoint me to the ship. I also told the Port Captain that he could call up another company where I have been working and also the Shipping Board, but it was no use because I did not belong to the great League so I could not work for the C.D.M. Co. that all.

I am

(Signed) J.T. Sealy

C O P Y.

228 West 41st. Street,
New York,
February 7th, 1924.

Mr. Gregory,

Dear Sir:-

The following is a statement of what I know in regards to Mr. Valverdi and his association.

In January 1922, I met Mr. Valverdi and he told me of a movement that he was starting to meet the Shipping Board and other Companies that were discriminating against colored stewards and cooks. I decided to help out if there were anyway I could, at the same time remarking that I was never discriminated by the Shipping Board. A man was sent to Washington, of which I guess you know of.

In February of the same year I got a job as Chief Steward with C.E. Mallory Company. I paid Mr. Valverdi $5.00 towards my initiation fee of $10.00. I am not quite sure whether it was after the first or second voyage.

I then severed connections with him, because I did not like the way they carried on their business. Also he wanted me to get my men from his place, and I refused, because at the time, he had no contract at sea. Since that time, according to what I heard, he said that he would have me put off my job. I never gave the matter no thought.

The above statement is all I know of.

Very truly,

(Signed) Fred Delaventer

COPY

William R. Topp,
161 West 140th. St.,
New York City.

February 1st. 1924.

Mr. G. Williams, Special Officer,
Trip Supply, U.S. Shipping Board,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

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After getting the letter of reference, I returned again to the office, and met Mr. Virdie and handed him the letter. He read it, and gave it back to me and he said to me. "Mr. Topp, you do not belong to our league." I said, "no, I do not belong to your league, and I will never join it". He said, "then there is nothing doing, I have got to take care of our members."

That was sometime in August last. So my letter and record are lying somewhere in the office now because I went down in January and asked Captain Gavit to change my address which he did.

Now, Mr. Williams, this man, Mr. Virdie, claim to have control of the Shipping of seamen for service companies including the Mallory and he is the gateway to the jobs in the Stewards Department, and unless I see him there is nothing doing, and to talk to him I heard that it would cost the Chief Stewards and Chief Cooks $25.00 a head, and that the seamen small fry, accordingly. The seamen from the British West Indies are the first one who are given preference. I can get men here who will tell you how he has handled them when they do not pay off. He will take off some of the men when they fail to pay him. If he is strong enough to put off or to turn down men that the S.S. Board sends the companies he has some strength and pull from somewhere.

If your are coming to New York soon, I would like to meet you and have a talk with you about the League.

Last March in 1923, you and Mr. Anderson of the U.S. Shipping Board, 45 Broadway, was on the S.S. Elmsport inspecting the stores and were looking over the Stewards Department in general. I was Chief Steward of the said ship at that time, and you told me that you would get me a good job if I ever lost the one I had then. I lost that job last May from feeding too high. Now if you can place me somewhere, I would be more than pleased.

Trusting to hear from you at your earliest convenience, Sir, I am as ever,

Respectfully yours,

(signed) Wm. R. Topp.

The writer made little mistakes in the above.

3436
~~3343~~

4

Case No.
SUBJECT: COOKS & STEWARDS LEAGUE

Statement made by Joseph Brown, colored, re Cooks & Stewards Union. Taken in Room 521 45 Broadway, N.Y. C. December 17, 1923.

BY W.C. SONDERICKER:

Q. What is your address?
A. 15-17 West 133rd Street, N.Y.C.

Q. Tell me what you know about this Cooks & Stewards Union?
A. For these many years past I was employed by the Shipping Board and was taken on the SS CITY OF ST. JOSEPH, operated by the Mallory SS LINE, as steward and lying at Pier 3, Army Base, Bklyn, N.Y, and I was taken off by one of the delegates of the Cooks & Stewards League Union who had boarded the ship, stating that I couldn't ride the ship unless I joined the Cooks & Stewards Union at 28 Whitehall St. NYC, and if I didn't I would have to get off. I asked how much it would cost to join and he said $25.00.
I then went to See Mr. Valentine, Chief Port Steward of the Mallory SS Line, to apply for a job and his reply was that I would have to see the Cooks & Stewards League at 28 Whitehall St. NY and they would take care of me, otherwise I could not get anything. I thought it was best to report this to the U.S. Shipping Board, ~~but~~ so I went to the Sea Service Bureau and reported the matter and they in turn referred me to Mr. Gregory, the Port Steward, of the U.S. Shipping Board who sent me down here to the Dept. of Investigation.

4

February 18th, 1924.

R.H. Gregory, Port Steward

Col. Robert M. Watkins, Operating Manager

COLORED COOKS AND STEWARDS LEAGUE - ~~C.D. MALLORY & CO. - SHIPPING OF CREWS.~~

Reference the attached letter 2/4/24 from the Washington office transmitting correspondence with C. Lewis, Chief Steward, SS. West Elcasco in regard to the above subject.

Lewis sailed 1/30/24 on the SS. West Elcasco for Italian ports - it has therefore not been possible to interview him.

We have however, interviewed W.R. Topp, J.R. Sealy and F. Delapanha (colored) and am attaching copy of their statements in connection with applying for a position with C.D. Mallory and Company.

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Port Steward

RHG:JG

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Port of New York

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Very truly,

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Trusting to hear from you at your earliest convenience, Sir, I am as ever,

Respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. R. Topp.

The writer made little mistakes in the above.

Papers in this case formerly a part of the New York Office files have been filed in ~~this folder and in~~ envelope of extra copies.

F 579 5-25 2M

3436
1494

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF POLICE
PHILADELPHIA

MEMBER OF NATIONAL BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION

ANY FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS ON THIS SUBJECT, REFER TO

FILE..... NO.....

WM. B. MILLS, SUPERINTENDENT
ALFRED I. SOUDER, ASST. SUPERINTENDENT
ROOM 225 CITY HALL

November 25, 1925

U. S. Department of Justice
NOV 27 1925
RECEIVED

Mr. Augustavio Warreno,
1021 Lemon Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

MASS MEETING

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 24th instant, in which you request permission to conduct a mass meeting on Friday November 27th, at 8 P. M. in Universal Negro Improvement Association Hall, 13th and South Streets, at which time a report from the American Negro Labor Congress held in Chicago will be made, stating the speakers will be A. Warreno of this city and R. B. Moore of New York.

In reply thereto, permit me to advise you that we have no objection to the proposed meeting taking place, providing it is properly and lawfully conducted, that the provisions of General Order No. 342 of this Bureau, copy of which is attached, concerning the display of the National Flag, are adhered to, and that no malt, spirituous or vinous liquor is furnished to any person present.

The speakers in their remarks must be careful to comply with our laws and ordinances and with the proclamations issued by the President of the United States, prohibiting treasonable or seditious utterances. You are forbidden to throw any view upon a screen or exhibit in any form, any picture or representation which either in itself or in its probable effect, is disloyal or seditious, or which tends in any form to further disloyalty or sedition.

I have notified the Commanding Officer of the 6th District to this effect and instructed him to see that the above conditions are complied with.

Very truly yours,

Wm. B. Mills
Superintendent

WBM/RB
Enc.

The Sesqui-Centennial Philadelphia
1776 1926
150 Years of American Independence

3436
~~3393~~

Case No.
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Joseph Brown

✓

3436/3442

February28,1924

Mr. Frank Burke
Box 845
12th St. & Penn Ave Sta.
Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT: ALLEGED CRIMPING BY MARINE ORGANIZATIONS.

Dear Mr. Burke:-

I obtained today and am sending you copies of reports made to the P. & I. Agency by George Kanes and John O'Kane in re. Marine Pals Society, Colored Cooks and Stewards League Inc. and Eastern & Gulf Marine Cooks & Stewards Beneficial Assn.. All of these organizations were closed up by orders of the District Attorney of New York City.

Very truly yours,

JOHN T. MEEHAN, Deputy Chief
Department of Investigation

JTMR.S.

February 18th, 1924.

R.H.,Gregory, Port Steward

Col Robert M. Watkins, Operating Manager

-COLORED COOKS AND STEWARDS LEAGUE-

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(Signed) J.E. Sealy

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Now, Mr. Williams, this man, Mr. Virdie, claim to have control of the Shipping of seamen for service companies including the Mallory and he is the gateway to the jobs in the Stewards Department, and unless I see him there is nothing doing, and to talk to him I heard that it would cost the Chief Stewards and Chief Cooks $25.00 a head, and that the seamen small fry, accordingly. The seamen from the British West Indies are the first one who are given preference. I can get men here who will tell you how he has handled them when they do not pay off. He will take off some of the men when they fail to pay him. If he is strong enough to put off or to turn down men that the S.S. Board sends the companies he has some strength and pull from somewhere.

If your are coming to New York soon, I would like to meet you and have a talk with you about the League.

Last March in 1923, you and Mr. Anderson of the U.S. Shipping Board, 45 Broadway, was on the S.S. Elmsport inspecting the stores and were looking over the Stewards Department in general. I was Chief Steward of the said ship at that time, and you told me that you would get me a good job if I ever lost the one I had then. I lost that job last May from feeding too high. Now if you can place me somewhere, I would be more than pleased.

Trusting to hear from you at your earliest convenience, Sir, I am as ever,

Respectfully yours,

(signed) Wm. R. Topp.

The writer made little mistakes in the above.

3436/3442

February 14, 1924.

John O'Kane, Examiner.

Confidential File.

Colored Cooks and Stewards League, Inc.
28 Whitehall St., New York City.

February 11, 1924.

Called at District Attorney Lehman's office in Criminal Courts Building, New York in response to a request notice received.

Learned from investigator Sullivan of Department of Public Welfare and from him Chief Mr. Dodworth that they had been investigating the case for the people of the City of New York, and that they had been informed by the President Emanuel G. Valverde or the Secretary Wiltshire that the books of the League were examined at intervals by Messrs. Kanes and O'Kane of the United States Shipping Board. The District Attorney stated that he may wish to question both Kanes and myself along those lines.

Valverde and Wiltshire were questioned at the morning session, and in the afternoon were accompanied by their attorney Stephen Crick. When questioned at length regarding the league and being unable to explain what became of the funds collected from their members, the District Attorney gave them the alternative of turning over all books and literature of the league and discontinuing business immediately or as the District Attorney intimated being charged with forgery in the third degree.

Valverde agreed to discontinue business immediately and to turn over all books and papers to the Department of Public Welfare . The testimony taken revealed the information that $3,170. had been collected since the organization was formed. There was no bank account kept, no benefits paid out and Valverde explained that the money collected was paid out for printing and other office expenditures.

After the hearing Stephen Crick intimated that the organiztion was not crooked, but that they did not know how to keep books and would reorganize under a new name. Mr. Wilson informed Mr. Dodworth of Dept. of Public Welfare that Kanes and myself would be at his service in the Marine Investigations.

John O'Kane.

NK

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4 8436 / 242

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

UNITED STATES P. & I. AGENCY, INC.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

February 15, 1924

From: George Kanes and John O'Kane, Examiners,

To: Confidential File.

Subject: Eastern & Gulf Marine Cooks and Stewards' Beneficial Association.

In response to a request notice attended a hearing at office of District Attorney Lehman at Criminal Courts Building, New York City. The following officers and delegates were present, President, Mr. Ringgold, who is Port Steward of Clyde-Mallory Line, Secretary and Treasurer Cartledge, Recording Secretary Davis a Negro, Delegates or Solicitors Myers and McCloskey and two other Negro Delegates.

This organization had two offices, one on South Street and another on West Street. During the inquiry conducted by the District Attorney the following facts were brought out:

President Ringgold stated that he had been elected President by the other officers and received no salary. The organization collected $28,000 since it began in 1922, could only account for $1,500 paid out in benefits, sick and death, and Cartledge had the cash on hand $20.00 in his pocket. He stated he had a personal bank account the balance of which was $16.00. Cartledge stated that the Association had never been incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York, and had only one meeting at which any of the members were present, the others were attended by officers and delegates who were all canvassers for members with the exception of President Ringgold. In the afternoon session the books of the organization, which all witnesses called the Union, showed that since January 1, 1924 until February 9, 1924 $2,170 had been collected in dues and initiations. Cartledge told the District Attorney that when the association began business the canvassers were paid $15.00 weekly. This amount was raised to $ 25.00 weekly, then to $35.00 weekly. If the canvasser collected only $22.00 weekly, he would only receive this amount, but if he collected over $35.00 he would only receive the regular $35.00 salary. Cartledge explained that the money other than that paid in benefits was spent for general expenses, salaries, office rent, gas, telephones and printing.

From:

To: Confidential File.

Subject: Eastern & Gulf Marine Cooks and Stewards' Beneficial Association.

A Negro named Carpenter, who had formerly been a canvasser was present and produced an agreement made with him by the association, after a conversation with Cartledge and Recording Secretary Davis, which agreed to pay him $15.00 weekly until the sum of $625.00 was paid. Carpenter explained to the District Attorney that while he was canvassing members several of them complained about the President of the Union being a Steamship Company Port Captain, and that he had taken this matter up with the Secretary and Recording Secretary and he then saw just what the organization really was, and threatened to tell the men. He was then told the keep quiet, and was given the agreement previously mentioned and discharged. He told the District Attorney that when he applied to the Association for some of the $15.00 payments, he never received any, being told on each occasion that there were no funds. Cartledge could not explain this agreement to the satisfaction of the District Attorney.

In the afternoon President Ringgold was represented by Attorney William L. Lauenhauer of #27 Cedar Street, N.Y. as personal counsel, but no attorney represented the association.

Commissioner Dodworth and his Investigator Sullivan from the Department of Public Welfare of the City of New York were present. All Delegates had passes to board vessels of U.S. Lines but no U.S. Shipping Board passes.

After hearing the testimony and viewing the books and other papers of the association, the District Attorney informed the President, Secretary and Treasurer and all of the delegates present that he was sure that they were conducting business in violation of law and suggested that they disband, which was agreed upon, also that they would turn over all books and other literature of the Association to the Department of Public Welfare forthwith.

District Attorney remarked to the Attorney who

represented Ringgold that he did not believe his client had anything to do with the money collected, and was just used as a figure head.

Cartledge and McCloskey both told the District Attorney that a meeting had been arranged for this evening for members of the SS Leviathan Stewards' Department and asked for advice as to what they should tell these members. The District Attorney told them he could not advise on that point but suggested just to tell the men the truth.

Cartledge intimated that they would re-organize and the District Attorney told him to consult the Department of Public Welfare first.

Report was made to Captain Evans upon return to the office and he communicated with Mr. Rossbottom of U.S. Lines regarding meeting of members of Stewards' Department of SS Leviathan.

John O'Kane
GEORGE KANES AND JOHN O'KANE.
George Kanes.

HMP

WM. J. BURNS
DIRECTOR

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

3436

WWG:EW
62-7754

February 14, 1924.

Mr. Frank Burke,
Manager, Investigation Division,
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Burke:

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, copy of a report dated February 5, 1924, made by Agent Fahey of our San Francisco office, with regard to CAPTAIN HARRY DEAN (Colored) -- Civil Rights -- Discrimination (Color).

Very truly yours,

W J Burns

Director.

See also clipping Dec. 24-23

Enc. 7978

3 to 6

(S.F.No.6835-A-5590

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
SANFRANCISCO, CAL.	FEB. 5th.	Feb. 4,5-1924.	M. V. FAHEY.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

CAPTain HARRY DEAN (colored) a 1530 Lincoln Ave., Alameda, Calif. : CIVIL RIGHTS (Discrimination Color)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At San Francisco, Calif.

--ATTENTION MR. HOOVER-2--

Subject was referred to this office by Assistant U.S.Attorney Thomas Salirro, for interrogation as to his failure to secure a passport to proceed to Brazil on a trade expedition.

Subject upon being interrogated stated that he is a Master Mariner for the past forty years; that his seafaring credentials were issued by the Norweigian and Liberia Governments; that he has made several attempts to secure former U. S. Shipping Board vessels for the purpose of establishing a trade route between Liberia and Africa ; that he has been in constant communication with Admiral Benson, Meyer Lissner and Senator George E. Chamberlain, for the purpose of securing a boat to establish this trade development; that he had the utmost confidence in securing the same until he secured certain correspondence which showed that he was discriminated against on account of his color. (Copy of these letters attached.) Being further interrogated, he failed to disclose how he obtained these letters.

He further stated that he did not apply for a passport but interviewed the local Brazilian

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

FILE NO.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO: FILE

REFERENCE: HS

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: WASHINGTON 5. FILE 2.

CAPTAIN HARRY DEAN

Consul for the purpose of ascertaining if he would visa an American passport and was advised that it would be declined on the ground that colored people were not wanted in Brazil.

From general conversation with subject, it developed he is American born, native of California; that in 1884 he was a Captain on the steamer "Orizaba" also known as the "Ancon", plying between San Francisco and San Diego; that he later was a Captain in the Navy of Liberia; that he had crossed the African continent several times and is well known in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Cairo, Egypt; that he has for the past ten years been constantly writing and wiring the State Department and Shipping Board officials. When asked whether he was interested at any time with J. Marcus Garvey, colored organizer and propagandist who was President of the Negro Improvement Association of the World, also President of the Black Star Line, headquarters 56 West 135th St., New York City, he stated that he did not know the man and had no dealings with him.

This matter is referred to the Bureau for the purpose of completing his history as subject intends to bring this matter before the President and Attorney General.

Two extra copies are forwarded to the Bureau for information of the State Department and the U. S. Shipping Board.

CLOSED AT SANFRANCISCO.

C O P Y

October 24, 1921.

Mr. H. H. Ebey, District Director,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
San Francisco, Calif.

APPLICATION HARRY DEAN PURCHASE
OR ALLOCATION OF VESSELS.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith copy of letter addressed to Senator Jones and received through Commissioner Lissner.

This letter is signed by one HARRY DEAN, who I understand is a colored man. I am enclosing also copy of my letter to him of October 15th, which was written before I knew that he was of the colored race. In this connection it is probably needless for me to state that it would be hardly expedient for us to place any passenger steamers in the hands of colored people to operate and I believe this applies with equal force to the advisability of giving them cargo steamers. They will probably want to combine both cargo and passenger traffic and as the matter has been taken up with Senator Jones, it is quite necessary that the matter receive our courteous consideration.

I might add that we had a similar inquiry from colored interests, on the Atlantic Coast for passenger steamers and it was considered by both Mr. Smull and Mr. Love at the time that it would be inadvisable to charter any steamers to these people as such steamers would get the name of having been used in colored passenger traffic and it would be difficult to place them in the regular passenger service thereafter.

This entire matter is passed on to you for handling.

Very truly yours,
J. B. SMULL, Vice President,

By: J.A.ROBINSON, Manager,
Allocations and Contract Dept.

C O P Y

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

FROM: Commissioner Lissner

TO: Vice President Smull

SUBJECT: Application Harry Dean for purchase or allocation of Vessels.

I enclose a letter to Senator Jones from Harry Dean, care California Eagle, Los Angeles, California, which Senator Jones transmitted to Senator Johnson and Senator Johnson sent to me.

I met Mr. Dean when I was in Los Angeles. He is a colored man who claims to be an African explorer and who insists we are missing all sorts of opportunities in not oding business with him. He talks glittering generalities but so far as I am aware has no organization or financial backing whatever. I suggested to him that it was ridiculous to try to accomplish his desire by long range correspondence and that if he really meant business he should come on to Washington. Perhaps he could accomplish the same results by going to San Francisco. I think he would be just as likely to do one as the other. I suggest you might answer that he take the matter up with the Director of Operations at San Francisco.

(s) Lissner

MEYER LISSNER, Commissioner

P.S. The California Eagle is a colored newspaper in Los Angeles.

NEGRO BARRED IN SHIP DEALS, SAYS CAPTAIN

American Citizen Asserts He Has Been Balked Trying to Purchase Vessel

BOARD MAKES REFUSAL

Asserts There Is Conspiracy on Shipping Body to Keep Dark Skins Off Sea

Charges that the United States Shipping Board has adopted a policy of discrimination against the negro race, and refuses to sell at any price, or allocate its vessels to colored interests were made here yesterday by Captain Harry Dean.

Came Here Three Years Ago to Buy Ship

Captain Dean, himself of African blood, but a native of Philadelphia and an American citizen, has for years been interested in the development of the black republic of Liberia. Believing that its future lay in foreign trade, particularly with this country, he came here three years ago to negotiate with the Shipping Board for a small craft of which he was to be master. He holds a master's certificate and formerly was skipper of the Norwegian ship Pedro Gerena.

His efforts blocked and thwarted, Captain Dean says, he finally became suspicious of protestations on the part of officials that there was no discrimination against his race, and recently came into possession of an inter-departmental letter of the Shipping Board, which he claims completely proves his charges. This letter follows:

Inter-Departmental Letter Discusses Negroes

Mr. H. H. Ebey, District Director,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
San Francisco, Cal.
Application Harry Dean, purchase or Allocation of Vessels.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith copy of letlet addressed to Senator Jones and received through Commissioner Lissner.

This letter is signed by one Harry Dean, who I understand is a colored man. I am enclosing also copy of my letter to him of October 15th, which was written before I knew that he was of the colored race. In this connection it is probably needless for me to state that it would be hardly expedient for us to place any passenger steamers in the hands of colored people to operate and I believe this applies with equal force to the advisability of giving them cargo steamers. They will probably want to combine both cargo and passenger traffic and as the matter has been taken up with Senator Jones, it is quite necessary that the matter received our courteous consideration.

I might add that we had a similar inquiry from colored interests on the Atlantic Coast for passenger steamers and it was considered by both Mr. Smull and Mr. Love at the time that it would be inadvisable to charter any steamers to these people as such steamers would get the name of having been used in colored passenger traffic and it would be difficult to place them in the regular passenger service thereafter.

This entire matter is passed on to you for handling.

Very truly yours,
J. B. SMULL,
Vice-President.

By J. A. ROBINSON, Manager,
Allocations and Contract Dept.
October 24, 1921.

"I am forced to the opinion that there is a subtle policy to keep dark skins off the sea," said Captain Dean, "and that there never will be an opportunity for black blood to get a nautical training. Although a free-born American citizen, I had to go abroad to get my training. This policy is not only a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, but is a violation of nature, because the sea is free and everybody has a right on the sea.

"Although born in Philadelphia and educated here in Oakland, I went to Liberia at an early age. I know that country thoroughly. I know her immense potential possibilities. I know what she has to offer in trade to the United States. With my partners in Liberia I have been trying to develop commerce between the two countries.

"I had the necessary funds when I came over about three years ago. I made formal application for a ship of 50,000 tons, and quickly met with organized opposition on the part of the shipping board officials. They would lay down certain stipulations and terms and then when I accepted the conditions they would switch me from one department to another, getting nowhere in the negotiations.

"We had quite a lot of fun for awhile, but finally I trapped them. I now have a complete chain of evidence to prove that the shipping board will not sell or allocate a government ship to colored persons or coloredy interests, in spite of the fact that they are American citizens.

"I have spent a fortune in this effort to build up commerce between the United States and Liberia, only to be blocked and thwarted. The Government does not dare claim that there is not sufficient business to warrant such an allocation of vessels. There is documentary proof that there would be full cargoes both ways, and full passenger lists as well. Liberia produces many things to be found in no other part of the world and which we in the United States need."

3436

San Francisco Chronicle
Dec. 24 - 1923

2-14-24

Form 385 E. F. C.

File Number 3436

Report from Special Agents

Subject Negro activities.

Operation General and Miscellaneous.

Received

Reports Transmitted to

Acknowledged

Reports to go to

Director

Remarks

Special Agent

Records of the U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corp., Investigation Dept., Case Files of the Home Office, 1918–1926

63136

95959

October 11, 1927.

Mr. Frank R. Steckl, Agent,
Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union,
1706 Thames Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of September 24, 1927, and have particularly made inquiry regarding the statements made in your letter. I am advised by the Merchant Fleet Corporation that their investigations have failed to reveal any instances of wage reductions on vessels not regularly placed in idle status.

As a specific example, the Fleet Corporation states that the S.S. "CONSUATTA" of the Oriole Lines was placed in regular idle status as of September 11, 1927, and that accordingly the wages were reduced to cover the idle period.

I am returning personal letter addressed to you by Mr. Gannon, and can only say that my assurances from the Fleet Corporation, under whose jurisdiction the operation of the lines comes, are that wages are only reduced when a vessel is placed in regular idle status.

Very truly yours,

T. V. O'Connor,
Chairman.

Encl.

ASH:mb

Incoming letter retained in Chairman's file.

96624 OCT 15 '27

631.2-12

October 11, 1927.

E. C. Andrews, Agent,
Eastern & Gulf Sailors' Association, Inc.,
1710 Thames Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Andrews:

I have your letter of September 28th, 1927, and in the meantime have secured further information from the Merchant Fleet Corporation on the subject of the idle status of the SS "COHOHATTA". I am advised that this vessel was placed in regular idle status as of September 11th and in consequence wages were reduced according to regular practice.

I am also advised that investigations by the Merchant Fleet Corporation have failed to reveal any instances of wage reductions of vessels not regularly placed in idle status.

Very truly yours,

T. V. O'Connor,
Chairman.

ASM:mb

Incoming letter retained in Chairman's office

(631) 6

96203 OCT-4'27

September 30, 1927.

The President, Merchant Fleet Corporation

The Chairman, United States Shipping Board

Seamen's Wages on Active Ships at Baltimore

Acknowledgment is made of your memorandum dated September 29th, together with attachments, on the above subject.

The statements given in the appended communications are not borne out by the records of the Merchant Fleet Corporation in that the SS "CONEHATTA" was placed in regular idle status as of September 11th. The wages in consequence were reduced according to standing instructions.

As previously advised investigations have failed to reveal any instances of wage reductions on vessels not regularly placed in idle status.

A. C. DALTON

A. C. Dalton.

Eak.

TEG:PJS

H.T.H.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

September 29, 1927.

From: The Chairman

To: President, Merchant Fleet Corporation,

Subject: Seamen's Wages on Active Ships at Baltimore.

I enclose herewith a letter dated September 26, 1927, from E.C. Andrews, Agent of the Eastern & Gulf Sailors' Association, Inc., Baltimore, Md., and also a communication dated September 24, 1927, from Frank R. Stockl, Agent, Marine Cooks' & Stewards' Union, Baltimore, Md., both dealing with the subject of alleged cuts in wages of seamen on active ships belonging to the Oriole Lines at Baltimore.

This question having been up before, Mr. Andrews was, on September 19,1927, advised that if he would furnish specific instances of idle status compensation being paid to crews on active ships the matter would be further investigated. Inasmuch as he now alleges that a wage cut went into effect on the "Conehatta", of the Oriole Lines, presumably while the vessel was still active, I have to request that the facts be reported to this office in order that proper reply may be made to Mr. Andrews.

Comment is also invited on the letter from Mr. Stockl, in which he makes virtually the same allegations, though failing to cite specific instances.

T. V. O'Connor,
Chairman.

File
774
9/30/27

96208001-427

631-12

September 28, 1927.

The Chairman

President, Merchant Fleet Corporation,

Seamen's Wages on Active Ships at Baltimore.

I enclose herewith a letter dated September 26, 1927, from R.C. Andrews, Agent of the Eastern & Gulf Sailors' Association, Inc., Baltimore, Md., and also a communication dated September 24, 1927, from Frank R. Stockl, Agent Marine Cooks' & Stewards' Union, Baltimore, Md., both dealing with the subject of alleged cuts in wages of seamen on active ships belonging to the Oriole Lines at Baltimore.

This question having been up before, Mr. Andrews was, on September 19,1927, advised that if he would furnish specific instances of idle status compensation being paid to crews on active ships the matter would be further investigated. Inasmuch as he now alleges that a wage cut went into effect on the "Cenchatta", of the Oriole Lines, presumably while the vessel was still active, I have to request that the facts be reported to this office in order that proper reply may be made to Mr. Andrews.

Comment is also invited on the letter from Mr. Stockl, in which he makes virtually the same allegations, though failing to cite specific instances.

T. V. O'Connor,
Chairman.

GP:H

631-12

95248

September 19,1927.

Mr. E.C. Andrews, Agent,
Eastern & Gulf Sailors' Association, Inc.,
1704 Thames Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 1, 1927, in further reference to alleged reductions in wages of crews serving on active Shipping Board vessels at Baltimore.

So far as can be ascertained by careful investigation, no wages of any crew have been cut to idle status pay except where ships have been placed in regular idle status; nor have wages been reduced on any ships loading or discharging.

If you will furnish specific instances, giving full information as to names, dates, etc., the Board will be only too glad to make a more detailed investigation and advise you further.

Very truly yours,

T. V. O'Connor,
Chairman.

GP:H

Orig. pending

631-12

95740 SEP 19 1927

September 16, 1927.

President, Merchant Fleet Corporation.

Chairman, United States Shipping Board.

REDUCTION OF MAGNESACTIVE SHIPS-BALTIMORE
Letter of September 1st - Agent for
Eastern & Gulf Sailors' Assn.

1. Upon receipt of your memorandum of September 8th on the above, an immediate investigation was made to determine whether or not such wage reductions had been effected as were stated in the attached letter to you from Mr. A. C. Andrews.

2. Our District Director at Baltimore advises that except where ships have been placed in regular idle status no wages of any crew have been cut to idle status pay, nor have wages been reduced on any ships loading or discharging.

3. In view of this if the Representative of the Eastern & Gulf Sailors' Association can furnish us with specific instances we shall go into the matter and furnish you with a complete report.

4. As requested, there is returned herewith the letter from Mr. Andrews.

A. C. DALTON

A. C. Dalton.

WFG:EA.
Attach.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

631-12

September 8, 1927.

From: Chairman

To: President, Merchant Fleet Corporation

Subject:

Will you please investigate the matter complained of in the attached letter from E. C. Andrews, Agent, Eastern & Gulf Sailors' Association, Inc., Baltimore.

A previous communication from Mr. Andrews was replied to in accordance with the information given in your memorandum of August 23d regarding wages in the Steward's Department on the Oriole Lines. This complaint deals with the same Line, and the fact that we have had a communication also along the same line from the Stewards indicates that there may be something in practice on the Oriole Line ships during idle status which goes beyond the regular rule.

Please return the communication with your reply.

T. V. O'Connor

T. V. O'Connor,
Chairman.

Attachment

631-6

95240

September 8, 1927.

Chairman

President, Merchant Fleet Corporation

Will you please investigate the matter complained of in the attached letter from E. C. Andrews, Agent, Eastern & Gulf Sailors' Association, Inc., Baltimore.

A previous communication from Mr. Andrews was replied to in accordance with the information given in your memorandum of August 23d regarding wages in the Steward's Department on the Oriole Lines. This complaint deals with the same line, and the fact that we have had a communication also along the same line from the Stewards indicates that there may be something in practice on the Oriole Line ships during idle status which goes beyond the regular rule.

Please return the communication with your reply.

(Signed) T. V. O'CONNOR

T. V. O'Connor,
Chairman.

Attachment

ASM:mb

631-6

95070

August 30, 1927

Mr. E. C. Andrews, Agent,
Eastern & Gulf Sailors' Assn., Inc.,
1704 Thames Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 25th, 1927 and in reply beg to say that I have been informed by the Merchant Fleet Corporation that the reductions mentioned are in effect during their idle period and apply to the deck, engine and stewards departments. These reductions were put into effect several years ago and apply to all Shipping Board vessels in all American ports upon going into idle status.

Trusting this information will serve to explain the matter to the satisfaction of the employees interested.

Very truly yours,

T. V. O'Connor,
Chairman.

ASK:mmf

Eastern & Gulf Sailors' Association, Inc.

Affiliated with International Seamen's Union of America
AND
The American Federation of Labor

PHONE, WOLFE 5910

1704 THAMES STREET

4

Baltimore, Md., Aug 26.1927. 192

95070 AUG 27 27

Mr T.V.O'Connor
Chairman
U.S.S.B.
Washington. D.C.

Dear sir,

Some years ago a reduction in wages on laid up ships came into force,this reduction has been general; but now a further reduction affecting all ratings has been introduced on ships that are NOT idle,viz, ships that are discharging & loading cargo, this cut is operative from the time the ship pays off to the time she signs on. During the period of this cut, extra men ranging in number from I5 to 25, are employed in the deck force, thus putting extra work on the mates & bo'un at reduced salaries. In the interests of our members I should be greatly obliged if you will inform me if the original reduction was intended to be effec* tive on ships running on schedule.

I am
Sir,
yours truly
E. L. Andrews.
Agent.

631-6

V 94777

August 25, 1927.

Mr. Frank R. Stoehl, Agent,
Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union,
1704 Thames Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of August 16th regarding reduced wages on vessels of the Oriole Lines in the Stewards' Department.

I have caused an investigation to be made of your complaint and am informed by the Merchant Fleet Corporation that the reductions mentioned are in effect on ships during their idle period and apply not only to the Stewards' Department but are even more drastic in the Deck and Engine Departments. These reductions were put into effect several years ago and apply to all Shipping Board vessels in all American ports during their idle period.

Trusting this information will serve to explain the matter to the satisfaction of the employees interested, I am

Yours very truly,

T. V. O'Connor,
Chairman.

ASM:mb

(631) -6 copy for [illegible]

August 23, 1927.

President, Merchant Fleet Corporation.

Chairman, U.S. Shipping Board.

WAGES STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT - ORIOLE LINES

95059 AUG 26 '27

1. Referring to your memorandum of August 19th with attached letter dated August 16th from Mr. Frank R. Stecki, Agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards Union of Baltimore, re reduction of wages in the Stewards' Department of vessels operated by the Oriole Lines.

2. The reductions mentioned in Mr. Stecki's letter are correct and in accordance with instructions issued governing wages on ships during their idle period in between voyages. Similar reductions were also put into effect for the Deck and Engine Departments, which are even more drastic than those applying to the Stewards' Department, the Master being reduced from $285.00 to $205.00 and the Chief Engineer from $260.00 to $200.00.

3. These reductions were put into effect several years ago and apply to all Shipping Board ships in all American ports during their idle period.

4. We are returning herewith, Mr. Stecki's letter.

G.A.K.

A. C. Dalton.

WRH:VA.
Attach.
8/17/27

By: SIGNED
J. CALDWELL JENKINS

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

August 19, 1927

From: Chairman

To: President, Fleet Corporation

Subject: Wages, Stewards' Department, Oriole Lines

95059 AUG 26 '27

I am in receipt of the attached letter of complaint by Frank R. Stockl, Agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards Union at Baltimore, in which he makes certain allegations regarding reduction of wages on Oriole Line ships in the stewards department. Will you please advise me as to the facts in the matter, returning accompanying letter with your reply.

T. V. O'Connor

T. V. O'Connor,
Chairman.

94777

August 19, 1927

Chairman

President, Fleet Corporation

Wages, Stewards' Department, Oriole Lines

I am in receipt of the attached letter of complaint by Frank R. Stockl, Agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards Union at Baltimore, in which he makes certain allegations regarding reduction of wages on Oriole Line ships in the stewards department. Will you please advise me as to the facts in the matter, returning accompanying letter with your reply.

T. V. O'Connor,
Chairman.

ASM:mcf

BALTIMORE AGENCY
Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union
OF THE ATLANTIC AND GULF
Affiliated with the International Seamen's Union
Affiliated with American Federation of Labor.
Charles Wolfe Gross, President. 1704 Thames Street.

94777 AUG 17 '27

August I6/27.

Mr T.V.O Conner
Chairman.
U.S.Shipping Board.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir/

I most humbly & respectfully wish to bring to your Attention the folowing Fact that the Oriole Lines(U.S.S.B.) in Baltimore Md. have reduced the Wages on their alocated Ships,while not on Articles in the Stewards Department,the Steward from I20.00.to I00.00.Chief Cook from I00.00.to 70.00. 2nd Cook & Baker from 80.00.to 60.00.Messboys from 42.00.to 40.00. per month,at the same time maintaining full Crewes otherwise on the Ships. On some of the Vessels,besides taking care of the regular Ships Crewes,the Stewards Dept.has to take care of from I2-I5.Extra Workinmen.
This Practise has gone on for the past 6 weeks or therebouts,but only on t the Oriole Lines,and on no other Operators Vessels,in This or any other Port as we know of.
After making numerous Inquires,we can not find out,why we should be singles out,in Baltimore,for such a Stiff Reduction in Wages,and since our Secretary,Mr Davied E Grange is absent (in England) on Leave,we beg of You to kindly give us some Information on this Matter,at the same time appealing to Your Justice & Fairness,

We beg to remain
verry respectfully,

Frank R. Stockl. Agt. above

Form 7148

6-1-6-1

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

91582 MAY 25 27

February 3, 1927.

From: Personal Representative of the President

To: President

Subject: COOKS

With reference to the letter written by A. P. Jensen, Chief Steward of the SS HIGHO, dated December 8th, there can be no question that as a whole we supply the best food for our ships of any shipowner in the world and it is unfortunate if some lack of organization on our part prevents this food from being served to the men in a satisfactory manner.

It is my understanding that both the United States Army and the United States Navy maintain schools for cooks. The necessity of this having been brought about by similar culinary conditions which prevail on board our ships, prevailing in the two military services. At present we are availing ourselves of the facilities at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the training of our engineers in the conservation of fuel and it seems to me that we could in a similar manner arrange to send certain men to these cooking schools, possibly on their own expense, either whole or in part, with an agreement to give them employment after passing a satisfactory test.

We could also make some effort to secure the services of the Army and Navy cooks upon their discharge from the military service. The latter method would, of course, provide us with experienced cooks but the rate of supply would be slow. A combination of these two suggestions might be better for our service.

I think that Jensen's thought is essentially sound. The best Captains usually take enough trouble to pick out a good cook, not only on their own account but because they are aware of the fact, as Mr. Philbin states, a good cook is one of the most important factors in a happy ship and on a happy ship the crews are always hardworking and like it.

Warren F. Purdy

Warren F. Purdy.

621-6-1

86590 FEB-7 27

February 3, 1927.

A. P. Jensen,
Chief Steward,
SS HIGHO,
c/o A. H. Bull & Company,
40 West Street,
New York, N. Y.

Subj: COOKS ON BOARD U.S.S.B. VESSELS.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter dated December 8th has been received and read with considerable interest. Your experience has given you an opportunity to observe one of the chief causes for dissatisfaction among the crew of a ship and we welcome your constructive suggestion. The health and welfare of the crews of our vessels is a matter of first importance and any practical suggestion for improvement is of assistance. Thank you for making this suggestion, which will be passed on to our Operating Department and will undoubtedly be of value to them when deciding what imporvements in the cooking on board our vessels are needed.

The good food provided for the crews of our ships should be properly prepared in order that the men may receive the benefit of the money spent for their subsistence.

Yours very truly,

A. C. DALTON

A. C. DALTON,
President.

WFP.q

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
MAIL SECTION
FEB 4 1927
MAILED

Form 7148

621-6-1

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

January 26, 1927.

From: Vice President

To: President

Subject: Cooks

Attached herewith is a letter addressed to you by Chief Steward of the SS HIGHO, one of the vessels assigned to A. H. Bull and Company, New York.

It is, of course, a well known fact that the cook is strategically the one man aboard ship who wields more power than anyone else for a happy ship. A ship known as a good feeder never lacks a crew and always has a small turnover of personnel.

It seems to me that in connection with the various ideas of training on board ship that the excellent galleys and bakeries on board our laid up fleets could be used to excellent advantage as a school for cooks. I am not technically informed as to the Army and Navy systems of training cooks but I am sure that in your experience you must have some ideas along this line that could well be incorporated into a definite plan of training in order that our food supplies may be better and more properly handled on board our vessels.

I would like to discuss this with you at your convenience.

J. Harry Philbin

J. Harry Philbin

86494

621-6-1

File

Gardiner

January 6, 1927.

Mr. Philbin:

Here is a constructive suggestion. I would refer it directly to Gardiner as bearing directly on the problem of getting the right kind of young men to go to sea. Likewise, as a problem in instruction. He could perhaps use the Laid-Up Fleet galleys in some such manner.

If I remember correctly, this man was formerly a cook on the United Steamship Company's OSCAR II, a passenger ship running from New York to Copenhagen and more recently he worked for us while I was with the Oriental Navigation Company. I may be wrong, but I seem to remember him as quite frequently suggesting that something ought to be done about the lack of good cooks on board our ships.

J.E.S.

Re: letter of 12/8/26 from A R. Jensen, Chief Steward, SS Hight

Form 32A.

CABLE ADDRESS
"DAFTON" NEW YORK
USE A. B. C., SCOTT'S OR WATKIN'S CODE
AND APPENDIX
TELEPHONE BOWLING GREEN 2900

A. H. BULL & CO.

INCORPORATED

SHIP BROKERS AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS

40 WEST STREET

NEW YORK

ERNEST MILLER BULL, PRESIDENT
ABRAM L. BURBANK, VICE-PRESIDENT

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
A. H. BULL STEAMSHIP CO.
BULL-INSULAR LINE, INC.
BULL STEAMSHIP LINE, INC.
AMERICAN WEST AFRICAN LINE

621-6-1
91737 MAY 27 '27

SS Higho, Voyage # 1

At sea, Dec. 8th, 1926.

Mr. A. C. Dalton.
President, U.S.S.B.E.F. Corp.
Washington. D.C.

Dear, Sir:-

Subject.---- Cooks U.S.S.B. Vessels.

Having been an employee of the United. States Shipping Board, for the past seven years, may I take the liberty, of addressing you on the above subject.

In the capacity of chief Cook at first, and for the past six years, and a half, as Chief Steward, I have had the opportunity, to come in contact with a great many men of all ratings aboard various vessels, and am sorry to say, that there is a lot of dissatisfaction, especially among the younger Americans, and when boiled down, the prencipal cause seems to be the food

I as a Steward have this to say; the food that is put aboard Shipping Board Ships, is the best that money can buy, and that for 60¢ per day, with good cooks, can put out 3 meals that will equal any that can be had at home, or anywhere else. Where is the trouble then? Sir, it is with the average Steward's Department, and especially with the cooks, the average run of cooks being very poor. After joining various ships, and getting the cooks to work my way, I have heard this remark numbers of times, " How can you feed like this, the last ship I was on we were starving to death". Sir, there is only one solution, make all of the ships uniform in regards to cooking, that can only be done with qualified cooks , and Stewards.

I am a Dane by birth, but have been an American Citizen for the past ten years. In my former country, Cooks that enter the Marine service are compelled to enter a school first, that does nothing but train these men to become Marine Cooks. This school is maintained by the Danish Goverment, and for the purpose, an old ship was fitted out as a complete Restaurant, tied up at a wharf in the City of Copenhagen, and is open to the puplic, as an eating-house, and as such pays for itself, and at the same time, with the aid of able instructors, is preparing young men for the Steward's Department of the Merchant Marine. I might here also suggest that schools are maintained at London and Liverpool to train for the British Merchant Marine.

CABLE ADDRESS
"DAFTON" NEW YORK
USE A. B. C., SCOTT'S OR WATKIN'S CODE
AND APPENDIX
TELEPHONE BOWLING GREEN 2900

A. H. BULL & CO.
INCORPORATED
SHIP BROKERS AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS
40 WEST STREET
NEW YORK

ERNEST MILLER BULL, PRESIDENT
ABRAM L. BURBANK, VICE-PRESIDENT

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
A. H. BULL STEAMSHIP CO.
BULL-INSULAR LINE, INC.
BULL STEAMSHIP LINE, INC.
AMERICAN WEST AFRICAN LINE

At sea Dec. 8th. 1926

94173 MAY 27 '27

Mr, A. C. Dalton.
President. U.S.S.B.E.F. Corp.
Washington.

I have, Sir, the interest of the United States Merchant Marine close at heart, and believe it has a great future, but if young Americans are to be kept satisfied in the Marine service, and from the numerous circulars sent out from Washington during the past few years, the Idea is, apperently, to man the Shipping Board Fleet with Americans, if possible. I would like to suggest consideration of a scheme similar to the Danish scheme for training men to be Cooks, and Bakers, the training Ship to be located at or near New York, as the countrys largest sea-port.

My experience has been that young American boys of good Marine qualifications often leave home, and ship in various capacities, but, with the trip finished, they leave the vessel kn many instances only because of poor food. Some ship over, many do not, thinking that all ships ar alike, and the service looses possible a good man and future officer,

A consequance of all this, is that after eight years of operation the United States is still compelled to carry aliens on many vessels to round out the crews, because trained Americans can not be obtained for the jobs.

Trusting that the suggestions above may recieve your considerationand, if consistent, your approval.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully yours.

A. P. Jensen
Ch, Steward. SS Higho.
A.H. Bull & Co. operators.

OGDEN L. MILLS
17TH DIST. NEW YORK

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

April 14, 1925

File

At 15 Broad Street, New York.

Honorable T. V. O'Connor,
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Chairman:-

I have yours of April 3rd, with reference to Harry B. Davis, of the Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks & Stewards Union. I note that you have taken up the matter with Admiral Palmer, and shall appreciate it if you will let me know as soon as you hear from him.

Sincerely yours,

Ogden L. Mills

(63) 6

Misc
M

167416

April 6, 1925.

Honorable Ogden L. Mills, M.C.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Congressman:

I received your letter of April 3rd with reference to Mr. Harry B. Davis of the Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks & Stewards Union. Mr. Davis is asking for his union some special arrangement in connection with the employment of cooks and stewards on our vessels. As you know, the employment of cooks and stewards comes under the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and I have taken this matter up with President Palmer and asked him to do what he can in an effort to see what could be done along this line.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. V. O'CONNOR

T.V.O'Connor,
Chairman.

JCJ

CC: Admiral L. C. Palmer.

FORM 175--E. F. C.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

Feb. 15, 1925.

From

To. Mrs Irvine.

The Eastern & Gulf Marine Cooks & Stewards' Union which is located at 377 West Street, N.Y. C. is an independent Organization. Not connected with the International Seamens Union.

William L. Cartledge is Secretary and Harry B. Davis (who is named in attached letter) is Treasurer.

S. P.

Mr O'C did not see this

DEN L. MILLS,
17TH DIST. NEW YORK

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D. C. April 3, 1925.

67716

At 15 Broad Street, New York.

Honorable T. V. O'Connor,
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Chairman:-

You will remember that some two months ago I spoke to you about one Harry B. Davis of the Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks and Stewards Union. Mr. Davis was very active during the campaign, and was of real assistance to us in New York City. I spoke to Senator Butler about him, and he agreed with me that services of that character should receive recognition, if possible. You will remember that you were to look into the matter and see whether there was any position into which Davis would fit, and that you were also to ascertain the standing of his Union. In this connection, I refer you to mine of February 13th, 1925.

I hate to bother you with matters of this kind, but I shall appreciate it if you will look into this case and see whether there is anything that can be done.

Sincerely yours,

Ogden L. Mills

OGDEN L. MILLS
17TH DIST. NEW YORK

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS

631

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

February 13, 1925.

(P E R S O N A L)

Honorable T. V. O'Connor,
Office of the Chairman,
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Chairman:-

Referring to our conversation of yesterday, the man I spoke to you about is Harry B. Davis, and his organization is the Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union. Personally, I feel that something ought to be done for him, and, if you agree, I wonder if you know any position which would be suitable for him.

Sincerely yours,

Ogden L. Mills

See letter of Apr 3 & reply of Apr. 6.

GPO

638413 JAN 14 '25

(62) 1-1

January 7, 1925.

Mr. W.A.Brennan, District Director,
Fleet Corporation,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of January 5th with reference to the desire of Mr. Grange, Secretary, Marine Cooks & Stewards' Association. If there are no obstacles in the way from your standpoint, I cannot see any objection to it, but in fact it might tend towards working out a better relationship with the men when we employ.

Very truly yours,

(SIGNED) CALDWELL JENKINS

J. Caldwell Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ EF

(62) 6-1

December 6, 1924.

Mr. W.L. Cartledge, Secretary
Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union,
226 River Street,
Hoboken, N.J.

Dear Mr. Cartledge:

When in New York yesterday, I endeavored to get in touch with you over telephone as a result of your letter which you wrote me a few days ago that you would be glad to see me. I cannot say at this time when I will be in New York, but should I get there in the next week I will certainly make another effort to get in touch with you.

Very truly yours,

(SIGNED) CALDWELL JENKINS

Caldwell Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

DEC 6 1924

CJ MF

(62) 6-1

October 22, 1924.

Mr. W. L. Cartledge, Secretary,
Eastern & Gulf Marine Cooks' & Stewards' Union,
377 West Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 21st with which you return passes Nos. 364 and 390 issued to James McKenzie, and James Sullivan respectively, for period July 1, 1924 to December 31, 1924, and requesting additional passes for Paul Schickel and Rudolph Kreith members of your organization.

I am transmitting herewith the desired passes, effective July 1, 1924, expiring December 31, 1924.

Very truly yours,

Caldwell Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations

By

(SIGNED) M. G. IRVINE

M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Director

OCT 23 1924

MGI/P

(621) 6-1

605-25

October 7, 1924.

Mr. W. L. Cartledge,
Secretary, Eastern and Gulf
Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union,
377 West Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Cartledge:

I am in receipt of your letter of 1st instant, wherein you state that the matter which you wish to discuss with me pertains to the present serious unemployment of competent qualified American seamen, both white and colored, as against the employment of aliens on Shipping Board vessels. I should be very glad to discuss this and any other matter you may have in mind with you, but at present my time is so taken up that I do not know when a meeting could be arranged.

However, in order that the matter may receive proper attention, I am referring your letter to Mr. Caldwell Jenkins, in charge of the Bureau of Operations, under which the Sea Service Bureau comes. I am sure Mr. Jenkins will be glad to arrange so that you may present whatever information you may have on this subject to him, and you may also rest assured it will be given everyconsideration.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) T. V. O'CONNOR

Chairman.

Dist. by MHL/a

OCT 7 1924

60527 OCT-424

(29) 6-1

September 29, 1924.

Mr. H. L. Cartledge,
Secretary, Eastern and Gulf Marine
Cooks' and Stewards' Union,
377 West Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Cartledge:

I am in receipt of your letter of 26th instant, in which you request an interview the next time I am in New York City. I do not know at this writing just when that will be, but I should like to have you advise me concerning the matter you wish to discuss. Upon receipt of this information I shall write you further.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. V. O'CONNOR

Chairman.

Dict. by MLZ/H

621 6-1

July 26, 1924.

Mr. H.L.Cartledge, Secretary,
Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks & Stewards' Union,
277 West Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of passes Nos. 252 to 256, effective January 1, 1924 to June 30th, 1924, for which please accept our thanks.

Very truly yours,

Caldwell Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

1 WF

621-6-1

April 5th 1924.

Mr. W. L. Cartledge, Secretary,
Eastern & Gulf Marine Cooks'
and Stewards' Union,
164 Eleventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Cartledge:

I want to thank you for writing me on March 29th advising me that your organization has become reorganized and are now ready to serve American vessels with competent and reliable men for the Steward's Department.

Copy of your letter has been forwarded on to the Assistant in Charge of the Sea Service Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Caldwell Jenkins,
Director, Industrial Relations.

CJ/ac
c/c - Mr. Seymour.

621-6-1

EASTERN AND GULF MARINE COOKSK
and STEWARDS' UNION

New York City,
March 29th, 1924.

Mr. J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations,
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Jenkins:

Since our last communication to you, you probably have learned that the Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks and Stewards Beneficial Association was because of the infringement of certain State Insurance Laws (with which we were not familiar at the time) was ordered to dissolve.

A portion of the membership however has since assembled together and organized the above named Union, and under the advice and guidance of competent Counsel redrafted our Constitution in conformity with the law, and proceeded to function.

We now stand ready to serve the United States Shipping Board with competent and reliable men for the Stewards' Department, and do herewith most respectfully make application to you for passes under the name of the Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks and Stewards Union for the following delegates, A.Parris, W.L.Cartledge, James McKenzie, Harry Myers, C.C.Stone.

Very respectfully,

(S(W.L.Cartledge,

Secretary

621-6-1

52277 MAR 12 24

March 7, 1924.

Mr. Eugene Steidle,
Secretary, Marine Cooks' and Stewards Association,
86 Commercial Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Acknowledging your communication of February 21st in reference to the wages paid men serving messes on Shipping Board vessels.

The manning schedule of Shipping Board vessels does not call for messmen, but messboys throughout, at wages of $42.00 a month each. The rating of messmen is only carried in certain of the passenger vessels.

You will therefore appreciate that there has been no discrimination on the West Coast, the manning schedule and wages being uniform in all Shipping Board services.

Very truly yours,

Sgd. L. C. Palmer

L.C.PALMER,
President.

Dictated by W. E. GRIFFITH/M
Operating Department

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
MAIL SECTION
MAR 11 1924
MAILED

J. H. B. CO.

PHONE KEARNY 5955

Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Association
OF THE PACIFIC COAST

AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA AND THE A. F. OF L.

HEADQUARTERS 86 COMMERCIAL STREET

BRANCH AGENCIES:

SEATTLE, WASH., AGENCY,
GRAND TRUNK DOCK, ROOM NO. 203
P. O. BOX NO. 214

SAN PEDRO, CAL. AGENCY,
P. O. BOX NO. 54

San Francisco, Cal., February 21. 1924

OPERATING DEPT. SHIPPING BOARD, E.F.C. 1924 MAR

522777 MAR 12 '24

United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation

Operating Department
Industrial Realations Division

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:-

I most respectfully invite your attention to the following facts in reference to the new schedule of wages covering the wages of the men employed in the Stewards Department on United States Shipping Board ships, which went into effect on July 1st 1923.

It came to our attention ever since the new schedule of wages went into effect, that the man who is scheduled as the messman (otherwise called the officers messman) rating $ 52.00 per month has been made to sign the articles under the same wages as the Deck, Engineand Stewards messboy rating $ 42 .00 per month, thereby depriving the messman (officers messman) of the sum of $ 10.00 per month of his wages.

It would be throwing reflections upon the capability of the United States Shipping Board officials, who were instrumental in fixing the new schedule of wages, in saying they did not have the necessary knowledge or understanding as to the different and particular duties and responsibilities of each and everyman employed in the Stewards Department and it must be assumed, that the wages of each and every man including the messman, were fixed with due consideration as to the skill, knowledge and experience required of each and every man so employed.

We are at a loss to understand why the wages of the messman have been put on a par with those of the Deck,Engine and Stewards messboy and who is actually responsible bringing this discrimination about.

We have call ed this matter to the attention of the local officers connected with the United States Shipping Board at # 369 Pine street, but up to this time we could not observe that any action had been taken to remedy this matter. Trusting you will give this matter your kind consideration and favor this organization with an answer, I remain

Very Respectfully yours Eugene Smith Secretary.

621-6-1

51050 JAN 31 '24

January 24, 1924.

Mr. W.L.Cartledge, Secretary-Treasurer,
Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Assn.,
164 Eleventh Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of January 19th, stating that the Atlantic and Gulf Cooks', Stewards' & Waiters' Union are resorting to certain practices to enlist men in their organization and requesting an opportunity to present this and other matters which you have in mind.

In reply, you are advised that the proper officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation will be glad to see you at a convenient time, but it should be stated that we could not be expected to be interested in questions arising between rival organizations involving jurisdictional or other disputes, but must maintain a fair and neutral attitude at all times.

Very truly yours,

CJ MF

L. C. Palmer,
President.

EASTERN AND GULF MARINE COOKS and
STEWARDS' ASSOCIATION

January 21, 1924.

621-6-1

Mr. J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations,
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Jenkins:

It has been brought to our attention that a conference with the representatives of the International Seaman's Union of America and the United States Shipping Board or a Committee from the Board is contemplated for Wednesday January 23rd, 1924.

Should your deliberations include the question of an agreement, we, therefore, as the representatives of the Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks and Stewards Association, with a membership of approximately 6000 members do herewith respectfully request your Honorable Board or its Committee through you, the privilege of an hearing prior to your arriving at a conclusion.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy,

We are sir,

Very respectfully,

(S) W.L.Cartledge,
Secretary-Treasurer.

(s) Harry E.B.Davis,
Recording Secretary.

EASTERN AND GULF MARINE COOKS' AND
STEWARDS' ASSOCIATION

164 Eleventh Ave.,

New York,
January 19, 1924.

51050 JAN 31 '24

Rear Admiral L.C.Palmer,
President Emergency Fleet Corporation,
Washington, D.C.

Honorable Sir:

It is our most respectful desire to here bring to your attention in as brief a manner as possible certain salient facts pertaining to the above named Association which we in our humble judgment deem it expedient that you should know, and which perhaps may aid you in your decision on issues that may arise concerning the stewards' department of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of which you are the Honorable President.

The cooks and stewards of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast because of their experiences of the past, and deeming it their unalienable right have organized themselves into an Independent Organization for the purpose of independent collective bargaining without any affiliations and to establish a business co-operative service between employer and employee. We have undoubtedly demonstrated this by our conduct, and the service we have rendered the United States Lines since our co-operation with them, and more especially is this true in the case of the S.S.Leviathan.

Energetic as are our efforts however to successfully perfect these principles we have persistently refrained from circulating or causing to be circulated any sort of propaganda or literature antagonistic to the opposition; and but for the kind of destructive propaganda which the attached circulars (they speak for themselves) might create in the minds of our membership, we might have remained silent.

For your further guidance may we be permitted to state that our organization enjoys to-day a membership of over 6000 cooks and stewards (composed of both white and colored men) and on their behalf we respectfully ask that a committee from this Association be privileged to appear before you at your convenience where we may more properly present our case and discuss this and other important matters, which time or space will not permit us to relate here.

Thanking you in advance for your kind courtesy in these matters,

We are, sir,

Most respectfully,

(S) W.L.Cartledge
Secretary-Treasurer

(S) HARRY B. DAVIS
Recording Secretary.

51050 JAN31'24

A T T E N T I O N !

COOKS, STEWARDS and WAITERS

This is to inform you that the so-called Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Beneficial Association has no connection with any bona fide labor organization.

It was organized for the purpose of keeping men out of the regular union. We need not explain. You know the reason why.

The International Seamen's Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has chartered the Atlantic and Gulf Cooks', Stewards' and Waiters' Union, which is the only legitimate Union for the men sailing the Stewards' department, with headquarters at No. 4 South Street, New York City, and branches all over the coast.

In joining these so-called associations you are only wasting your money.

Consult with the duly authorized representatives of the Atlantic and Gulf Cooks', Stewards' and Waiters' Union.

DAVID E. GRANGE, Secretary.

The above in German also.

51050 JAN3124

COOKS, STEWARDS, WAITERS, ETC. of the CLYDE & MALLORY LINES

ATTENTION!

How long do you intend to remain asleep to the fact that the Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Beneficial Association, of which the Hon. James A. Ringold is president, is not a boma fide labor organization? The purposes for which it was intended we need not explain. You ought to know.

There is only one organization which can benefit you, and that is the Atlantic and Gulf Cooks', Stewards' and Waiters' Union, affiliated with the International Seamen's Union and the American Federation of Labor.

Don't be bullied. Stop throwing your money away by paying it into the Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Beneficial Association.

Wake up and join a regular union that can and will better your working conditions.

The Atlantic and Gulf Cooks', Stewards' and Waiters' Union is owned and controlled by the cooks, stewards and waiters themselves, with headquarters at No. 4 South Street, New York City, and branches all along the coast.

DAVID E. GRANGE, Secretary.

July 24, 1923.

621-6-4

Mr. J.M.Wilson,
10372 Rainier Ave.,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 15th, with reference to the employment of Chinese and Japanese and other orientals on Shipping Board vessels and stating particularly that there were thirty Chinese in the Stewards' Department of the PRESIDENT GRANT, has been received.

As you know, the policy of the Shipping Board is for the Americanization of crews upon its vessels wherever possible, and the matters referred to in your letter will be referred to the proper Division and given attention.

Very truly yours,

T.V.O'Connor,
Commissioner.

JOJ MF

July 16, 1923.

Mr. William A. Bell, General Secretary,
Atlantic and Gulf Cooks', Stewards' and Waiters' Union,
4 South Street,
New York City.

624-6-1

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of July 13th, I beg to state that I am expecting to be in New York on Wednesday, July 18th, and should be glad to meet you and your committee to discuss the matters you have in mind at 12 o'clock, Room 500, 45 Broadway.

Very truly yours,

J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ MF

July 10, 1923.

Mr. William A. Bell, General Secretary,
Atlantic and Gulf Cooks', Stewards' and Waiters' Union,
4 South Street,
New York City.

621-6-1

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of July 2nd, I am afraid it will be impossible to get a re-consideration of the increases recently inaugurated for the Stewards' Department on coastwise and deepsea vessels. I should call to your attention, however, that these differentials between the coastwise and deepwater rates have existed for some years so far as Shipping Board scales are concerned, and the recent increases made in the Stewards' Department were simply added on to the ratings under each heading.

Very truly yours,

J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ MF

July 9, 1923.

Mr. Eugene Steidle,
Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Assn.,
86 Commercial Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

62F-61

Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 1st, addressed to the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, was referred to this division for attention.

In response to your request, we attach hereto copy of the wages and working conditions covering the Stewards' Department aboard Shipping Board vessels which were made effective as of July 1st, 1923.

Very truly yours,

J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ MGI MF

June 9, 1923.

Mr. Eugene Steidle,
Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Association,
86 Commercial Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

621-6-4

Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 1st, with reference to the wages and conditions of seamen on Shipping Board vessels and particularly affecting the cooks and stewards, has been received.

The matter of wages and conditions affecting the Stewards' Department on Shipping Board vessels is being given consideration, and I have referred your letter to the proper Division of the Shipping Board for use in connection with other data bearing on the same subject.

Very truly yours,

A. D. LASKER

Dictated by J.C.Jenkins F

Chairman.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
MAIL DEPARTMENT
JUN 9 1923
MAILED

ATLANTIC and GULF COOKS', STEWARDS' and WAITERS' UNION

Headquarters: 4 South Street, New York City

New York, N.Y.
July 2nd 1923.

Mr. J. C. Jenkins, Director
Industrial Relations
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

621.61

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th, relative to the wage increase granted the Steward Department by the Board.

I cannot too strongly protest in behalf of the men, the injustice that is revealed in the discrimination between foreign and coastwise vessels. as the wage scale shows.

We maintain that no distinction should be made in the wage scale of foreign and Coastwise vessels, and if distinction was really necessary, the wage scale for coastwise vessels should be in excess of the scale for foreign vessels.

The vessels in the foreign trade are more apt to secure crews than the vessels in the coastwise trade.

The result of this distinction, will only mean that the men will follow the foreign going vessels to the detriment of the Coastwise vessels,

We sincerely trust that the Board will consider this urgent situation, and equalize the wages on Coastwise vessels.

I would indeed be pleased if you would notify me if any increase was granted the Passenger vessels.

Respectfully yours,

William A. Bell,

General Secretary.

O'M.

C O P Y

53W NV 37 Blue

New York NY 1039 A Jul 2 1923

621-6-1

J C Jenkins

Director of Industrial Relations U S Shipping Board

Washington D C

Your communication received on freight ship wages You do not mention anything regarding passenger ship or other articles of agreement Will you kindly give me further information as what is being done on the other subject matter

W L CARTLEDGE

1101 A

June 30, 1923.

Mr. Wm. A. Bell, General Secretary,
Atlantic and Gulf Cooks', Stewards' and Waiters' Union,
4 South Street,
New York City.

621-6-1

Dear Mr. Bell:

Referring to the conferences recently held with your committee and the memorandum submitted by you under date of June 13th, I beg to advise you that the Shipping Board to-day took action on the question of wages on Shipping Board vessels for the steward's department, making certain increases as follows:

	Foreign	Coastwise
Chief Steward	$120	$110
Steward & Cook	120	110
Chief Cook	100	90
2nd Cook & Baker	80	75
2nd Cook	75	70
Butcher	80	75
Messman	52	52
Utilityman	52	52
Deck Messboy	42	42
Engine Messboy	42	42
Stewards Messboy	42	42

This new schedule will be effective July 1st, 1923.

Very truly yours,

J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ MF

June 30, 1923.

Mr. Wm.L.Cartledge,
Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Beneficial Assn.,
164 - 11th Street,
New York City.

121-6-1

Dear Mr. Cartledge:

Referring to the conferences recently held with your committee and the memorandum submitted by you under date of June 13th, I beg to advise you that the Shipping Board to-day took action on the question of wages on Shipping Board vessels for the steward's department, making certain increases as follows:

	Foreign	Coastwise
Chief Steward	$120	$110
Steward & Cook	120	110
Chief Cook	100	90
2nd Cook & Baker	80	75
2nd Cook	75	70
Butcher	80	75
Messman	52	52
Utilityman	52	52
Deck Messboy	42	42
Engine Messboy	42	42
Stewards Messboy	42	42

This new schedule will be effective July 1st, 1923.

Very truly yours,

J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ MF

June 29, 1923.

621-6-1

J.C.Jenkins, Director of Industrial Relations

The Chairman

As per your direction we sent the attached letter to Mr. Smith; also, this morning I talked to Mr. Smith over long distance telephone and called off to him the entire new schedule. He said he had already received a letter from you that this would be done and wished to thank us very much for the courtesy.

J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ MF

June 28, 1923.

Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, Vice President & Gen.Mgr.,
American Steamship Owners' Association,
11 Broadway,
New York City.

621-6-1

Dear Mr. Marvin:

Attached hereto is copy of a letter which I have this day written to Mr. Smith which is self-explanatory.

Very truly yours,

J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJMF

June 28, 1923.

621-6-1

Mr. Ernest Doyley,
226 West 140th St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of June 23rd and returning herewith the memorandum submitted by the Atlantic and Gulf Cooks & Stewards' & Waiters' Union which you enclose, you are advised that the same appears to be an identical copy of the petition which was presented by Mr. Bell and his committee on behalf of the Atlantic and Gulf Cooks', Stewards' and Waiters' Union at the recent conference held between that committee and committee representing the Shipping Board to discuss wages, hours and conditions.

Very truly yours,

J.C. Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ MF

June 28, 1923.

Mr. Alfred G. Smith, President,
American Steamship Owners' Association,
c/o New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.,
Foot of Wall Street,
New York City.

621-6-1

Dear Mr. Smith:

This afternoon the Shipping Board took action increasing the wages of the licensed officers, the radio operators and the personnel of the stewards' department on Shipping Board vessels as per the schedule attached hereto. The Chairman was anxious that we get the information to you as early as possible in advance of the announcement of this new wage scale effective July 1st. The same will not be made public until Monday next and it is, therefore, requested that it not be given to the papers.

We endeavored to get you over the telephone this afternoon to advise you of this matter, but it was reported that you had left the office. We will, however, call you again to-morrow morning.

Very truly yours,

J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ MF

C O P Y

10 W K 18 1 Exa

Ax New York NY 829 A June 25 1923

621-6-1

J C Jenkins

Director Industrial Relations US Shipping Board
Washington D C

Please notify Atlantic and Gulf Cooks and Stewards Union if required in Washington for decision of Board

W A BEEL Secretary

848 A

Outside

ATLANTIC AND GULF COOKS, STEWARDS AND WAITERS' UNION

~~14 South Street, New York City~~

226 West 140th St.,
New York City
June 23rd, 1923.

Mr. J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Ind. Relations,
U.S.Shipping Board,
Washington, D.C.

121-6-4

Dear Sir:

I the undersigned being a member of the Atlantic and Gulf Cooks and Stewards Union an organization affiliated with the International Seamen's Union of America having been informed by one William A.Bell the Secretary of the above named Association, that he did on Wednesday June 13th, 1923 present to a Committee consisting of yourself and Captain Griffith of the U.S.S.Board a memorandum relative to wages and working conditions for the members of the stewards' department. I am attaching herewith a copy of the memorandum which he claimed to have submitted to your Committee on the herein mentioned date. Will you be kind enough to either affirm or deny whether this particular memorandum is a true copy of the one submitted by Wm.Bell on that date.

Should the attached memorandum be foreign to the one Mr. Beel submitted to your Committee, will therefore, please sir be so good and kind to return the same to the undersigned and oblige

Very respectfully yours,

(S) Ernest Doyley

Ernest Doyley
226 W. 140th St.,
c/o Bartlett,
New York City.

June 15, 1923.

Mr. Wm.A.Bell, General Secretary,
Atlantic and Gulf Cooks, Stewards' & Waiters'Union,
4 South Street,
New York City.

621-6-1

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter of June 14th, with which was enclosed the memorandum which I requested on June 13th.

Very truly yours,

J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ MF

Form 5312 TRIPLICATE—GENERAL FILES—READING FILE

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM—GOVERNMENT RATE

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

Dispatch the following immediately via: (a) USSBEFC PRIVATE WIRE
(b) WESTERN UNION
(c) POSTAL

FORWARDED FOR DISPATCH FROM— APPROVED FOR DISPATCH BY:

Washington, D.C. (City), (State) at 10:45 A. M. / P. M.

June 9 1923 (Month), (Day), (Year)

J C Jenkins Director (Designation)

11—7426

621-6-1

W L Cartledge
Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks Stewards Assn
one sixtyfour Eleventh Street

Referring your letter June first we will meet your committee ten oclock Wednesday June thirteenth Shipping Board Room nineteen ought seven

Jenkins Director of Industrial Relations

Repeat above telegram to:

Wm A Bell Secretary
Atlantic and Gulf Cooks Stewards and Waiters Union
Four South Street
New York City

Industrial Relations

Operations

NOTE.—Condense your Telegrams; use no *Superfluous Words.*

June 6, 1923.

Commissioner T. V. O'Connor.

Mr. Joseph H. Sheedy, Vice President.

WAGE SCALE - STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT.

621-6-1

Replying to your memorandum of June 4th with reference to wage scale of the stewards' department, consideration of the matter should be held up till the middle of this month and no action taken until after that time.

In the meanwhile, I am referring your memorandum to the Director of Industrial Relations suggesting that he confer with you within the next few days with reference to working out this situation.

T. V. O'CONNOR
Commissioner

TVO'C/JCJ/E

Entered

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

June 4, 1925.

621-6-1

From: Joseph E. Sheedy, Vice President.

To: Commissioner O'Connor.

Subject: WAGE SCALE - STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

1. As you know, in the recent wage increases no provision was made for an increase in the steward's departmet on active ships.

2. Owing to the scarcity of men and the difficulty in obtaining men in the steward's department on the laid-up-fleets, we have had to increase the wages on these units in order to obtain men. The same situation is now facing us in regard to spot vessels and semi-active vessels and the situation is getting acute so far as vessels in active service are concerned.

3. It looks as if we will have to grant these increases on spot and semi-active vessels and I should like to have your views so far as vessels in active service are concerned covering men in the steward's department.

(S) J. E. Sheedy

JOSEPH E. SHEEDY
Vice President.

June 4, 1923.

J. C. Jenkins, Director of Industrial Relations.

Mr. Jos. E. Sheedy, Vice President.

621-6-1

Herewith are copies of correspondence this office recently had with the representatives of the Atlantic and Gulf Cooks', Stewards' and Waiters' Union and the Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks' and Stewards' beneficial Association.

You will note that they both want a conference to discuss wages and conditions affecting the cooks and stewards. We had asked them to wait until after June 10th, and we have just received their replies - copies attached. We feel we could not refuse to meet these people and before giving final reply to them should be glad to have your advice as to what date would be satisfactory for discussing it with them.

J. C. JENKINS
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ W

J. H. B. CO.

PHONE KEARNY 5955

1923 JUN 6 PM 12 57

RECEIVED

Gen. O'Connor
4
6-8

Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Association
OF THE PACIFIC COAST

AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA AND THE A. F. OF L.

HEADQUARTERS 86 COMMERCIAL STREET

BRANCH AGENCIES:

SEATTLE, WASH., AGENCY,
GRAND TRUNK DOCK, ROOM NO. 203
P. O. BOX NO. 214

SAN PEDRO, CAL., AGENCY,
P. O. BOX NO. 54
PHONE SUNSET 547W

PORTLAND, OREGON, AGENCY
336 WORCESTER BUILDING
68 3RD STREET

621

San Francisco, Cal., June 1. 1923. 192

Mr. A. D. Lasker , Chairman

United States Shipping Board

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

As the result of a conference held on May 2. 1923 between representatives of the United States Shipping Board and representatives of the International Seamens Union of the Atlantic District with reference to wages and conditions of Seamen on United States Shipping Board vessels, the United States Shipping Board issued a new wage scale granting an increase of wages of from 12 to 20% to the Sailors and Firemen resp. to go in effect on May 14. 1923.

Whilst there was no reference made as to the men employed in the Stewards department, we presume that the question of an adequate increase to the Stewards department was not considered owing to the absence of a representative of the Marine Cooks and Stewards of the Atlantic District at the above mentioned conference.

On behalf of the membership of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association of the Pacific I therefore most respectfully invite your attention to the fact, that whenever there were any questions of a contemplated increase or decrease in the wages of the unlicensed crews on U. S. Shipping Board vessels, the Stewards department was always included in the same measure as the Sailors and Firemen, and we maintain that in order to keep up the standard of efficiency in the Stewards department, the present reduced scale of wages and conditions which have been in vogue since May 1. 1921 is as much out of line with the new economic conditions of the country as was the scale paid to the other two departments of the unlicensed crews.

We cannot omit to state further and it has been bound to come under your observation, that the class of men now employed in the Stewards department on U. S. Shipping Board and Privatly owned vessels could not in any way be compared with the men employed formerly and should it be the policy of the U. S. Shipping Board and Private shipowners as well to expect the more efficient men - irrespective of being

J. H. B. CO.

PHONE KEARNY 5955

Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Association

OF THE PACIFIC COAST

AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA AND THE A. F. OF L.

HEADQUARTERS 86 COMMERCIAL STREET

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P. O. BOX NO. 54
PHONE SUNSET 547W

PORTLAND, OREGON, AGENCY
336 WORCESTER BUILDING
68 3RD STREET

San Francisco, Cal., 192

affiliated with the union or not-to come back to the sea again, it could only be accomplished under improved conditions. If however it should be the policy of the Shipping Board and Private shipowners as well, to continue employment in the Stewards department the same as has been done during the past two years, then it would be only a question of a short time, that the white men will entirely be eliminated to be replaced by Chinese and other Orientals, not because they are any more efficient but for the sole reason that they can be procured for less pay.

We cannot admit as true the assertions as were made during past hearings before congressional Committees, that Native born Americans do not want to go to sea and do not want to be servants in the Stewards department and to disprove such statements I may cite to you the fact, that out of a membership of over 3000 on this coast, 70% were native born Americans, who up to the time they received fair wages remained at sea, but under adverse conditions, the same as they were for the past two years, the majority of them preferred to work ashore especially in the Oilfields of California, while others remained in the coastwise vessels, where they reeeive better wages as paid in Shipping Board vessels and besides their wages receive an additional bonus.

Practical cooks and stewards cannot be expected to work for wages, which do not compensate them in a measure adequate for their services and since a great number of the most efficient Cooks and Stewards and waiters as well have quit the sea entirely, preferring not to work with men of inferior efficiency and with Orientals and under a reduced scale of wages and will not come back to sea again unless they receive wages that in some way may be compared with what they are receiving while working ashore and in coastwise vessels, I most respectfully submit to your earnest consideration the granting of an adequate increase of wages in the Stewards department or at least an increase of the same percentage as has been granted to the men on deck and in the fireroom.

Trusting you will favor this organization with an answer at your earliest convenience, I remain

Most respectfully yours

Eugene Theidle

Secretary.

JUN 9 1923

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

QM 231.81 T "GRANT"

May 22, 1923.

621-6-2

Mr. Harry B. Davis,
c/o Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks and
Stewards Beneficial Association,
375 West Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I desire to express to you, on behalf of the Department, an appreciation of the prompt and efficient service rendered by you, through the agency of your Association, in furnishing practically a full complement of bakers, cooks and steward's attendants for the Steward's Department, U.S.A.T. "U. S. GRANT", prior to her sailing from New York on April 27, 1923.

The assistance and cooperation of your Association, and, especially your personal efforts, were of particular value to the Transport Service, as a large number of the crew of the "U.S.GRANT" had left the ship without notice, only thirty-six hours previous to sailing. The "U.S.GRANT" was scheduled to sail from New York, via Porto Rico and Panama Canal, to the West Coast, with the Secretary of War and a large number of members of Congress, on an official trip to our insular possessions. A delay in sailing would not only have been embarrassing to the War Department but would have greatly inconvenienced the distinguished party already embarked on the vessel.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the U. S. Shipping Board, and to the President of the American Steamship Owners Association. I am also sending a copy to Mr. Marvin, Vice-president of the American Steamship Owners Association, through whose courtesy we were referred to you and your associates.

Very truly yours,

A. C. Dalton,
Brigadier General, Q.M.Corps,
Chief of Transportation Service.

ACD.SP
Copy to Commissioner T. V. O'Connor, U. S. Shipping Board,
Room 1907, Navy Building.

O'M.

COPY TELEGRAM

New York, May 19, 1923.

621-6-1

Jenkins

Washn. D.C.

Am advised by our stewards department private owners paying five to ten dollars per month more than we are have received no advices from other ports on this matter other than general complanits. L90

Seymour.

933 am

O'M.

copy embodied in report to Mr Sheedy May 19/23

Washington DC

3 :00

May 18 1923

J C Jenkins Director

621-61

Seymour
Recruiting Service
Shipping Board
New York City

Received following telegram from Tingle Baltimore Quote Considerable discontent among stewards crews account no increase and recommend some increase for mess-boys as we are paying five to ten dollars month less than private owners Unquote Does this condition exist at New York and other ports

JENKINS

Industrial Relations

Operations

May 16, 1923.

Mr. Wm.A.Boll, General Secretary,
Atlantic and Gulf Cooks', Stewards' and Waiters' Union,
4 South Street,
New York City.

621-61

Dear Sir:

Your letter of May 14th, addressed to Commissioner T.V.O'Connor, asking that a meeting be arranged between the representatives of the Shipping Board and your Committee to discuss matters affecting the personnel of the Stewards' Department on government vessels, has been referred to me.

Owing to the fact that the officials of the Board concerned in such matters are out of town at present, it will be impossible to take this matter up for decision before Monday or Tuesday, at which time I will advise you definitely with regard to it.

Very truly yours,

J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ MF

May 18, 1923.

Mr. W.L.Cartledge, Secretary-Treas.,
Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks' and Stewards'
Beneficial Association,
375 West Street,
New York City.

621-6-1

Dear Sir:

Your letter of May 15th asking that a meeting be arranged between the representatives of the Shipping Board and your Committee to discuss matters affecting the personnel of the Stewards' Department on government vessels, has been received.

Owing to the fact that the officials of the Board concerned in such matters are out of town at present, it will be impossible to take this matter up for decision before Monday or Tuesday, at which time I will advise you definitely with regard to it.

Very truly yours,

J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ HF

COPY TELEGRAM

1923 May 18, Pm 9

Mobile, Ala. 18

621-6-1

Seymour

Industrial Relations Shipping Board Washington, D. C.

New wage scale satisfactory deck and engine departments STOP steward department dissatisfied because no raise given them STOP mess boys very to secure STOP all Articles signed before May fourteenth changed to conform with new wage scale STOP

Keene.

COPY

EASTERN AND GULF MARINE COOKS' AND STEWARDS' BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION

National Headquarters, 375 West Street

New York May 15th, 1923.

621-6-1

Mr. J. C. Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations,
U. S. Shipping Board,
New Navy Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the membership of the Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Beneficial Association whom I have the honor to represent, I herewith most respectfully call your attention to a condition which has arisen in respects to the stewards department since the Board's recent award to the unlicensed personnel of the Deck and Engine departments.

The men of the stewards department are seriously concerned over the prospects of an award to them likewise and in consequence have beseiged our offices for information and advice.

Being a conservative organization quite in accord with the Board's policies as it applies to the elimination of the riff raff from, and the Americanization of the U. S. Shipping Board vessels, we promptly advised the men to go back to their ships and the matter would be adjusted.

With this and other things in mind, therefore, I respectfully request, sir, that you arrange a meeting for myself and a committee to appear before the Board at their earliest convenience so that we may go into the matter of the stewards department.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) W. L. Cartledge

WLC:LG

May 15, 1923.

621-6-1

Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin,
Vice President and General Manager,
American Steamship Owners' Association,
11 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Marvin:

We have today received communications from Mr. Wm. A. Bell, General Secretary, Atlantic and Gulf Cooks', Stewards' and Waiters' Union, and from Mr. W. L. Cartledge, Secretary-Treasurer, Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Beneficial Association, both asking for a conference with reference to the wage scale for the cooks and stewards and with reference to the establishment of some form of cooperation by which improvement of the personnel may be brought about.

Before taking any action in the matter, and in connection with your letter of the 14th concerning the stewards, it might be well to have the views of the Personnel Committee on the subject.

Very truly yours,

J. C. JENKINS
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ W

ATLANTIC AND GULF COOKS' STEWARDS' AND WAITERS' UNION

4 South Street, New York City

May 14th 1923.

Mr. T.V.O'Connor, Commissioner
United States Shipping Board
Washington, D.C.

621-6-1

Dear Sir:

Owing to our inability to attend the recent conference held in Washington between the United States Shipping Board, and the International Seamen's Union of America, relative to resetting a wage scale, and seeking to cooperate with the Board.

At the time the recent conference was held our representatives were in Boston seeking an agreement with the Eastern Steamship Lines Inc. which agreement was signed for one year to the satisfaction of the Company and the men.

I am taking this opportunity to request that you grant our representatives an interview at your earliest convenience.

We notice by the press statements, that the Steward Department is not mentioned in the wage increase granted the other departments.

Trusting that we may be honored with an interview that will enable our Organizations representatives to state our case to the Board and hoping to receive an early reply.

I remain

Yours respectfully,

(S) William A.Bell,

General Secretary.

Form 3312 QUADRUPLICATE—CONFIRMATION—TO BE MAILED

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM—GOVERNMENT RATE

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

Dispatch the following immediately via: (a) USSBEFC PRIVATE WIRE
(b) WESTERN UNION
(c) POSTAL

FORWARDED FOR DISPATCH FROM—

Washington DC (City) (State) at ..... A. M. 1:10 P. M.

April 28 1923 (Month) (Day) (Year)

APPROVED FOR DISPATCH BY:

621-6-2

J C Jenkins Director (Designation)

11—7426

Wm L Cartledge
Eastern and Gulf Marine Cooks Stewards Assn
375 West Street
New York City

Will be glad to see you 45 Broadway Room 500 eleven oclock Monday
reference matter discussed over phone

JENKINS

Industrial Relations

Operations

NOTE.—Condense your Telegrams; use no *Superfluous Words.*

April 25, 1923.

J.C.Jenkins, Director of Industrial Relations

Vice President Sheedy

621-6-2

SEA SERVICE BUREAU - SUPPLY OF STEWARDS

With further reference to your memorandum of April 11th and my reply of April 14th, while in New York a few days ago I went thoroughly into the question of the ability of the Sea Service Bureau at New York to furnish the vessels of the United States Lines with a majority of the personnel for the Stewards' Departments who are American citizens.

It is my belief from this investigation that the Sea Service Bureau at New York can furnish a majority of the personnel for the Stewards' Departments on the United States Lines who are American citizens.

J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ MF

April 25, 1923.

121-6-4

Mr. George Potter, Chief Cook,
SS WEST JESTER,
Barter Steamship Company,
2418 Irving Street,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of 11th ultimo reached my office some days ago but owing to my absence has remained unreplied to until this time.

Thank you very much for the information you have furnished and this will advise that I am today taking your communication up with the proper department of the Shipping Board in order that an investigation of the conditions you mention may be made.

Very truly yours,

J. C. JENKINS
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ/L/B

Form 5312 TRIPLICATE—GENERAL FILES—READING FILE

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM—GOVERNMENT RATE

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

Dispatch the following immediately via: (a) USSBEFC PRIVATE WIRE
(b) WESTERN UNION
(c) POSTAL

FORWARDED FOR DISPATCH FROM— APPROVED FOR DISPATCH BY:

Washington DC (City) (State) at 2:30 A. M. P. M.

April 19 1923 (Month) (Day) (Year)

J C Jenkins Director (Signature)

11—7426

621-6-2

W L Cartledge Secretary Treas
Cooks and Stewards Beneficial Assn
Three seventyfive West St
New York City

Can you meet Commissioner OConnor and myself Room five hundred at 45 Broadway Shipping Board Friday eleven oclock

J C Jenkins

Industrial Relations

Industrial Relations

NOTE.—Condense your Telegrams; use no *Superfluous Words.*

File 43725

April 14, 1925.

621-6-2

D. B. Carson, Commissioner,
Bureau of Navigation,
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Carson:

I have for acknowledgment your letter of the 24th ultimo, enclosing copy of letter from the American Vice Consul at Bremerhaven, Germany, with reference to the employment of Germans on our vessels operated by the United States Lines.

We have for some time past been cognizant of this condition. It has been, and will continue to be our policy to give preference to American citizens wherever, and to the extent they can possibly be secured, but unfortunately this has not been possible to the degree of 100%.

As you know our principal service is between New York and German ports and the greater part of our patronage Germans in the Second, Third and Steerage classes, therefore, particular preference has been given to Stewards who are American citizens, but who speak the German language, and this must continue as a requisite of the service.

Inherently the native born American is not a good servant, chafes under menial servitude and openly resents the indignities to which they are at times subjected in this capacity. Such Americans as we can get are not as a rule of the studious variety who would learn a foreign language in addition to their own, and in order to meet the requirements of the service, which we must meet in competition with other lines, we have been compelled to utilize a number of native born Germans in the Steward's Department on these vessels.

On the larger vessels of our fleet, coal is used as fuel, necessitating the employment of stokers, coal passers and firemen. On this character of vessel these positions are necessarily one of dirty and gruelling work, and the native born American will not take them when he can earn a little less, or as much on oil burning vessels.

Furthermore, and notwithstanding reports to the contrary, we have had serious difficulty in these two departments with inebriety and

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
MAIL DEPARTMENT
APR 16 1925
MAILED

carousing by the American crew on the other side and with the exactitudes and close attention to duty in these departments we have found it difficult to maintain the high standard of service necessary to meet the service of our competitors. Therefore, our endeavors to have entirely American crews on these ships have not been 100% successful.

We are using and will continue to use our best efforts to keep the percentage of foreigners to the lowest minimum possible, but that we can hardly eliminate them entirely I believe is patent from the above delineation of the facts.

Yours very truly,

A. D. LASKER
CHAIRMAN.

D. G. Thornton 4/14
Dictated by D. G. Thornton/s

IN REPLY REFER TO

File No. 133304-N

3-29

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1923.

United States Shipping Board,
New Navy Building,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:-

This office is enclosing herewith a copy of a dispatch from the American Vice Consul at Bremerhaven, Germany, regarding the number of aliens employed on passenger vessels owned by the United States Shipping Board.

While it is true that under the navigation laws the officers only of an American merchant vessel are required to be American citizens, it is remarkable that so large a percentage of the crew of these great Government owned passenger vessels is made up of former enemy aliens.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Encls.
ML

RECEIVED

MAR 28 1923

133304-N

AMERICAN VICE CONSULATE
Bremerhaven, Germany, February 14, 1923.

SUBJECT: Employment of Germans on American Steamers.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to call the attention of the Department to a condition existing on the vessels of the United States Lines which does not seem to tend to the realization of an American Merchant Marine manned by American crews.

Before me is a copy of the Shipping Articles of the Stewards' Department of the S.S. PRESIDENT HARDING, which illustrates a condition typical of all the US Line Vessels plying between this port and New York. There are 110 names in the list. The chief steward, the second steward, and six subordinate stewards and scullions are the only American citizens in the entire list if we exempt nine Filipino musicians. The other nationalities are divided as follows: Germans, 72; Danziger Germans, 4; Holland, 4; Great Britain, 8; Denmark, 1; France, 1, Poland, 1.

The following statistics from other vessels of the fleet will prove of similar interest:

Name of vessel	Germans	Americans	Others
President Fillmore	67	22	23
President Roosevelt	57	36	33
America	195	46	37
George Washington	226	102	42

=370

Of the 102 Americans in the stewards' department of the George Washington 62 are naturalized citizens, many of them born in Germany.

At present no persons except those of American nationality may be signed on the deck departments of our vessels. The engine and stewards' departments are open to all countries. This has resulted in the virtual control of the latter department by Germans.

Since January 1 of this year 60 men have been signed on the stewards' departments of the various U.S. Line vessels at Bremerhaven. Of this number 49 have been Germans, 6 Americans, 3 Austrians, 1 British, and 1 Portugese. While it is perfectly natural that the great preponderance of men signed on at a German port should be Germans, and while the vessels' officers are entirely justified in refusing to carry back to the United States deserting American stewards at full pay, it has always been an interesting question at this office as to what becomes of all the Germans who are signed on here for the return trip to New York.

There has not been wanting suspicion that large numbers of these men have bribed friends aboard ship to secure them these positions in order that they may be able to escape from the distressing conditions in Germany to the more favorable situation in America. A German who will earn here perhaps five dollars per month in a restaurant knows that he can make a dozen times that amount in New York and does his utmost to change his residence and better his condition.

There are always several reasons advanced as excuses for the signing-on of Germans instead of Americans in New York, where American stewards are undoubtedly available.

First of all, it is said that the Germans are naturl-born waiters and stewards, while the Americans are not. There is room for argument here. It would seem at bottom the only restraining factor is lack of training, which could be overcome if the heads of the stewards' departments were interested sufficiently in the securing of American crews to take pains enough to educate their men.

Secondly, it is stated that the Americans are disobedient and desert too frequently. Regarding the first charge, it is a matter for ship's discipline and should easily be taken care of in the proper way. As to deserting, it has been the experience at this port that the vase majority of desertions here have been seamen of foreign nationality or naturalized Americans. Of 78 deserters who applied at this office for relief since December 1, 1922, 39 only, or exactly half the number, were born in the United States, and the parents of 23 of these 39 were born abroad.

A third objection is that American stewards who speak both German and English cannot be secured. From what I have observed on board the vessels here the situation as regards the present employees is not much better. The first-class stewards alone speak passable English, which they have learned through constant practice on board for the last two years. Possibly the American stewards could make a like progress in the German language in the same period of service.

On the other hand, there are weighty objections to the employment of Germans exclusively in the stewards' departments. It is unamerican, first of all. British vessels have British stewards. Dutch steamers have Dutch stewards. An American merchant marine should have trained American stewards. I am informed that on the London run the proportion of British stewards to Americans is as great as that of Germans to Americans on the Bremerhaven run.

The stealing indulged in at this end is another serious objection. Practically all of it can be traced to the German stewards. Recently one such man was arrested here who had fitted up a whole villa for himself from plunder off his vessel. His wife had an overcoat made of blankets sewn together; the table-linen and bed-linen came from the dining saloon and state rooms; and even the parlor carpet had been stolen from the social hall. He could never have gottrn all the articles off the vessel without help from his German friends aboard and ashore. Stealing of food-stuffs reached formidable proportions a few months ago, but has been greatly decreased by new measures adopted by the resident manager at Bremen.

133304-N

The possible smuggling aboard of Germans as stowaways by friends in the crew is also to be considered in this connection. It has occurred in the past.

It would seem to a personstudying the situation even casually that an attempt should be made to cut down, a little at a time, the majority of German stewards and to substitute American ones who can be relied upon.

It would also seem well for the U.S. Lines to see to it, as far as humanly possible, that German stewards do not sign on at New York for the trip back to Germany, and vice versa, but with a bona-fide intention of continuing with the crew. I am advised that a large number of the German stewards signed on from time to time in New York are deserters in America from vessels of the North German Lloyd and other German lines.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Albert H. Gerberich,
American Vice Consul.

- COPY -

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
MAIL DEPARTMENT
APR 16 1923
MAILED

58725 MAR 28 23

December 7, 1923.

621-6-1

Capt. Irving L. Evans,
Director, Recruiting Service,
45 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Capt. Evans:

In connection with your letter of December 1st to Commissioner O'Connor and his reply of December 4th with reference to the language test held on the "President Grant" and the employment of Chinese, I am sending herewith a copy of a letter which I have this morning received from Mr. Furuseth.

He makes the point that no investigation was made with reference to the language test as regards the Steward's Department and wishes to be advised whether instructions have been sent out to the Collectors to cancel that part of Section 13 so far as the Stewards Department is concerned. You can see what it means, and I suppose no answer can be given him until after Captain Dollar has replied to Commissioner O'Connor's letter, but it would be interesting to know, if you can tell us, why no test was applied with reference to the Steward's Department, which would help us to answer the letter.

Very truly yours,

J.C.Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

JCJ MF

December 4, 1922.

121-6-1

Mr. R. Stanley Dollar,
The Admiral-Oriental Line,
L.C.Smith Building,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Mr. Dollar:

I am enclosing herewith a letter which I have just received from the Director of our Recruiting Service with attached report from his Agent at Seattle. I do this because I feel that if this situation exists you are not familiar with it and because I should like very much to have your comment on the subject and explanation of this report.

The Sea Service Bureau comes under my direct supervision and I should, therefore, especially appreciate a personal letter from you with reference to this matter.

Very truly yours,

T.V.O'Connor,
Commissioner.

JCJ MF

December 4, 1922.

621-6-1

Capt. Irving L. Evans, Director,
Recruiting Service,
45 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Capt. Evans:

Referring to your letter of December 1st, enclosing a report from Captain Payne, Agent of the Sea Service Bureau at Seattle, with reference to the language test being applied to the crew of the S.S. PRESIDENT GRANT, I am to-day writing Captain Dollar personally with reference to this matter and asking for his comment and explanation of it.

Very truly yours,

T.V.O'Connor,
Commissioner.

JOJ MF

August 25, 1922.

Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, V.P. & G.M.,
American Steamship Owners' Assn.,
11 Broadway,
New York City.

621-6-2

Dear Mr. Marvin:

With reference to your recent request for a typical Stewards' Department wage scale on passenger vessels, we are enclosing herewith such a scale effective on vessels of the 502 and 535 type in the Trans-Atlantic service and of the 535 type in the New York-South American service, which we hope will answer your requirements.

Very truly yours,

J.C.Jenkins,
Acting Director,
Division of Industrial Relations.

Renewed on July 1st to Dec. 31st, 1922

IN REPLY REFER TO

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

WASHINGTON

STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT 621-6-1

Wage Scale, Rules and Regulations Governing Stewards' Department

for Trans-Atlantic, Trans-Pacific, Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coast Freight Service.

Effective February 6, 1922

WAGE SCALE (per month)

	FREIGHT VESSELS	
	Foreign Trade	Coastwise
Chief Steward	$105	$95
Steward and Cook	105	95
Chief Cook	90	80
2d Cook & Baker	70	65
2d Cook	65	60
Butcher	70	65
Messman	45	45
Utilityman	45	45
Deck Messboy	35	35
Engine Messboy	35	35
Stewards Messboy	35	35

WORKING RULES

Rule 1. Working day in home port where watches are broken shall be eight (8) hours out of each twenty-four (24) to be distributed as the necessities of the watches and other duties require. For work performed in excess of eight (8) hours equivalent time off will be allowed.

Rule 2. Chief Stewards are to be allowed $2.50 per day when vessel is not feeding and $1.50 per day when room is not furnished.

Rule 3. When in port and board is not furnished, members of the Stewards' Department, except the Chief Steward, will be paid 50 cents per meal.

Rule 4. Holidays at home port will be as follows: New Year's Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Rule 5. Members of the Stewards' Department require to work Sundays and Holidays will receive equivalent time off.

Rule 6. There shall be no discrimination in the employment of any person on account of affiliation or non-affiliation with any labor organization.

Rule 7. These wages and working conditions do not apply to vessels not in active operation.

File 28433

May 3, 1922.

Hon. John F. Carew,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Carew:

I have both communications to you from C. Riley Chambers, Secretary, Colored Marine Cooks and Stewards League, Inc., under dates of April 8th and 25th, on the question of employment of colored Stewards on our laid up fleets, and I am returning both communications to you herewith.

Replying to paragraph two of the communication of April 8th, Mr. Chambers is under a misapprehension so far as Operations Order #11 is concerned, which Order outlines the policy to be pursued in the employment of Stewards Department personnel, but the prerogative of actually employing the men still remains with the operators so far as the active vessels are concerned, and the statements made in paragraph two of my letter of March 27th are correct.

Answering paragraph three of the same communication, a number of men were re-employed during the fleet movement from Jamaica Bay to Caldwells, but only such men as had given entire satisfaction and in this way greater relief was afforded to the unemployed, as their term of employment was longer and of more material benefit than had the total number of unemployed obtained work for only the two or three days which were consumed by the trip from Jamaica Bay to Caldwells.

The questions under paragraph four are answered as follows:

There are at present 60 colored men employed on our laid up fleets in the Stewards Department, all of which are Chief Stewards or have previously worked in that capacity; 183 white men are employed in the same departments. As no segregation was kept as between white and colored men on the laid up vessels in the early part of 1921, it would be extremely difficult to gather the statistics to answer question #1, and further it would probably only lead to show what has already been admitted, that there has been discrimination in the employment of colored men of which it was the purpose of Operations Order #11 to eliminate.

Questions five and six we are unable to reply to as of course we have not the records of any applicants who were not actually employed.

In closing I desire again to direct your attention to the proportion of colored men, versus white men, employed which is better than 30% and compares with the percentage given you in paragraph three of my letter of March 27th, and again reiterate that this is by far a greater percentage of colored men, versus white men, employed than the percentage of colored men unemployed bears to the percentage of white men unemployed in the same line of endeavor.

The employment situation in regard to men who follow maritime pursuits has been and is still very acute and we regret exceedingly that we cannot offer a solution to immediately relieve the entire situation. However, this is at present entirely impossible owing to the number of ships now in operation, but give you every assurance that we are doing all possible to equalize and relieve the situation as much as we can.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Ralph V. Sollitt.

CHAIRMAN.

Refer Asst To
S/3

Dictated by C. . Green/s
Sect. to Vice President in Charge of Operation.

Enc. 2

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
MAIL DEPARTMENT
MAY 5 1922
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COLORED MARINE COOKS

&

STEWARDS LEAGUE, Inc.

28 Whitehall Street - New York

April 25, 1922.

Hon. John F. Carew, M.C.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

Acting on your suggestion to inform you should not an answer be received from the Shipping Board in reference to questions submitted by you to the Chairman, beg to inform you that we have received no reply after a lapse of about fifteen days.

Trusting you are still interesting yourself in our behalf,

I am, with due respects,

Yours very truly,

C. RILEY CHAMBERS
Secretary.

COLORED MARINE COOKS AND STEWARDS LEAGUE, Inc.

28 Whitehall Street - New York

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8 April, 1922.

Hon. John F. Carew,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

The communication of date March 27, 1922, File 25805 addressed to you by Mr. A. D. Lasker, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board in reference to Mr. A. W. Watson's charge of discriminatory practices in the employment of colored stewards on Shipping Board vessels, which communication is returned to you enclosed, has been referred to this League for reply.

In answer to paragraph (2) of said communication we would say that this matter has been since presented to Mr. Frey, Vice President in charge of Operation who has issued Operations Order #11 of date February 17, 1922, which order doesn't bear out the contention of Mr. Lasker that the Board has no direct control over the various Managing Operators on matters pertaining to the employment of ships personnel.

The statements contained in paragraph (3) are misleading as Mr. Watson's charge referred to conditions at the Port of New York prior to December 30th, 1921. Figures do not alone give a clear idea of the situation; during December there was the movement of ships from Jamaica Bay to Caldwell's Anchorage up the Hudson River when a great number of colored men were employed from necessity, many of the white men refusing to continue on the job owing to the severe conditions, it generally took from four to five days to move one ship, the men were then re-employed and re-recorded, again the positions being only temporary offered no continued relief in the un-employment problem of colored men.

In reference to paragraph (4) we would like to know:-

(1) How many colored men were actually employed on the laid up ships during the year 1921?
(2) How many are employed right now?
(3) How many of the above numbers were, or are Chief Stewards?
(4) How many white during the same periods?
(5) How they compare as to length of service with colored men never being employed during the same periods, the height of the depression in shipping industry, when every one was trying to take care of their former employees?
(6) Whether the same men were not often re-employed to the detriment of deserving men never getting employment on the fleet?

We are pleased to state that the situation here at New York has greatly improved, but we believe that this has only been brought about by the efforts of a committee of unemployed colored chief stewards who dispatched one of their number to Washington, and by your assistance in forwarding and endorsing Mr. A. W. Watson's letter.

The above committee presented certain charges in the form of sworn affidavits to Mr. Frey, Vice President in charge of Operation, U.S.S.Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, against Mr. Gregory, the Port Steward at New York, and also the Sea Service Bureau; an investigation of which was promised us, but up to date the outcome we are uninformed of, as we are of the opinion that the results of this investigation will have an important bearing on our future welfare, we would consider it a praiseworthy action on your part should you take steps on this matter in our behalf.

With due respect, we are,

COLORED MARINE COOKS & STEWARDS LEAGUE, Inc.

BY: C. RILEY CHAMBERS

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UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

Washington

August 30, 1921.

Office of the Chairman,
General Order No. 11

TO: VICE PRESIDENTS, HEADS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS, UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD AND/OR EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION, ALL MANAGERS, OPERATORS AND CHARTERERS OF SHIPPING BOARD VESSELS -- FOR ATTENTION AND ACTION.

SUBJECT: PREFERENCE IN EMPLOYMENT FOR COMPETENT AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Congress has declared that it is necessary for the National defense that the United States shall have a Merchant Marine sufficient to carry the greater portion of our commerce and serve as a Naval or Military Auxiliary in time of war or National emergency. In order for our Merchant Marine to be effective for such purpose it must be manned by competent American citizens.

For the purpose of giving preference to competent American citizens and with a view to developing the sea habit in the American youth, upon whom the ultimate success of our Merchant Marine is dependent, it is ordered that hereafter all managers, operators and charterers of Shipping Board vessels in engaging crews shall always give preference to American citizens and shall obtain their crews through the Board's Sea Service Bureau, where competent men are available, at the ports where it maintains agencies (list attached).

It is further ordered that in the employment of men of all grades for Shipping Board vessels no discrimination shall be practiced against any man because of his union or non-union affiliations; any violation of this order will mean withdrawal of Shipping Board vessels from those disregarding the same.

A. D. LASKER,
Chairman.

SEA SERVICE BUREAU AGENCIES

BOSTON, MASS., Harrington Pike, Agent, 20 Atlantic Avenue,
Tel. Richmond 724

NEW YORK, N. Y., Russell Patterson, Agent, 23-25 Park Place,
Tel. Whitehall 1060 - Ext. 124

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Wm. C. Rice, Agent, 27-31 South Fourth St.,
Tel. Bell Tel. Co. Lombard 4117.

BALTIMORE, MD., Capt. F. Herbert Haines, Agent, 411 Custom House,
Tel. St. Paul 4220 - Night and Holidays St. Paul
4227.

NORFOLK, VA., J. V. S. Butt, Agent, 126 Bute Street,
Tel. Norfolk 8341 - Ext. 15

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., G. S. McKenzie, Sub-Agent, Cor. 25th St., & River
Rd.

SAVANNAH, GA., Frank W. Spencer, Agent, 220 East Bay Street,
Tel. Savannah 3273.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Chas. W. Sanders, Agent, 205 East Bay Street,
Tel. Bell Tel. Co. Jacksonville 5081

TAMPA, FLA., Philip Shore, Agent, Franklin Square Bldg.,
Tel. 4510 Automatic Exchange.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Capt. Charles H. Cugle, Agent, Cor. Royal &
Conti Sts., Tel. Main 1331

GALVESTON, TEXAS, H. C. Wilson, Sub-Agent, 104 North Royal St.,
Tel. Galveston 1545

MOBILE, ALA., Capt. L. J. Keene, Sub-Agent, 104 North Royal St.,
Tel. Mobile 1643

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., Capt. J. W. Jory, Agent, Bulkhead, Pier #1

PORTLAND, ORE., Harold C. Jones, Agent, Concord Building, Tel.
Home Tel. Co. A-3127, Pacific Tel. Co. Main 3268 -
Marshall 6000

SEATTLE, WASH., Capt. J. Howard Payne, Agent, 210 Grand Trunk Docks,
Tel. Local 60 - Pacific Tel. Co. Elliot 680 and
Elliot 5090.

3-6-2

FORM 24

DIVISION OF OPERATIONS

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

45 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO DEPARTMENT

April 27th, 1922

1922 APR 28 AM 8 27

Mr. A. J. Frey, V. Pres.,
In Charge of Operations,
U. S. Shipping Board,
Washington, D.C.

Subject: Alleged Discrimination Against Employment of Colored Stewards

Attn: G. W. Green, Asst to
V. Pres. in Charge of Operations

Dear Sir:-

We have for acknowlegment your letter 4/17/22 regarding the above subject.

We are transmitting herewith lists of Steward Crews employed on all laid up vessels in the U. S. Shipping Board Custody, New York District from April 1st to 15th - indicating white or colored.

The recapitulation is as follows:

	White	Colored
Caldwell's Fleet	74	4
Staten Island Sound Fleets 1 - 2	26	16
Staten Island Sound Fleets 4 - 5	29	9
Vessels Moving	59	30
	188	59 - 32%

All the men employed as Chief Stewards have had previous experience in this capacity - foot note covers men who have previously been employed as Chief Steward but at present are working in a minor capacity.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT M. WATKINS,
OPERATING MANAGER

BY: R. H. Gregory
R. H. GREGORY,
PORT STEWARD

RHG/fm

Enc.

D.... (NOTE,

RACE
STEWARDS DEPARTMENT
Caldwells Anchor-
age.

S.S.Haymon

Name	Rating	from	to	White	Colored
R.Hayes	Ch.Stwd.	4/1	4/15	1	
F.Trehan	Cook	4/1	4/15	1	
R.Hearne	Utility	4/1	4/15	1	
P.Malone	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	
M.Finnerty	Messooy	4/1	4/15	1	

S.S.Waukegan vs Neshaminy

W.Edmunds	Ch.Stwd.	4/1	4/15	1	
E.Murphy	Cook	4/1	4/7	1	
F.Belleco	Utility	4/1	4/15	1	
E.Carr	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	
P.Arca	Messboy	4/1	4/6	1	
C.Desouza	Cook	4/7	4/17	1	
R.Dominick	Messboy	4/7	4/15	1	

U.S.West Harlan

P.Tolintono	Ch.Stwd.	4/5	4/15	1	
J.Hall	Cook	4/7	4/15	1	
G.Valez	Cook	4/5	4/6	1	
N.Siles	Utility	4/5	4/6	1	
P.Fajaho	Mess	4/5	4/15	1	
A.Castro	Mess	4/5	4/15	1	

(Note) West Harlan had no stewards crew until 4/5/22

S.S.Westerner vs. Vincent

J.Keenan	Ch.Stwd.	4/1	4/6	1	
M.Lee	Cook	4/1	4/5	1	
T.Carr	Cook	4/6	4/6	1	
H.Gaoriel	Utility	4/1	4/5	1	
B.Baibus	Messboy	4/1	4/5	1	
A.Garcia	Messboy	4/1	4/13	1	
H.Winteroerg	Ch.Stwd.	4/7	4/15	1	
G.Valez	Cook	4/7	4/12	1	
G.Cree	Messboy	4/6	4/12	1	
W.Story	Utility	4/8	4/15	1	
H.Wellman	Cook	4/13	4/15	1	
T.Burke	Messboy	4/13	4/15	1	
G.Fay	Messboy	4/14	4/15	1	

S.S.West Hobomac

G.Diede	Ch.Stwd.	4/5	4/15	1	
R.Waanders	Cook	4/5	4/15	1	
J.Owens	Utility	4/5	4/12	1	
P.Graham	"	4/13	4/15	1	
G.Doolan	Messboy	4/5	4/15	1	
B.Harrison	"	4/5	4/15	1	

(Note) West Hobomac had no stewards crew until 4/5/22.

S.S.Bellbuckle

Name	Rating	From	to	White	Colored
R.Dunkelberger	Ch.Stwd	4/1	4/15	1	
P.Grovenwood	Cook	4/1	4/15	1	
J.VanMur	Utility	4/1	4/1	1	
T.Carr	Utility	4/2	4/5	1	
E.Stowe	Utility	4/8	4/15	1	
A.Tiezon	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	
M.Franco	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	

S.S.Eldena

L.Durand	Ch.Stwd.	4/1	4/6	1	
J.Johnson	Ch.Stwd.	4/7	4/15	1	
P.McCarthy	Cook	4/1	4/15	1	
S.Jankowski	Utility	4/1	4/15	1	
C.Adams	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	
H.Shapiro	Messboy	4/1	4/3	1	
W.Rickert	Messboy	4/4	4/15	1	

S.S.Lockport

R.M.Parkinson	Ch.Stwd	4/1	4/6	1	
F.Dunnunzo	Cook	4/1	4/15	1	
C. Garcia	Utility	4/1.	4/15	1	
W.Tinney	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	
M.Cases	Messboy	4/1	4/10	1	
W.Breagrestedt	Messboy	4/13	4/15	1	
W.Rankmore	Messboy	4/8	4/15	1	

S.S.Honnedaga vs Irvington

F.Stock	Ch.Stwd.	4/1	4/6 noon	1	
G.Woodworth	Ch.Stwd.	4/6 noon	4/15	1	
F.Jonsen	Cook	4/1	4/14	1	
A.Peterson	Cook	4/15	4/15	1	
G.Priem	Utility	4/1	4/10	1	
H.Prier	Utility	4/14	4/15	1	
S.Morales	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	
F.Cloets	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	

S.S.Watonwan

G.Luther	Ch.Stwd.	4/1	4/15	1	
J.Gonzales	Cook	4/1	4/15	1	
D.Jarillo	Utility	4/1	4/4	1	
E.Rooney	Utility	4/5	4/15	1	
J.Foley	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	
F.Fuchs	Messboy	4/1	4/8	1	
J.Ranisewki	Messboy	4/9	4/10	1	
C.Gonzales	Messboy	4/11	4/15	1	

S.S. ALLENTOWN

Name	Rating	from	to	White	Colored
T.Hoyling	Ch.Stwd.				1
F.Pill	Cook				1
S.Diamond	Messboy				1
S.Brown	Messboy				1
			TOTAL	74	4

A.Peterson, Cook, S.S.Irvington is only man now employed on fleet other than present stewards who have had any previous experience as Steward.

Following is service record of A.Peterson;

U.S.Navy as 4th-3rd-2nd - and 1st Cook.
Commisary Steward U.S.N. Dec.1913 to Dec.1919.
Ch.Steward S.S.Lake Filbeam U.S.S.B.
Ch.Steward S.S.Otis ----- U.S.S.B.
Ch.Steward S.S.Bayway ----- Standard Oil Co. Feb.1921 to Oct.1921
Ch.Cook S.S.Utacarbon Columbia Ship.Co.Dec.1921 to Apr.1922.

R A C E

S T E W A R D S D E P T.

STATEN ISLAND SOUND FLEET #1 & #2
April 21st, 1922

S/S C.H.LIVINGSTON	Rating	From	To	White	Colored
Clifford Irving	C.Steward	4/1	4/15	1	
William Ross	Cook	4/1	4/15	1	
C.Koeford	Utility	4/1	4/15	1	
F.Camello	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	
A.Silvo	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	

----0----

S/S NAMASKET					
H.W.North	C.Steward	4/1	4/15	1	
W.DeVikers	Cook	4/1	4/15	1	
F.W.Britt	Utility	4/1	4/15	1	
J.H.Lloyd	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	
A.Alasery	Messboy	4/1	4/7	1	
R.Pereira	Messboy	4/8	4/15	1	

----0----

S/S DAVENPORT					
H.Looser	C.Steward	4/1	4/15	1	
B.Scuring	Cook	4/1	4/15	1	
P.Kollmer	Utility	4/1	4/15	1	
F.Cruize	Messboy	4/1	4/6	1	
R.Cordova	Messboy	4/7	4/10	1	
J.Spechr	Messboy	4/11	4/13	1	
M.Molino	Messboy	4/14	4/15	1	
J.Murbagh	Messboy	4/14	4/15	1	

----0----

S/S WESTMORELAND					
W.T.Crawford	Fleet Steward	4/1	4/15	1	
B.H.Baker	Chief "	4/1	4/15	1	
Wm. Smith	Cook	4/1	4/15		1
F.Fukling	Utility	4/1	4/15		1
E.J.Deerling	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	
F.Bunto	Messboy	4/11	4/15	1	
L.Flynn	Messboy	4/1	4/4	1	
F.Kelly	Messboy	4/6	4/10	1	

----0----

S/S "INVINCIBLE"					
J.D.Barry	Chief Steward	4/1	4/15	1	
T.Cousing	Cook	4/1	4/15		1
A.Gillard	Utility	4/1	4/13		1
A.Green	Messboy	4/1	4/15		1
H.P.Dunn	Messboy	4/1	4/13		1

				White	Colored
			Brought Forward	26	6
S/S "INVINCIBLE" (continued)					
J.Armstrong	Messboy	4/14	4/15		1
A.Sequerra	Messboy	4/14	4/15		1

----0----

S/S "OSCODA"					
Cleveland Buchanan	Chief Steward	4/1	4/15		1
John Armstrong	Cook	4/1	4/15		1
H.C.Price	Utility	4/1	4/2		1
G.V.Venal	Messboy	4/1	4/15		1
Sayiid Ibrahim	Messboy	4/1	4/15		1
Flavis DeLociendo	Messboy	4/1	4/1		1
William Minter	Utility	4/3	4/15		1
H.C.Price	Messboy	4/3	4/9		1
				26	16

----0----

A.Silvo, messboy SS C.H.Livingston, served as Chief Steward on the S/S Yatavino from August 7th, 1919 to August 3rd, 1920 - Barber Line, New York City.

HEP

STATEN ISLAND SOUND

FLEETS #4 - 5

STEWARD DEPARTMENT

S. S. NEMAHA #4

NAME	RATING	FROM	TO	COLORED	WHITE
A. W. Ingram	Fleet Steward	4/1	4/15	0	1
W. B. Squires	Steward	4/1	4/15	0	1
J. Myer	Cook	4/1	4/14	1	0
A. McGriff	Utility	4/1	4/14	1	0
S Koontz	Mess boy	4/1	4/15	0	1
C. Ruter	" "	4/1	4/10	0	1
P. Mayrano	Cook	4/15	4/15	0	1
F. Anuniacion	Utility	4/15	4/15	0	1
F. Compox	Mess Boy	4/11	4 /15	0	1

S. S. VINCENNES BRIDGE FLEET #4

J. Rigby	Steward	4/1	4/15	0	1
E. Josephs	Cook	4/1	4/12	1	0
J. Vanaustin	Utility	4/1	4/ 6	1	0
G. L. Fay	Messboy	4/1	4/11	0	1
B. White	"	4/1	4/15	0	1
G. Bennett	Utility	4/10	4/12	1	0
G. Bennett	Cook	4/13	4/15	1	0
B. F. Cox	Utility	4/15	4/15	1	0
S. J. Connolly	Messboy	4/12	4/15	0	1

S. S. EDGEMONT FLEET #5

J. Moroney	Steward	4/1	4/15	0	1
A. Nicolar	Cook	4/1	4/15	0	1
A. Manavoglow	Utility	4/1	4/15	0	1
V. Logistagos	Messboy	4/1	4/15	0	1
T. Stevens	"	4/1	4/15	0	1

S. S. VOLUNTEER FLEET #5

G. G. Jones	Steward	4/1	4/15	0	1
J. Laurence	Cook	4/1	4/15	0	1
P. Mayrano	Utility	4/1	4/14	0	1
F. EScubo	Messboy	4/1	4/15	0	1
F. Annniacion	"	4/1	4/14	0	1
J. Keyle	Utility	4/15	4/15	0	1

S. S. LYCOMING FLEET #5

J. Weddick	Steward	4/9	4/15	0	1
T. B. Shawl	Steward	4/1	4/8	0	1
J. Dicki	Cook	4/1	4/12	0	1

S. S. LYCOMING FLEET #5 Continued

A. Uobovict	Utility	4/1	4/12	0	1
M. Broudeaux	Messboy	4/1	4/15	0	1
R. Whitehead	"	4/1	4/3	0	1
H. Hoffman	"	4/4	4/15	0	1
A. Gillard	Utility	4/15	4/15	1	0
R. Duncan	Cook	4/13	4/15	1	0
				9	29

TOTAL Colored 9 White 29

RACE
STEWARDS DEPARTMENT
VESSELS MOVING

LIBERTY	Ratihg	From	To	Col.	White
F.J.Kelly	Stwd.	4/8	4/15		1
J.T.Reid	Cook	4/8	4/12		1
E.Scheddin	Mess	4/8	4/12		1
J.Haben	"	4/8	4/15		1
J.E.Kerr	"	4/12	4/15		1
H.M.Smith	Cook	4/13	4/15		1
WEST ZEDA					
F.W.Hull	Stwd.	4/8	4/15		1
F.Wilkins	Cook	4/10	4/15		1
A.Rosenberg	Mess	4/11	4/15		1
J.Jacobs	"	4/11	4/15		1
E.Yates	Cook	4/4	4/7		1
J.Petragulo	Mess	4/4	4/7		1
W.Bennow	"	4/4	4/7		1
DALLAS					
J.Stanmore	Stwd.	4/1	4/6		1
J.Paleamis	Cook	4/1	4/6		1
W.Brierstedt	Mess	4/1	4/6		1
J.S.Murtaugh	"	4/1	4/5		1
J.Caten	"	4/6	4/6		1
BLAIR					
F.Slater	Stwd.	4/4	4/4		1
D.Conman	Cook	4/4	4/4		1
R.Debrenk	2d"	4/4	4/4		1
S.Gunner	Mess	4/4	4/4		1
H.R.Martin	"	4/4	4/4		1
E.R.Beach	"	4/4	4/4		1
CRISFIELD					
J.Ahstrand	Stwd.	4/8	4/10		1
C.Jorgensen	"	4/11	4/15		1
J.Allen	C.Cook	4/8	4/15		1
T.Weller	Mess	4/8	4/12		1
P.Enrico	"	4/8	4/15		1
J.Merginer	"	4/13	4/15		1
CATHLAMET					
W.McCarthy	Stwd.	4/8	4/15		1
C.Hansen	Cook	4/8	4/15		1
J.Rainey	Mess	4/8	4/15		1
J.L.Gonzales	"	4/8	4/15		1

HALEAKALA	Rating	From	To	Col.	White
R.A.Muir	Stwd.	4/8	4/15		1
F.Madden	Cook	4/8	4/15		1
M.Gucrara	Mess	4/8	4/15		1
C.Brasio	"	4/8	4/15		1
HEFFRON					
E.H.Basco	Stwd.	4/1	4/15		1
I.King	Cook	4/1	4/15		1
F.Finn	Mess	4/1	4/15		1
T.Diso	"	4/1	4/15		1
EASTERN IMPORTER					
S.Freeman	Stwd.	4/8	4/15	1	
J.Moore	C.Cook	4/8	4/15	1	
C.Henryman	Mess	4/8	4/15	1	
L.Austin	"	4/8	4/15	1	
EASTERN CRAIG					
R.V.Parker	Stwd.	4/1	4/1		1
J.Leighton	C.Cook	4/1	4/1		1
J.F.Ellis	Mess	4/1	4/1		1
Jas. Kaiser	"	4/1	4/1		1
VINCENT					
C.P.Burke	Stwd.	4/8	4/15		1
G.Collins	C.Cook	4/8	4/13		1
J.Hendly	C.Cook	4/14	4/15		1
J.Vitucco	Mess	4/8	4/15		1
J.D.Fano	"	4/8	4/15		1
SHOOTERS ISLAND					
C.McGee	C.Stwd.	4/8	4/15		1
E.J.Clark	Cook	4/8	4/15	1	
A.Leighton	Mess	4/8	4/15	1	
A.Agupito	"	4/12	4/15	1	
STANLEY					
L.Prager	Stwd.	4/8	4/11		1
D.Durand	"	4/12	4/15		1
L.Lubohn	C.Cook	4/8	4/11		1
J.Kraczek	"	4/12	4/15		1
F.N.Marales	Mess	4/8	4/11		1
M.Bahmed	"	4/12	4/15		1
R.Maminel	"	4/8	4/15		1

SEMI-ACTIVE SHIPS - CREWS - STEWARD DEPARTMENT

4/20/22

LAKE ORANGE	Rating	From	To	Col.	White
S.Estapleton	C/Stwd.	4/1	4/15	1	
J.Brockington	C/Cook	4/1	4/15	1	
C.Summerville	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	
H.Howard	"	4/1	4/1	1	
L.Gray	"	4/8	4/15	1	
H.Butler	"	4/1	4/6	1	
LAKE BUTLER					
Henry Arnold	C/Stwd.	4/1	4/15	1	
T.Buchumn	C/Cook	4/1	4/15	1	
W.Bostick	Messboy	4/1	4/15	1	
E.Irving	"	4/1	4/15	1	
McKEESPORT					
Robert Brooks	C/Stwd.	4/1	4/15	1	
A.Person	C/Cook	4/1	4/15	1	
P.Izard	Messboy	4/6	4/15	1	
Bernard Johnson	" "	4/1	4/15	1	
R.Laiverence	" "	4/1	4/15	1	
James Jenkins	U.T.	4/6	4/15	1	
COCKAPONSET					
F.Murray	C/Stwd.	4/1	4/15	1	
A.Bryd	C/Cook	4/1	4/4	1	
H.Pugh	"	4/5	4/15	1	
F.Carbello	Mess	4/8	4/10	1	
H.Butler	"	4/11	4/15	1	
L.Jackson	"	4/1	4/4	1	
B.Winiston	"	4/8	4/15	1	
			TOTAL.....	30	59

631-6

File No. 27410

April 12, 1922.

Messrs. Hargrove & Wolfson,
255 Halsted Street,
East Orange, N. J.

Gentlemen:

I have your letter of April 10th in which you proffer your services as an agency for the purpose of supplying United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation vessels with necessary personnel for the Steward's Department.

The Corporation maintains a Sea Service Bureau which is charged with the responsibility of providing suitable personnel for all departments to our Managing Agents for vessels operated for account of the Corporation. Further, such an arrangement as you suggest would be impracticable for the reason that the "Seamen's Act" specifically prohibits the demand or receipt, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman or other person seeking employment, as seaman, or from any other person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever for providing him with employment.

In view of the above, you can readily see that such an arrangement as you suggest is impracticable.

Yours very truly,

A. D. LASKER

CHAIRMAN

J. L. Ekman

Dictated by J. L. EKMAN-CJM
Operating Department

APR 13 1922
MAILED

Free 4
4-13

235 Halsted Street
East Orange, N. J.
April 10th, 1922

U. S. Shipping Board,
Washington, D.C.

DIVISION OF OPERATION DEPT.
RECEIVED
APR 12 1922
HOFFMAN
GUTHRIE
EKMAN
WORSHAM
ANSWERED
BY
ROCHE
FOLEY
WENTWORTH
HANLEY
DANIEL

Dear sirs:-

We have a though knowledge of the Stewards department in the Merchant Marine Service; The service and class of men desired for Stewards, Cooks, Waiters, Mess Tenders and Pantry Men.

Also because of our connections and wide acquaintance throughout the country with men who are especially adapted by training along these particular lines, would enable us to supply efficient and courteous colored men in large numbers to meet the large demand for this important department.

For these reasons we petition the United States Shipping Board to commission us as authorized agents to supply all help of the above class for the U.S. Merchant Marine Service.

In event your body would authorize us to supply this help, would we also be authorized to collect fee's for position from each person, or would the Shipping Board pay the fee or what disposition would they make along this line?

Yours for service,

Hargrove & Wolfson

RECEIVED
OPERATING DEPT.
APR 12 1922

File 25805

March 27, 1922.

Hon. John F. Carew,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

580

Dear Mr. Carew:

Referring to letter from Mr. A. W. Watson, Room 412, 28 Whitehall Street, New York City, to you of January 27th, and your endorsement on the reverse side thereof, which letter is returned to you herewith, same having reference to question of discrimination against the employment of colored Stewards on Shipping Board vessels.

So far as the employment of ships personnel is concerned on the active vessels of the fleet, this is a matter coming within the direct jurisdiction of the various Managing Operators and over which we have no direct control.

However, notwithstanding the statements of this petitioner, our records indicate that during the period of December 1921 to March 11, 1922 out of a total of approximately 1500 men placed through our Sea Service Bureau, 400 of these were colored, or 37½%, which is a great deal larger percentage of the total men employed than the total of the colored Stewards unemployed bears to the white men unemployed in the same lines of endeavor.

So far as our laid up fleet is concerned, our records indicate that out of a total number employed of 446 men during November 1921 to March 11, 1922, 224 were colored as against 222 white men.

As you know, the number of unemployed men who follow the sea at present is very great and we are endeavoring to relieve this situation just as fast as opportunity permits.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. D. LASKER,

A. D. LASKER
CHAIRMAN.

Dictated by C. W. Green/s
Asst. to Vice President in Charge of Operation

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
MAIL DEPARTMENT
MAR 28 1922
MAILED

IN REPLY REFER TO

File

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

RECRUITING SERVICE

45 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

February 15, 1922.

539-637

R. V. Sollitt,
Assistant to the Chairman,
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I wrote you at length on January 24th, 1922 relative to a complaint made by Walter S. Sailes, E. B. Joseph and T. B. Dale, who claimed to be colored seamen and to have been discriminated against at Norfolk through the Sea Service Bureau.

An investigation of this matter shows that no one has ever been ordered out of the office except for disorderly conduct and no man has been discriminated against on account of color or anything else. My investigation further develops the fact that there are very few colored men being used on ships at this time, first, on account of the managers objecting to their use and preferring white crews, and, second, on account of the officers of the ships preferring white men. It is needless to say that we cannot mix the white and colored men in the same departments. Some of the ships have used a few colored men in the Steward's Department. Our Norfolk Agency has never placed colored men on an active vessel in any other department, that is, deck or engine room.

At about the time the complaint referred to was sent to the Chairman, there was considerable agitation at several of the ports and particularly at New York about discrimination against colored seamen. This agitation was without foundation except to the extent that the managers of the vessels and the officers of the ships preferred white men in the very great majority of cases. Naturally, we could not insist upon their employing colored men.

I do not believe that the letter addressed to the Chairman under date of January 20th, and to which my previous correspondence referred, needs any further reply from him.

Yours very truly,

Irving L. Evans

Irving L. Evans, Director,
RECRUITING SERVICE.

ILE:n

MB

Form 5101
10-20—1,000 M

11—7538

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY ~~FLEET~~ CORPORATION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

MAIL DIVISION
1922 FEB 3 PM
RECEIVED

February 3, 1922.

From: W B KEENE - Traffic Manager

To: G R SNIDER - Admiralty Counsel

Subject: FORREST VS. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

621-6-4

I very much appreciate your memorandum of the 24th ultimo, enclosing copy of opinion rendered in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth District, which I found very interesting and satisfactory reading.

W B KEENE
Traffic Manager

WBKb

Enc.

File

COPY

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

EDWIN FORREST, Appellant, vs. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD and THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION, Appellees.	No. 5736.

UPON APPEAL FROM THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,

SECOND DIVISION.

Before: GILBERT, ROSS and HUNT, Circuit Judges.

HUNT, Circuit Judge:

Appellees were the plaintiffs in a suit for injunction in the United States District Court in California petitioned for the attachment of appellant Forrest and other members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association of the Pacific Coast for violation of a restraining order issued on May 26, 1921, in the injunction suit. The petition which was signed by the United States Attorney and the Special Assistant United States Attorney was based upon the return of service of the bill of complaint and restraining order in the equity suit and certain affidavits made part of the petition. In one of the affidavits Mendez, a member of the Cooks and Stewards Association, swore that on June 1, 1921, with one Rivas he called at the headquarters of the Union to turn in his union card; that the collector of the Union took up the card and told him that he was in a "bad fix", and should not return to

work on the ship "Golden State", which was owned by the United States; that when affiant left the building two men followed him and one Forrest struck him on the head and body and attempted to break his arm. There was a corroborating affidavit.

The equity suit in which the restraining order was issued was against a number of labor unions and their officers and agents, including the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association of the Pacific Coast, with headquarters at San Francisco. The complaint charged with much detail that on May 1, 192 , the unions by strike orders and other ways compelled men who had therefore been employed in operating merchant ships of the United States to leave the vessels and conspiring to injure the property and rights of the United States had caused seamen and others seeking employment or employed to be intimidated, assaulted and threatened with bodily harm. The restraining order was issued to prevent continuance of such acts.

When the contempt proceedings came on demurrer was overruled, whereupon Forrest pleaded not guilty, and demanded a jury trial. The demand was denied and after hearing testimony the court adjudged him guilty of contempt and ordered him imprisoned for sixty days and fined $100. Forrest appealed and contends that there was no showing that he had notice of the restraining order. On direct examination appellant testified in his own behalf that he had no information of the restraining order, but on cross-examination said, "I might have heard of it, but I never paid any attention to it because it was never called to my attention particularly." Forrest said that he was at the Union Headquarters on June 1st, stayed a few minutes looking for mail and then left; that on the stairs two men were standing in his way and upon requesting them to let him pass one insulted him; that he

invited him outside and was going to ask him to take back the insult and "grabbed hold of his arm"; that the man "went to his pocket" thereupon he slapped him; that he did not know Mendez or where he was working; that he knew there was a strike going on; that he was at the union headquarters several times between May 16th and June 1st, but could not say, it was a matter of common talk around Union headquarters that an injunction had been issued.

The evidence of the prosecution consisted of the return of service of the bill of complaint and restraining order, and the testimony of Mendez and several others. The return showed that on May 27th a certified copy of the order to show cause, and for a restraining order, temporary restraining order, and complaint in the equity suit were served upon the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association by handing copies to the secretary; and that copies of the papers were posted in the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association at 66 Mission Street, San Francisco, and at various other designated places. It also appeared that wide publicity was given in the newspapers to the fact that a restraining order had been issued.

After hearing the evidence the trial judge found there is no reasonable doubt that Forrest had actual knowledge of the existence of the injunction order. Mendez testified that he was a sailor on the "Golden State" and was at Union headquarters on June 1st; that men followed him downstairs as he left and that Forrest asked him why he sailed on the "Golden State" and grabbed him by the arm and tried to break it, that others hit him and that one asked him to let him pass on the stairs. One Rivas gave a substantially similar version of the affair. A policeman testified that Forrest said Mendez pulled a pistol but he saw none. But in any event, the association of which Forrest was a member having been a party to the suit in which

the restraining order was issued, the service upon the association was notice to him as a member. The mandate of the Court was expressly addressed to various associations, including that to which Forrest belonged, and all persons associated with them. He, therefore, had notice and his acts must be adjudged accordingly. Upon the merits the Court found the account of Mendez to be the true one, and we are satisfied that the evidence clearly sustains the finding.

Relying upon Gompers v. Buck's Stove and Range Co., 221 U.S. 418, appellant contends that the moving papers were insufficient in that the papers should have disclosed knowledge that the "Golden State" belonged to one of the plaintiffs in the equity suit, knowledge that Mendez worked on the ship names, and was assaulted because he worked on that vessel, and also should have contained a prayer for punishment. The Gompers case is to be distinguished from this. There the contempt was expressly held to be a civil one, established in a proceeding where the complaining party sought a remedy for its benefit, and all parties adopted the theory that the proceeding was part of the original cause and any punishment would be remedial for the benefit of the private party, rather than punitive for the vindication of the authority of the Court. The Court in its conclusions says: "*** this was a proceeding in equity for civil contempt where the only remedial relief possible was a fine payable to the complainant." But in the case under examination the United States Attorney moved for attachment in the name of the United States and certain agencies of the Government. The affidavits made part of the petition set up the disobedience of the order. The disclosed the publicity of the injunction, and made clear the fact that Forrest was a member of the Association mentioned, that he assaulted Mendez, who was an employee on the "Golden State",

a vessel of the United States; and the petition prayed "that an attachment issue against *** officers of the defendant Marine Cooks and Stewards Association of the Pacific Coast and Edwin Forrest *** members *** for a violation of the temporary restraining order heretofore, to wit, on May 26, 1921. issued in the above entitled court and cause." Facts essential to jurisdiction sufficiently appeared and the defendant was furnished with detailed information of the specific charge against him; Failure to pray for any special punishment did not deprive the Court of power to proceed. In Creekmore v. United States, 257 Fed. 745, Section 268 of the Judicial Code is carefully examined and the Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit said that while the statute gives almost unlimited discretion as to the character and extend of punishment no benefit would be derived from requiring special prayer for a given kind of punishment. The service performed by the prayer is simply to aid in determining whether the proceedings is as for criminal or civil contempt. Doyle v. London Guarantee and Accident Company, 204 U. S. 599; U.S. v. Huff, 206 Fed. 700. Schwartz v. United States, 217 Fed. 866 holds that there is no fixed formula for contempt proceeding and that it is sufficient if the offense is set out so as to inform defendant clearly of the charge against him and whether a civil or criminal contempt is alleged, "and this is to be determined by an examination of the whole record."

It is quite apparent from the record that this was a case of criminal rather than civil contempt, and was rightly so regarded by the District Court; and the writ violated having issued in a suit by the United States in its behalf, it is not within the class of contempts where trial by jury is allowed under the provisions of the Clayton Act,

February 2, 1922.

621-6-3

Mr. A. A. Schantz, Pres. and Genl. Mgr.,
Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

My dear Mr. Schantz:

Replying to your letter of January 30th, I am enclosing herewith United States Shipping Board wage scale covering the Steward's Department, effective February 6th, 1922. It was purely an oversight that this was not included with the other scales sent you.

Very truly yours,

T. V. O'CONNOR
Commissioner.

TVO'C/I/W

12

February 27, 1922.

62-1-6-1

Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Supplementing my letter of yesterday, I am enclosing herewith copy of Wage Scale and Working Rules promulgated by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation for Stewards' Department, effective February 6, 1922.

This completes the set of Marine Wage Scales and Working Rules promulgated by the Board, effective as of February 6, 1922.

Very truly yours,

M. G. IRVINE
Assistant to Commissioner
O'Connor

1424

62-1-6-1

January 27, 1922.

Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, V.Pres. & G.Mgr.,
American Steamship Owners Assn.,
11 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Marvin:

Referring to your letter of January 26th we sent you yesterday ten copies each of the wages and working conditions which have been promulgated for the different departments aboardship and are sending herewith ten copies of the Cooks' and Stewards' wages and working conditions which had not been completed at that time.

Should you desire additional copies, we should be glad to furnish them at any time.

Very truly yours,

J.C.Jenkins,
Acting Director.

JCJ MF

January 27, 1922.

621-6-1

Mr. A. L. Flint, Chief of Office,
The Panama Canal,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Supplementing my letter of yesterday, I am enclosing herewith five copies of Wage Scale and Working Rules promulgated by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation for Stewards' Department, effective February 6, 1922.

This completes the set of Marine Wage Scales and Working Rules promulgated by the Board, effective as of February 6, 1922.

Very truly yours,

M. G. IRVINE
Assistant to Commissioner
O'Connor

MEM

January 27, 1922.

C21-6-1

Bureau of Lighthouses,
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Supplementing my letter of yesterday, I am enclosing herewith copy of Wage Scale and Working Rules promulgated by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation for Stewards' Department, effective February 6, 1922.

This completes the set of Marine Wage Scales and Working Rules promulgated by the Board, effective as of February 6, 1922.

Very truly yours,

M. G. IRVINE
Assistant to Commissioner O'Connor

Encls.
MXM 25 copies - special request.

COPY FOR CROSS NOTING ONLY-
NOT COMPARED
ORIGINAL ON FILE 621-2/1

January 26, 1922.

621-6-1

District Manager and Directors
Per Operating Departments

New York
Baltimore
Norfolk
Savannah
New Orleans
San Francisco
Seattle

REVISION OF WAGE SCALE

1. February 6, 1922 a revised Wage Scale and Schedule of Working Conditions goes into effect for all officer and crew personnel of United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation vessels.

2. Separate schedules have been prepared, copies of which are herewith attached, covering the following six divisions:

(a) Deck Officers
(b) Engineer Officers
(c) Radio Operations
(d) Sailors
(e) Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders
(f) Stewards (Cargo vessels)

3. The wages and working conditions as contained in the schedules are to become effective as of February 8th on all vessels of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, except where crews are under articles signed prior to this date, (i.e. prior to January 26th).

4. Beginning this date on all vessels where Articles are opened prior to February 6th, the Articles shall be so classed as to provide for the payment of wages at present rate from the date of signing on Articles up to and inclusive of February 6, 1922, and beginning with February 6, 1922, wages in accordance with reduced schedule as promulgated by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation effective as of February 6, 1922, with the amount of said wages clearly stated for both periods. Telegram to this effect was sent you today.

5. Please acknowledge receipt and thorough understanding of above instructions. Notify all Managing Agents, advising there must be no deviation from the schedule of wages and working conditions, or from maximum Manning Scale. Get written acknowledgement from each Managing Agent.

R. J. RINGWOOD
Manager, Operating Department

MJB/M

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
WASHINGTON

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
MAIL DEPARTMENT
FEB 2 PM 12 17

-637

580

January 24, 1922.

Mr. J. B. Dale,
550 Green Street,
Norfolk, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of the communication addressed to me by you, Mr. Walter S. Sailes and Mr. E. B. Joseph, relative to what you consider unfair treatment at Norfolk, in that you have not an opportunity to serve in the Merchant Marine for which service you are qualified by experience.

I shall be glad to have the matter, to which reference is made in your communication, looked into at once.

Yours very truly,

A. D. Lasker

A. D. Lasker, Chairman,
U. S. Shipping Board.

580

January 24, 1922.

23331

Mr. J. B. Dale,
550 Green Street,
Norfolk, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of the communication addressed to me by you, Mr. Walter S. Sailes and Mr. E. B. Joseph, relative to what you consider unfair treatment at Norfolk, in that you have not an opportunity to serve in the Merchant Marine for which service you are qualified by experience.

I shall be glad to have the matter, to which reference is made in your communication, looked into at once.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. D. LASKER,

A. D. Lasker, Chairman,
U. S. Shipping Board.

Dictated by Captain Irving L. Evans,
Director, Recruiting Service (n)

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
MAIL DEPARTMENT
JAN 26 1922
MAILED

MB

IN REPLY REFER TO

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

RECRUITING SERVICE

45 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

January 24, 1922.

Ralph V. Sollitt,
Assistant to Chairman,
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

This acknowledges receipt of the communication addressed to the Chairman under date of January 20th, 1922 by Mr. J. B. Dale, Mr. Walter S. Sailes and Mr. E. B. Joseph in which they refer to colored men at Norfolk being down-trodden and disregarded, after their service on merchant ships.

I am returning the original of the letter herewith together with a form of reply which should, in my opinion, be made at this time.

I am making further inquiries into the statement to the effect that they were driven out of the Sea Service Bureau office several times. You will note that the letter refers to firemen, sailors and others but seems to make a plea only on behalf of men in the Steward's Department. I have never heard of any colored men at Norfolk or any of the ports north of Hampton Roads on the Atlantic Coast seeking employment except in the Steward's Department.

This letter is the second one of the same general character that I have seen within the last few days and it is apparently prompted by some agitator who is trying to raise a question as to discrimination against colored men. We have had this from time to time in connection with the work of the Sea Service Bureau. There has never been any discrimination against colored men on our part. In fact, at one time I took the matter up at Washington and arranged to have certain ships designated to carry colored help in the Steward's Department. Later when men became more plentiful the managing companies have automatically and of their own accord gone back to carrying white or Orientals in the Steward's Depart-

IN REPLY REFER TO

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

RECRUITING SERVICE

45 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

Ralph V. Sollitt - 2.

ment almost exclusively. This is a matter over which we have no authority.

Yours very truly,

Irving L. Evans

Irving L. Evans, Director,
RECRUITING SERVICE.

ILE:n

Enc.

Com

Capt Evans

1-26

Norfolk Va
Jany 20 1922
550 Green st

33020

MAIL DEPARTMENT

1922 JAN 25 AM 10 05

RECEIVED

Admiral Laska
U S S Bureau
Washington D.C.

Hon. Gentleman. Sir

We the under sign hereby desire to learn. from you. that if it is through your authority we the colored seamen of the varous departments of this city is to be downtrodden and disregarded after our services as citizen has been rendered from time to time For quite a few weeks now there are lots of shipping from this port at there are men of the above name race who have served in their various lines and we are ignored. Of the Stewards department of which we are distinctly speaking about. there were men from the farms, firemen, sailors, and others who were placed in the position of said department and when non satisfactory result is given, others are placed from time to time in like manner and we the colored who been serving in such places and position, are left, unthought of we were driven out of the Sea Service Bureau Office several times, by the managing gentlemen that we were occupying precious room. So please consider our case, as God ordained that every living being must live regard of race or colour

Please respond if necessary

Respectfully yours obedient servants
Walter S Sailes
C B Joseph J. B Hale

December 17, 1929.

President, Merchant Fleet Corporation

Commissioner R. K. Smith

Referring to your memorandum under date of December 13, 1929.

As a result of the communication dated October 4, 1929, addressed to the Merchant Fleet Corporation by the Louisiana Longshoremen's Association No. 1 Inc., it was suggested to the respondents that their case be presented to the Committee carrying on the negotiations for the Master Stevedores Association. The Association replied that it was strictly a Louisiana Corporation and that their employer was not affiliated in any way with the Master Stevedores Association of Texas. (The previous year's I.L.A. labor agreement covered Lake Charles as well as the Sabine Ports.) In the aforementioned reply, the petitioning longshoremen asked to be permitted to work on Shipping Board vessels under the same wage scale, hours and conditions as members of the International Longshoremen's Association, without discrimination.

We had our District Representatives investigate the situation, as a result of which it was indicated that the Lake Charles interests objected to the importation of Texas labor. The Lake Charles longshoremen said that if only Lake Charles labor was used, they would offer no objection to any arrangement the Board might make. During this same investigation it developed that the Louisiana Longshoremen's Association were willing to work at the base rate of 65¢ per hour straight time (the I.L.A. rate is 80¢). This being the case, our contractor, under his agreement with us, would reduce the per ton rates commensurate with the change in wage, as his bid was predicated upon the basis of labor at 80¢ per hour.

The Operations Department has recommended that we permit our contractor in Lake Charles to make the best arrangement that he is able to make with labor at that port, and if it is on the basis of 65¢ per hour, then we to take advantage of the clause in our contract reducing the per ton rates proportionately.

121230 DEC23 '29

A recent report from our Galveston Office indicates that presently only labor domiciled in Lake Charles is being used by the I.L.A. As to change in basis of employment I am giving the situation careful attention, not overlooking what the effect might be at other Gulf Ports should we drop the I.L.A. organization at Lake Charles. There is attached copy of the Galveston office letter of December 11, 1929, to Moss and Siess, who apparently represent the Louisiana longshore men, and which indicates the present situation.

(Signed) T. V. O'CONNOR

T. V. O'CONNOR
President.

RMO/mf

RMO
Balt

121230 DEC 23 '29

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

December 13th, 1929.

From: Commissioner R.K. Smith

To: President, Merchant Fleet Corporation

May I be advised of action on or disposition of the communication addressed to the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation October 1st by the Louisiana Longshoremen's Association No. 1, Inc. of Lake Charles, La.?

(Signed) R. K. Smith

Orig in Chairman's office

621-3-1

120944

December 12, 1929

Honorable Tom Connally,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

Reference is had to your letter of December 5, 1929, relative to the request of Messrs. Holland & Cousins on behalf of the Beaumont Union of Colored Longshoremen at Beaumont for consideration in longshore work at that port.

As stated in my letter to you of October 21, 1929, the Fleet Corporation advised Holland & Cousins to present their case to the committee carrying on the negotiations for the Master Stevedores Association of Texas and contracting stevedores of Orange, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Port Neches, Sabine and Lake Charles.

Since then the Fleet Corporation has received information that the Beaumont interests are agreeable to letting the matter stand as it is without disturbing present contractual relations.

I trust you will agree that this should preserve satisfactory arrangements at the port.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. V. O'CONNOR

T. V. O'Connor
Chairman

ASM:mb

REED SMOOT, UTAH, CHAIRMAN
JAMES E. WATSON, IND.
DAVID A. REED, PA.
SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE, CALIF.
WALTER E. EDGE, N. J.
JAMES COUZENS, MICH.
FRANK L. GREENE, VT.
CHARLES S. DENEEN, ILL.
HENRY W. KEYES, N. H.
HIRAM BINGHAM, CONN.
FREDERIC W. SACKETT, KY.
FURNIFOLD MC L. SIMMONS, N. C.
PAT HARRISON, MISS.
WILLIAM H. KING, UTAH
WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.
DAVID I. WALSH, MASS.
ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY.
ELMER THOMAS, OKLA.
TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
ISAAC M. STEWART, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

12094 DEC-9 29

December 5, 1929.

Hon. T.V. O'Connor,
Chairman, U.S. Shipping Board,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. O'Connor:

I shall appreciate your advices as to the present status of the investigation of the Longshoremen situation at Beaumont, as called to the attention of the Board by State Senator W.R. Cousins of Beaumont, Texas.

Sincerely,

Tom Connally

TC/3c

3-10

621

120402

November 15, 1929

President

Vice President - Operations

Longshore Labor - Beaumont, Texas - Lake Charles, La.

Reference is had to your letter of November 11, 1929, relative to the above subject from which it is noted that the labor situation at Beaumont has adjusted itself.

Regarding Lake Charles, a letter has been received from the International President of the I.L.A. under date of November 12, 1929, in which he advises relative to the Lake Charles Stevedores Inc., that "this matter has been straightened out satisfactorily between the stevedore in question and our organization in the South".

(Signed) T. V. O'CONNOR

T. V. O'Connor
President

ASM:mc

OFFICES OF
JOSEPH P. RYAN, President

NEW YORK OFFICE
256 West 31st Street
Phone, Lackawanna 3120
New York, N. Y.

BUFFALO OFFICE
1020-22 Gerrans Building
Phone, Seneca 2014
Buffalo, N. Y.

REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE

International Longshoremen's .... Association ....

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

12041021 NOV 13 1929

New York, N. Y., November 12, 1929.

Honorable T. V. O'Connor, Chairman,
United Stated Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.,

My dear Chairman:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of November 4th relative to the Lake Charles Stevedores, Inc., and am glad to be in a position to inform you this matter has been straightened out satisfactorily between the stevedore in question and our organization in the south.

Hoping your health is continuing to improve, and with kindest wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

Joseph P. Ryan

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT.

3-10

120336 NOV-9'29

November 4, 1929.

Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, President,
International Longshoremen's Association,
254 West 31st Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ryan:

Acknowledgment is made of the receipt of your letter of October 30, 1929, relative to the situation at Lake Charles.

The Fleet Corporation is investigating the situation, although previously they were advised that the Lake Charles Stevedores, Inc. were employing your men on Shipping Board vessels. The situation is more complex than other years due to the application of the Louisiana Longshoremen Association No. 1 for permission to work on Shipping Board vessels at Lake Charles. A similar application has been received from Beaumont on behalf of the Beaumont Union of Colored Longshoremen.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. V. O'CONNOR

T. V. O'Connor
Chairman

asm
ASM:mb

Offices of
JOSEPH P. RYAN, President

New York Office
256 West 31st St.,
New York, N.Y.

Buffalo Office
1020-22 Gerrans Building
Buffalo, N.Y.

INTERNATIONAL LONG SHOREMEN'S

.....ASSOCIATION....

New York, N.Y. October 30, 1929.

120336 NOV-9'29

Honorable T. V. O'Connor, Chairman,
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear T. V:

I would like to know whether you have had any further reply from the Merchants Fleet Corporation relative to Stevedore Austin who has been awarded the Shipping Board contract in Lake Charles.

He absolutely refuses to use members of our organization on his outside work, but still expects us to supply us with competent men for the Shipping Board work.

I am handling this situation as delicately as possible but am anxious to clear the matter up, and will appreciate any additional information you can give me.

With best personal wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Joseph P. Ryan
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT.

Reg in Chairman file

October 21, 1929.

Hon. Morris Sheppard,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Reference is made to your letter of October 1, 1929, which we acknowledged on October 16.

The Fleet Corporation today dispatched the following telegrams, one to Messrs. Holland and Cousins of Beaumont and the other to the Louisiana Longshoremen's Association of Louisiana at Lake Charles:

(Louisiana Longshoremen's Association)

"Referring to your telegram dated October first stop It is suggested that you present your case to the Committee carrying on the negotiations for the Master Stevedores Association of Texas and contracting stevedores of Orange Beaumont Port Arthur Port Neches Sabine and Lake Charles."

(Holland and Cousins)

"In connection with your letter September twenty eighth following telegram has been dispatched today to Louisiana Longshoremens Association of Louisiana quote Referring to your telegram dated October first stop It is suggested that you present your case to the Committee carrying on the negotiations for the Master Stevedores Association of Texas and contracting stevedores of Orange Beaumont Port Arthur Port Neches Sabine and Lake Charles Unquote Insofar as Beaumont situation is concerned suggest same course be followed."

We will inform you of any further important action

that may result from the procedure suggested.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. V. O'CONNOR
Chairman

TVO/mf

Eat
TVO

1200060 OCT 28 '29

120059 OCT 28 29

621-3

October 21, 1929.

Hon. Tom Connally,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Reference is made to our letter of October 14, 1929.

The Fleet Corporation today dispatched the following telegrams, one to Messrs. Holland and Cousins of Beaumont and the other to the Louisiana Longshoremen's Association of Louisiana at Lake Charles:

(Louisiana Longshoremen's Association)

"Referring to your telegram dated October first stop It is suggested that you present your case to the Committee carrying on the negotiations for the Master Stevedores Association of Texas and contracting stevedores of Orange Beaumont Port Arthur Port Neches Sabine and Lake Charles."

(Holland and Cousins)

"In connection with your letter September twenty eighth following telegram has been dispatched today to Louisiana Longshoremens Association of Louisiana quote Referring to your telegram dated October first stop It is suggested that you present your case to the Committee carrying on the negotiations for the Master Stevedores Association of Texas and contracting stevedores of Orange Beaumont Port Arthur Port Neches Sabine and Lake Charles Unquote Insofar as Beaumont situation is concerned suggest same course be followed."

We will inform you of any further important action that may result from the procedure suggested.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. V. O'CONNOR
Chairman

RHO/mf

1-3-10

119434

October 16, 1929.

Hon. Morris Sheppard,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your favor of October 1, 1929, with respect to the longshore labor situation at Beaumont, Texas.

The labor situation in Texas Ports is presently under consideration, and we will be glad to advise you of what action is ultimately taken.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. V. O'CONNOR

Chairman

RHO/mf

RHO
Bull
Eat

cc Mr Kelley

621-3

1200557 OCT 28 '29

October 15, 1929

President

Vice President - Operations

Reference is had to your memoranda of October 1st and 14th, 1929, relative to longshore labor at Texas ports, with particular reference to Beaumont and Lake Charles.

Inasmuch as it is understood the collective agreements are under negotiation at these ports covering the wage scale and conditions of employment for the ensuing year, it is suggested that you communicate with these outside organizations who have requested to be considered and advise them to get in touch with the committee carrying on the negotiations for the coming year, and present their case thereat.

In connection with the recently raised question of rates and conditions on cotton at Texas ports, it is noted that you took the position that the Fleet Corporation will stand with other owners.

(Signed) T. V. O'Connor

T. V. O'Connor,
President.

WSM:mb

21-38

119891 OCT 22 '29

October 14, 1929.

Hon. Tom Connally,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

In accordance with your telephone request made to representatives of the Fleet Corporation, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter bearing date of September 28, 1929, from Holland and Cousins, Beaumont, Texas.

Consideration is now being given to this communication and to protests that have been received from local labor organizations in some of the Texas Ports, and when a decision has been reached with respect to the matter I will be glad to inform you of it.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. V. O'CONNOR
T. V. O'Connor
Chairman

Eat.
Ans
Bak

RHO/mf

October 14, 1929.

Vice President - Operations

President

Longshore Labor - Texas Ports

Under date of October 1, 1929, we addressed you on the above subject, and transmitted to you a copy of a letter bearing date of September 28, 1929, directed to us by Messrs. Holland and Cousins, lawyers of Beaumont, Texas, also a telegram that was sent to us under date of September 30, by the Louisiana Longshoremen's Association #1 Inc.

We have just received a protest from the Louisiana Longshoremen's Association #1 Inc. bearing date of October 1, 1929, setting forth the plea that we give consideration to the employment of this body of longshoremen at Lake Charles in lieu of making it a requirement that the Lake Charles Stevedores, Inc. employ only I.L.A. labor. A copy of the aforementioned protest is attached hereto.

As you know, we required of our Lake Charles contractor that he employ I.L.A. labor for the season that the new contract was entered into during a period when we had subscribed to the I.L.A. agreement at Texas Ports, and to have done otherwise would have been to vitiate that labor agreement to which we were a party.

As you can see, the question of discrimination in the employment of longshoremen is before us, and it must be decided whether or not we are to continue with our negotiations, looking towards a settlement of the agreement for the coming year with the I.L.A. in Texas Ports, or whether we are to observe a policy of neutrality. The I.L.A., as you know, will receive 80¢ per hour straight time, whereas these local organizations from whom we have received protests receive 65¢ per hour.

We received the original of a letter addressed to you under date of October 1, 1929, from Senator Sheppard, and we cannot definitely answer this letter until the question of policy is established with respect to these protesting organizations.

(Sgd.) E. A. Kelly
E. A. KELLY
Vice President - Operations

Attach.

original in Chairman's office

Lake Charles, La., October 1st, 1929.

120057OC128829

United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation,
Stevedore Division,
Room #3804 Navy Building,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Confirming night letter sent you yesterday, copy of which is herewith enclosed, we desire to enter protest against what we understand to be the policy of the Board with regard to the employment of longshoremen other than those who are members of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The Louisiana Longshoremen's Association No. 1, Incorporated, is incorporated under the laws of Louisiana, with its domicile in the City of Lake Charles. It is in every sense a well organized union designed to improve the condition of its members, and to properly care for their interests.

Since Lake Charles has been a port, the members of our organization who are citizens and taxpayers of the City of Lake Charles, have enjoyed the privilege of working at their trade, and have reached a state of efficiency second to none.

We are advised that under the new contract with the Lake Charles Stevedores, Inc., this Board proposes to permit the employment only of members of an organization designated by it. This is manifestly unfair and discriminatory, and we hesitate to believe that this will be the continued policy of the Board.

The rate of pay is fixed by the contract, and it seems unjust to discriminate between American citizens, all of whom have an interest in building up the various industries of the country, and especially the shipping interest.

We think, if this policy is adhered to, it will result in great dissatisfaction, and certainly is very hostile to our interest since the only work that the members of our organization can do is on vessels not under the control of the Shipping Board.

We trust that favorable consideration will be given to the protest, and that the Lake Charles Stevedores, Incorporated, will be permitted to employ members of our organization on an equal basis with that of any other organization.

Respectfully yours,

LOUISIANA LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION NO. 1, INC.,

By (Signed) Elisha Catholic
President.

221 Franklin Street,
Lake Charles, La.

(Signed) Louis Hall
Secretary.

621-0-10

119716 OCT 14 '29

October 9, 1929

President, Merchant Fleet Corporation

Vice President - Operations

There is transmitted herewith ~~copy of~~ telegram which has been received from Joseph P. Ryan, in which he advises of refusal of stevedore Austin of Galveston to sign agreement on all Shipping Board work, which may result in tying up ships.

I am advising Mr. Ryan that the matter is being referred to the Fleet Corporation for investigation and report, and also informing him that according to my understanding Austin is stevedore for the Fleet Corporation work at Lake Charles and not at Galveston.

Will you please give this matter your attention and advise as soon as practicable.

Copy of telegram sent Mr. Ryan is attached.

O.K.

ASM:mb

T. V. O'Connor,
President.

Chairman's office

October 8 1929

Joseph P Ryan,
256 West 31st Street
New York N Y

Your telegram received re agreement at Galveston STOP Matter being referred to Fleet Corporation for investigation and report STOP Am advised that Austin does none of our work at Galveston but recently was successful bidder at Lake Charles

(Signed) T. V. O'CONNOR

T V O'Connor
Chairman

119716 OCT 14 29

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
MERCHANT FLEET CORPORATION

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

October 1, 1929.

From: Vice President - Operations

To: President

Subject: Longshore Labor - Texas Ports

For your information we are attaching hereto a copy of a letter bearing date of September 28, 1929, directed to us by Messrs. Holland and Cousins, lawyers of Beaumont, Texas, also a telegram that was sent to us under date of September 30 by the Louisiana Longshoremen's Association #1 Inc.

In response to an inquiry of our New Orleans Office we have been advised that the respondent association pays 65¢ per hour to its labor, and that these employing members thereof are the Lake Charles Stevedores Inc., Lake Charles; King Stevedoring Company, Beaumont; and Binyon Shipside Contracting Company, Houston.

Will you kindly advise what action should be taken regarding these communications, and oblige.

(Sgd) E. A. Kelly
Vice President - Operations

Attach.

Original on Chairman's office.

HOLLAND & COUSINS
Lawyers
Beaumont, Texas

September 28, 1929.

Hon. R. H. Overstreet,
U. S.Shipping Board,
Merchant Fleet Corporation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We wired you asking that the Beaumont Union of Colored Longshoremen be given a fair chance at the work on your ships.

It looks ridiculous to us that the International Longshoremen's Association be given preference over the local union who live here and help support our city, county, state and national governments. We cannot understand why one union should be given preference over another.

These men offered to join the other union, but the union refused to take them. We had several conferences with their president, and told them our men were able to do the work, and when they worked with our men on the same job, they would relieve the local men with men from other places.

If we understand union principles, all men competent and able to do the work and willing to organize and obey the by-laws should have an equal opportunity. The local union would never have been organized had they permitted them to join their union, and the local union were willing to give the older members the preference in the work to be done, they taking what was left. That beingrefused, I suggested they organize them a local union. That every men should have a crust of what was to be eaten, provided he was competent, willing and agreeable.

Hoping you will give them the consideration they are entitled to, we are

Yours truly,
HOLLAND & COUSINS,

WRC:MIH

Per

LAKE CHARLES LA

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD MERCHANT FLEET CORPORATION
STEVEDORE DIVISION ROOM 3804 NAVY BUILDING
WASHINGTON DC

Understand that under new contract with stevedore at Lake Charles you will require employment of only international longshoremen association aslongshoremen on Shipping Board vessels stop Our organization incorporated under the laws of Louisiana domiciled at Lake Charles members are residents and thoroughly experienced in the work stop We protest against any discrimination against us and are sending formal protest by next mail

Louisiana Longshoremens Association No 1 Inc.

1200057 OCT 28 29

JOHN THOMAS, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN
WESLEY L. JONES, WASH.
CHARLES L. MC NARY, OREG.
LAWRENCE C. PHIPPS, COLO.
SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE, CALIF.
HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CALIF.
ROBERT B. HOWELL, NEBR.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, JR., DEL.
MORRIS SHEPPARD, TEX.
THOMAS J. WALSH, MONT.
JOHN B. KENDRICK, WYO.
KEY PITTMAN, NEV.
FURNIFOLD MC L. SIMMONS, N.C.
C. C. DILL, WASH.
HENRY F. ASHURST, ARIZ.

DAVID BURRELL, CLERK
BLANCHE STAFFORD, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

119434 OCT-3 '29

Oct. 1, 1929.

My dear Mr. O'Connor:

I am in receipt of a letter from Hon. W. R. Cousins, a prominent attorney of Beaumont, Texas, reading as follows:

"The United States Shipping Board is discriminating against a local union. The International Longshoremen Union would work the local men in their gang until they would have time to send off and get other members of their crowd, then they would kick the local men off of the pay roll.

They tried to join, offering to allow the old members to have work first and they to take the work that the men were doing that lived outside of the city. The I. L. A. bowed their neck and said they would give them no quarter.

I thought one union man was as good as another, and I asked them to organize a union and live up to the union prices, They did this and now it seems that they are being discriminated against."

Please have the matter looked into with a view to seeing that no injustice is done the men referred to and advise me of the outcome.

Yours very sincerely,

Morris Sheppard.

Ans 10/16/29

Hon. T. V. O'Connor, Chairman,
U. S. Shipping Board
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED OCT 3 1929 Office of Vice President Operations

RECEIVED OCT 3 1929 OPERATIONS Office of Vice President

621 3-10

March 9, 1929.

M. G. Irvine, Assistant to Chairman

Port Facilities Division - S. R. Howell

Longshore Agreements.

We are transmitting herewith 2 copies of Longshore, Cotton and Tobacco Agreement effective at the port of Houston, covering the period October 1, 1928 to and including September 30, 1929.

Regarding the wages or working conditions on the Pacific Coast there have been no changes for the year 1928, and no changes are anticipated for 1929.

With the exception of the Tally Clerks' Agreement at Boston, Mass. which is still in abeyance, copies of all longshore agreements to which the Shipping Board is a signatory party of follows the wage scale and working conditions in effect at the various ports for the year 1928-1929 have been furnished you.

(SIGNED) M. G. IRVINE

M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Chairman

MGI/P

March 9, 1929.

Mr. A. L. Flint,
Chief of Office,
Panama Canal,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Mr. R. S. Erdman.

Dear Sir:

We are transmitting herewith 3 copies of Longshore, Cotton and Tobacco Agreement effective at the port of Houston, covering the period October 1, 1928 to and including September 30, 1929.

With the exception of the Tally Clerks' Agreement at Boston, Mass. which is still in abeyance, copies of all longshore agreements to which the Shipping Board is a signatory party or follows the wage scale and working conditions in effect at the various ports for the year 1928-1929 have been furnished you.

Very truly yours,

(SIGNED) M. G. IRVINE

M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Chairman

MGI/P

March 9, 1929.

Mr. Ethelbert Stewart,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics,
Labor Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

We are transmitting herewith copy of Longshore, Cotton and Tobacco Agreement effective at the port of Houston, covering the period October 1, 1928 to and including September 30, 1929.

With the exception of the Tally Clerks' Agreement at Boston, Mass. which is still in abeyance, copies of all longshore agreements to which the Shipping Board is a signatory party or follows the wage scale and working conditions in effect at the various ports for the year 1928-1929 have been furnished you.

Very truly yours,

(SIGNED) M. G. IRVINE

M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Chairman

MGI/P

621

December 17, 1928.

Mr. A. L. Flint,
Chief of Office,
Panama Canal,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Mr. R. S. Erdman

Dear Sir:

We are transmitting herewith 3 copies of Longshore, Cotton and Tobacco Agreement in effect in the ports of Galveston, Texas City, Bolivar and Corpus Christi, effective October 1st, 1928, and terminating September 30th, 1929.

Very truly yours,

(SIGNED) M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Chairman

MGI/P

621

December 17, 1928.

M. G. Irvine, Assistant to Chairman

S. R. Howell - Port Facilities Division

Longshore Agreements

We are transmitting herewith 2 copies of Longshore, Cotton and Tobacco Agreement in effect in the ports of Galveston, Texas City, Bolivar and Corpus Christi, effective October 1st, 1928, and terminating September 30th, 1929.

(SIGNED) M. G. IRVINE

M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Chairman

MGI/P

621

December 17, 1928.

M. G. Irvine, Assistant to Chairman

General Comptroller

Longshore Agreements

We are transmitting herewith 30 copies of Longshore, Cotton and Tobacco Agreement in effect in the ports of Galveston, Texas City, Bolivar and Corpus Christi, effective October 1st, 1928, and terminating September 30th, 1929.

(SIGNED) M. G. IRVINE

M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Chairman

MGI/p

111140 DEC-6 '28

December 3, 1928.

Vice President and General Manager

Chairman

Longshore Labor Agreement - Galveston, Texas City, Bolivar and Corpus Christi

We are attaching hereto one signed copy of longshore labor agreement covering the Ports of Galveston, Texas City, Bolivar and Corpus Christi, for the year beginning October 1, 1928.

A. C. DALTON

A. C. Dalton

RHO/mf

Enclosure

B. L. S.—452

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

WASHINGTON

62-310

Oct. 23, 1928

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following document forwarded Oct. 20,1928:

ETHELBERT STEWART,

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Copy of general longshore, timber and cotton agreement in effect in the port of Sabine, etc., Oct. 1, 1928, to Sept. 30, 1929.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 14—2164d

621-3-10

October 20, 1928

M. G. Irvine, Assistant to Chairman

The Secretary

Longshore Agreements

We are transmitting herewith copy of General Longshore, Timber and Cotton Agreement in effect in the Ports of Sabine, Port Arthur, Port Neches, Beaumont, Orange and Lake Charles, for the period October 1st, 1928 to and including September 30, 1929.

Regarding status of Longshore Agreements at other ports you will be advised as soon as negotiations are concluded.

(SIGNED) M. G. IRVINE

M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Chairman

MGI/P

October 10, 1928.

Vice President and General Manager

Chairman

Longshore Labor Agreement - Sabine District

We are attaching hereto for your files one signed copy of an agreement entered into between the Master Stevedores Association of Texas and Contracting Stevedores of Orange, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Port Neches, Sabine and Lake Charles, the United States Shipping Board, and the International Longshoremen's Association.

This contract has been duly signed by the representative owners, employers and labor delegates, and the agreement covers the period of one year beginning October 1, 1928.

A. C. DALTON

A. C. Dalton

Enclosure

EMO/af

OCT 11 '28

Original not Required for mailing Division

A G R E E M E N T

621

Entered Into
Between

The Master Stevedores Association of Texas and
Contracting Stevedores of Orange, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Port Neches,
Sabine and Lake Charles and The United States Shipping Board

On The One Hand
And The

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

LOCALS NO.'s 341 and 814 ..... ORANGE
LOCALS NO.'s 909 and 325 ..... BEAUMONT
LOCALS NO.'s 440 and 1029, 1175 of Port Arthur and Sabine --
LOCALS NO.'s 1180 and 1214 of Lake Charles,

ON THE OTHER HAND

It is agreed between the above mentioned parties that the following shall be the scale of wages and working conditions for labor to be performed by members of the Longshoremen's Organizations engaged in the loading and unloading of vessels arriving and departing from the Ports of Sabine, Port Arthur, Port Neches, Beaumont, Orange and Lake Charles beginning October 1st, 1928, up to and including September 30th, 1929.

The Longshoremen agree to execute orders issued by one or more foremen as decided by the Stevedores, it being understood that such foremen are members of the International Longshoremen's Association.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Forty-eight-hour week, with forty-four hour week for the months of April, May, June and July.

DIFFERENTIALS.

Grain--In addition to the basic wage named herein Twenty (20) cents per hour shall be paid for grain trimming, spout tending, sacking, sewing, stowing and shifting grain aboard ship, except grain already sacked for export. In addition to the basic wage named herein, Twenty cents (20c) per hour shall be paid for handling the following commodities: Dry timber (200 superficial feet and up) from cars or wharves.

In addition to the basic wage named herein ten (10) cents per hour shall be paid for loading kerosene, gasoline, and naptha in cases when loaded by oil gangs with a fly. It is understood that when full cargoes of case oil are handled at Ports not considered oil Ports, the men shall be paid the case oil gang rate. In addition to the basic wage named herein, ten (10) cents per hour shall be paid for handling the following commodities: Oil in barrels or drums.

In addition to the basic wage named herein five (5) cents per hour shall be paid for loading, shifting and trimming coal for a Steamer's own bunker

purposes and for handling coal cargoes. In addition to the basic wage named herein Five (5) Cents per hour shall be paid for handling the following commodities: Petroleum coke, or coke.

In addition to the basic wage named herein Ten (10) cents per hour shall be paid for handling the following commodities: Creosoted timber, other creosoted material, wood preserver and kindred products, cotton ties, Cement, Caustic Soda, Fuller's Earth, phosphate in bulk, acid phosphate in bulk, and phosphate rock in bulk fitting ships with shifting boards.

Sulphur in bulk or single bags, chloride of lime, speigle ore, Ferro manganese in bulk, Kanit and manure salts in bulk, Green hides, except when packed in barrels, Guano, Bones in bulk, Fitting ships with shifting boards, cattle fitting and bulk heads for all work of a like character, or the dismantling of same; also for handling barreled naphtha, barreled kerosene, barreled gasoline and barreled turpentine where hooks or crowbars are not used in sorting.

DAMAGED CARGO.

Damaged cargo on vessels in distress, or where fumes, smoke or obnoxious odors are present, to be shifted, discharged or otherwise handled, shall be paid for at double time rate applicable to class of cargo handled, but all undamaged cargo whether in the same compartment or not, shall be paid for at regular rates, in case of dispute as what shall constitute damaged cargo, the matter shall be referred to the grievance committee, whose decision shall be final.

NUMBER OF MEN PER GANG.

The Stevedores shall have the right to determine the number of men employed in each gang or working at each hatch, but the number of men at present employed at the various ports shall remain the same, except where hatchway is to be filled or other places not reached by an open hatch. The Stevedores shall also have the right to shift men from hatch to dock and from dock to hatch.

The Stevedores shall also have the right to specify the number of walking foremen and assign to each his duties, the Stevedores shall at all times have the right to specify or name his walking foremen (if such foremen be employed,) provided he or they be members of the International Longshoremen's Association.

WAITING TIME.

When Longshoremen are ordered to work and not put to work, except when prevented by weather conditions, they shall be paid for two hours work at the prevailing rate, provided they remain subject to the call of the Stevedore during this time.

SCALE OF WAGES.

Day rate, per hour ..... $ .80
Overtime, night and holidays per hour ..... $ 1.20
Sundays Double time,
Overtime, night and holidays, all differentials commodities, time and one-half the prevailing rate.
Meal hour, double the regular time rate.

When men work through the night and are required to work the breakfast hour, the meal hour rate shall prevail until such men are relieved.

If such men work through the noon hour, double time shall prevail until relieved, but double time does not apply to work done immediately following the supper meal hour or the mid-night meal hour. For work done during these two meal hours, the men shall receive double the regular rate.

The Longshoremen's Association agrees to make every effort to prevent pilfering or broaching of cargoes and any man caught in the act of broaching or pilfering, or having broached or pilfered cargo in his possession shall upon conviction in the courts, be expelled from the local.

The Longshoremen's Association agrees, not to uphold incompetency or shirking of work and upon complaint by the Stevedore any man or group of men not properly performing their duties, shall be laid off and the Longshoremen's Association agrees to provide additional men to take their places.

It is understood during the life of this contract there shall be no stoppage of work or lock out under any circumstances. It is further understood that in case of dispute as to interpretation of this contract or any working rules agreed to in connection with this contract, there shall be no cessation of work and the case shall be referred to the grievance committee, composed of two representatives of the organization, two representatives of the shipping and stevedore interests, and a neutral chairman acceptable to both sides.

This committee shall meet within 24 hours. Only in the event that the employes and the employers cannot agree shall the neutral chairman be called upon. The decision of this committee shall be final.

The Longshoremen's Association guarantees the full observance of this contract by the individual members of the Association. The employers also pledge themselves to the faithful performance of their obligation under this contract. No rule or rules affecting in any way the cost of labor or the working of the vessels shall be adopted by either party of this agreement during the life of this agreement except by mutual consent.

It is understood between the undersigned employers and employes that this agreement is in effect and binding and covers the Port of Lake Charles and locals herein named; providing the undersigned employers become licensed to do business in the State of Louisiana.

Transportation of gangs to Port Neches shall be paid by the employers sending gangs to that Port.

WORKING RULES.

Of locals No.'s 341, 814, 909, 325, 440, 1029, 1175, 1180, and 1214 at the Ports of Sabine, Port Arthur, Port Neches, Beaumont, Orange and Lake Charles.

HOLIDAYS.

Rule 1. Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Texas Independence Day, Armistice Day, and the Nineteenth of June.

LONGSHORE WORK.

Rule 2. Longshore work shall constitute the loading and unloading of all sea going vessels, railroad cars at wharf, fitting ships for grain, livestock, or securing cargoes of any kind, dismantling ships of any kind of fittings, shifting cargoes, coal, etc., and all labor connected with the loading and discharging of ships, including hoisting cargoes with ships' winches, or other means that may be employed.

OUTSIDE WORK.

Rule 3. The wages for all outside work shall be the same as for work along the wharf, provided that whenever the Stevedore furnishes a cook and provisions for his gang or gangs, he shall be paid the prevailing rate for meals furnished his men. No board to be paid for overtime.

Rule 4. Any work done on ships not moored to wharf so the workmen cannot get ashore, shifting of ships included, shall be termed as outside work, or gangs leaving the wharf where it is necessary to use a boat to board vessels shall be paid from the time of leaving of wharf until returned to same, meal hour excepted.

WALKING FOREMEN.

Rule 5. No person shall be recognized as a walking foreman who is not a member of one of the undersigned locals.

GANG FOREMAN.

Rule 6. The names of eligible gang foremen will be furnished the Master Stevedores Association and other employers by the above named locals for approval, after which the locals reserve the right to appoint the gangs and divide the work equally among their members.

Rule 7. No time to be lost for switching or other causes under thirty minutes, unless caused by weather conditions.

Rule 8. Shifting board and feeder gangs shall consist of not less than Seven men, as work in the holds nears completion men may be moved to other hatches to assist as required. This rule does not apply to cases where only lining up is necessary, sweeping of holds, repairing or erecting bulk heads.

GRAIN.

Rule 9. No less than two men shall be employed at each hatch as spout tenders in handling grain.

RIGGING UP.

Rule 10. Nothing in these rules shall prevent a Stevedore from ordering a gang to rig up and prepare a vessel throughout for working, when said vessel arrives between the appointed time for starting work.

Rule 11. When gangs are required to put hatches on, the entire gang shall be employed, except where overtime is in effect.

BUNKERS ON FIRE.

Rule 12. Handling coal in bunkers on fire, when smoke or fumes are present shall be paid for at double the awarded rate for coal work.

ORDERS FOR GANGS.

Rule 13. Orders for gangs to return to work the following morning must be canceled by seven p. m. otherwise gangs reporting will be entitled to Two hours pay if not put to work, provided men remain subject to call.

Rule 14. When gangs are shifted from one ship to another during the working hours while working for same firm, they shall receive the same pay as if working during the time of shifting.

Rule 15. Gangs starting a hatch must finish it before going to another hatch or shifting to another ship.

Rule 16. Longshore gangs shall consist of not less than fourteen men, the foreman to use his judgment in placing the men; not less than six men to be employed in the hold; however, in rigging up vessels preparatory to loading or discharging, where a full gang will not be needed, the Stevedore may employ any amount of men sufficient to rig up such vessels.

Rule 17. Case oil gangs shall consist of Twenty-two men and a foreman when loading with spiral conveyor; eighteen men and a foreman when loading with whips; men to be placed as foreman sees fit.

Rule 18. When gangs, after starting to work, are knocked off during the working day, whether caused by weather conditions, shifting of ship or other unforeseen circumstances; gangs will stand by one hour, except where stoppage occurs later than 2 p. m.

Rule 19. It is understood that a common-sense interpretation of these rules will be in effect and in case of an emergency the Longshoremen will make every effort to assist the employers in dispatch of ships, employers on the other hand, agree not to take advantage of any attempt on the part of the Longshoremen to assist employers in said emergencies. Gangs ordered for either general Longshore, timber, cotton or any class of work, shall report at any hour ordered up to 1 p. m., provided positive orders are given with two hours notice as above stated.

TIMBER WORK.

Timber work shall be defined as any dimension loaded out of or into the water, round logs or piling.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, forty-eight hour week. The starting time may be set for either Seven (7) or Eight (8) o'clock a. m. by mutual consent of employers and employes in the various ports. Forty-four hour week for months of April, May, June and July.

WAGE SCALE.

Foreman	$ 12.00 per day
Staffman	$ 11.00 per day
Holders	$ 10.00 per day
Portmen	$ 10.00 per day
Swingers	$ 10.00 per day
Hookers on	$ 9.00 per day
Winchmen	$ 8.00 per day
Gang pay, Steamer	$136.00 per day

OVER TIME AND HOLIDAYS

Over time, Sundays and Holidays shall be paid for at double the regular rate.

COMPLEMENT OF GANGS

Regular timber gangs shall consist of not less than fifteen men including one foreman, one staffman, three holders, one swinger, one hooker on, and eight winchmen.

In loading or discharging single ported vessels, the gang shall consist of ten winchmen, one swinger, one hooker on, four holders and one foreman. The portman shall be an extra man, one of the holders on each side shall be staff-man.

In loading or discharging double ported vessels, the gang shall consist of twenty-one men, placed as follows: twelve winchmen, two swingers, two hookers on, four holders and one foreman.

In loading or discharging round logs and piling the number of men in the gang shall be as above stated in the different vessels.

HOLIDAYS.

Sundays, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Texas Independence Day, Armistice Day, and June Nineteenth.

RULES.

Rule 1. When vessels start loading or discharging first thing in the morning, gangs must be ordered not later than 7 p. m. on the day before, when starting at other times two hours notice must be given foreman or business agents in Beaumont, business agents in Port Arthur, the levy board in Orange, and business agents in Lake Charles.

Rule 2. Whenever gangs are ordered out and not put to work, except when prevented by weather conditions or unforeseen circumstances, they shall be paid for two hours at the prevailing rate, whether put to work or not, provided they remain subject to call of the employers during that time.

Rule 3. Gangway men and winchmen must be members of these Organizations if procurable. It shall be the duty of the gangway men to keep a sharp lookout for defects in any or all cargo tackle, and when they deem the gear unsafe, to at once report the same to the foreman and the men and it shall be their duty to refuse to work with said gear until same is replaced or made safe.

Rule 4. When men are employed in rigging up vessels they shall receive pay for same according to the position they will hold when working cargo.

Rule 5. Gangs shall receive not less than one hour's pay for any part of same.

Rule 6. When gangs after starting to work, are knocked off during the working day owing to weather conditions or other unforeseen circumstances, gangs will stand by for one hour, except where stoppage occurs later than 2 p. m.

COTTON WORK.

SCALE OF PRICES.

By Hand	Per Bale
Stowing cotton by hand	20c
When headed through doorways	24c
Cotton stowed on top of any other cargo in a space less than heading height to deck beams	24c
Stowing cotton in peaks	40c
Stowing round bales single	10c
Stowing cotton with tools	40c

By Hand — Per Bale

When stowing round bales in conjunction with screwed cotton two (2) bales to constitute one square bale 40c

Flat or uncompressed cotton 26c

Stowing cotton in any other place than a general cargo hold, not specified in this agreement, shall be settled by arrangement between the walking delegate and the Stevedores.

Undamaged cotton on deck 26c

Loading damaged cotton to be paid for by day's work; per day, per gang ..... $ 41.00

Unloading cotton to be paid for by day's work; per day, per gang . $ 41.00

Stowing cotton on top of tobacco, when there is less than four (4) feet on top of tobacco, under the beams, shall be considered screwed cotton 30c

Rehandling cotton; during the process of loading any cotton required to be rehandled, or to be shifted in the same compartment shall be paid for at half the regular rate.

This does not include landing way cotton

Stowing tobacco by hand, in conjunction with cotton, shall be considered cotton, and each hogshead shall constitute three (3) bales hand stowed cotton.

Stowing tobacco by hand where no cotton is used, to be done by day's work ..... $ 41.00

Stowing tobacco with tools, to be done by day's work ..... $ 41.00

STOWING COTTON BY HAND--

Stowing two hundred sixty-seven (267) bales shall constitute a day's work for a gang of five men.

STOWING COTTON WITH TOOLS--

Stowing one hundred ten (110) bales shall constitute a day's work for a gang of five men.

All cotton must be headed in the ships berth; no trucking over 200 feet from the hatch. Any cotton trucked over 200 feet distance shall be five (5) cents per bale extra.

Flat rate.

The names of eligible gang foremen for all classes of work to be furnished the Stevedores and other employers for approval; after which the locals reserve the right to appoint the gangs and divide the work equally among their members.

Overtime, including holidays, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

SUNDAY WORK.

Between the hours of midnight Saturday and up to midnight Sunday, shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

WAITING TIME.

Whenever gangs are ordered to work, and are not put to work, except when prevented from starting by weather conditions, they shall be paid for two hours work at the prevailing rate, provided full gangs remain subject to the call of the employers during that time.

It is understood that starting time, hours of labor, meal hours and holidays shall remain the same as governing all other classes of work.

It is agreed, where men are not put to work at the time ordered, they shall work right up to (4 p. m.). And only be paid dead time on the bales they are short, reckoning from the time they are ordered to work.

Signed and accepted subject to same being ratified by the United States Shipping Board.

It being understood that either party to this agreement desiring any change in this agreement shall notify the other party to this agreement not later than the 1st Sunday in September 1929.

C. Flanagan & Sons, Inc.

By C. S. FLANAGAN

P. C. Pfeiffer Company

By P. C. PFEIFFER

Pickett Jones

By PICKETT JONES

Sabine Stevedoring Company

By N. S. STARTER

Subject to the Approval of the
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
MERCHANT FLEET CORPORATION

By C. S. NYE
C. S. NYE, Asst. to
Dist. Director
Galveston, Texas

By

DOCK MARINE COUNCIL, SABINE DISTRICT

By W. R. MAYO Pres.

T. R. CRAIG Sec'ty.

Local No. 909, Beaumont.

By E. SLOAN Pres.

W. A. SLOAN Sec'ty.

Local No. 1214, Lake Charles,

By M. P. DAUCETT Pres.

MIKE LEYDEN Sec'ty.

Local No. 341, Orange,

By W. R. MAYO Pres.

J. K. SPIARES Sec'ty.

Local No. 325, Beaumont.

By E. FISHER Pres.

S. WILLIAMS Sec'ty.

Local No. 440, Port Arthur

By THOS. ARMSTRONG Pres.

JAMES BOWDEN Sec'ty.

Local No. 814 Orange,

By ROBERT SHEPHERD Pres.

ALFRED SPARROW Sec'ty.

Local No. 1175, Port Arthur,

By JOHN EAGLIN Pres.

J. C. FORD Sec'ty.

Local No. 1029, Port Arthur.

By E. T. ROBBINS Pres.

P. O. DAMM Sec'ty.

Local No. 1180, Lake Charles,

By JOHN O'NEAL Pres.

Y. AUGUSTIN Sec'ty.

-3-10

1091630CT11128

October 8, 1928.

Vice President and General Manager

Chairman

Longshore Labor Agreements - Galveston, Houston, Corpus Christi, Texas

On Tuesday, September 18, 1928, the owners and employers met with the representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association, and agreed to renew the former agreements at the subject ports for the period of one year, effective October 1, 1928.

It was unanimously agreed to grant 5¢ per hour in addition to the basic rate when the men were employed in loading, shifting and trimming petroleum coke. The former agreement gave this differential for coal and of course coke should be placed in the same category. Rule 16 of the old agreement was eliminated entirely,- it referred to the limitation of truck loads as follows: "500 pounds to a single two-wheel truck (one man), and 1400 pounds to a large two-wheel truck (two men), shall constitute a truck load, give or take 50 pounds." Furthermore, a new rule was adopted which provides for the physical examination of new applicants for membership in the various locals of the I.L.A.

As soon as signed copies of the agreements come to hand we will see that you are furnished with a copy thereof.

A. C. DALTON
A. C. Dalton

RHO/mf

Original not found in mailing record

621-3-10

October 8, 1928.

Vice President and General Manager

Chairman

Longshore Agreement - Sabine Ports

The Master Stevedores Association and representatives of the I. L. A. have reached an agreement to renew last year's I.L.A. contract at Sabine Ports for another year.

As soon as signed copies of the agreement come to hand, you will be furnished with a copy thereof.

A. C. DALTON
A. C. Dalton

RHO/mr

RHO
Bak

1090400CT-928

621-3-10

March 5, 1928.

Mr. A. L. Flint,
Chief of Office,
Panama Canal,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Mr. R. S. Erdman

Dear Sir:

Supplementing our letter of January 30, 1928 we are transmitting herewith 5 copies of Addendum #1 to the labor agreement presently in effect with the International Longshoremen's Association covering Sabine Ports, effective October 1, 1927.

Very truly yours,

M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Chairman

MGI/P

621

March 5, 1928.

Mr. Ethelbert Stewart,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Supplementing our letter of January 30, 1928, we are transmitting herewith copy of Addendum #1 to the labor agreement presently in effect with the International Longshoremen's Association covering Sabine Ports, effective October 1, 1927.

Very truly yours,

M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Chairman

MGI/P

621

March 5, 1928.

M.G. Irvine, Assistant to Chairman

S. R. Howell, Port Facilities Division

LONGSHORE AGREEMENTS

Supplementing our memorandum of January 30, 1928, we are transmitting herewith 2 copies of Addendum #1 to the labor agreement presently in effect with the International Longshoremen's Association covering Sabine Ports, effective October 1, 1927.

Regarding wage scales and working conditions covering longshoremen at the ports of San Francisco, Los Angeles Long Beach and Redondo, we are advised by our District Director at these ports that no changes have occurred since last reported.

M.G. Irvine,
Assistant to Chairman

621-3-10

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File

November 26, 1927.

Vice President and General Manager

President

Longshore, Cotton and Tobacco Agreements - Houston - Galveston, Texas City, Bolivar and Corpus Christi

We are attaching hereto one signed copy of Longshore, Cotton and Tobacco Agreements at the port of Houston and at Galveston, Texas City, Bolivar and Corpus Christi, for the year beginning October 1, 1927.

A. C. DALTON

A. C. Dalton

Encl.2

RMO/mf

Original not filmed by Railway Section

(6x1) -3-10

98233 NOV 30 27

November 25, 1927.

Vice President and General Manager

President

Labor Agreements - Gulf Ports

This is to inform you that an agreement was reached on October 30, 1927, to renew the wage scale and working conditions in the Sabine Ports, without change over the past year's agreement, for the year beginning October 1, 1927.

Effective October 1, 1927, the longshoremen's agreements effective at Galveston, Texas City, Corpus Christi and Houston, were renewed without change.

It is expected that there will be no change in the present wage scale and working conditions at New Orleans. At New Orleans there is no signed agreement, although there is a memorandum outlining the wages and conditions, and this memorandum provides that the wages, rules and conditions shall remain in effect indefinitely, subject to cancellation by either party on sixty days written notice.

Eck, Ernst

RHO/mf

A. C. DALTON

A. C. Dalton

Original not Handled by Mailing Section

96610 OCT 15 '27

October 13, 1927.

President, Merchant Fleet Corporation

Chairman, United States Shipping Board

Longshoremen's Agreement

Under date of October 10 I furnished you with a brief outline of the then status of the longshoremen's and/or other harbor workers' wage agreements.

The longshoremen's agreement for Galveston, Houston, Texas City and Corpus Christi, was concluded satisfactorily to both the owners and longshoremen on October 10, the new agreement being in every respect identical to the one which expired September 30, 1927.

While we understand that there is some difference of opinion with respect to certain working rules covering the longshoremen's agreement in Sabine Ports, a meeting will be held between the owners and I.L.A. officials at Beaumont next Sunday, in order to dispose of the matter. Our stevedoring contractor at the Sabine Ports, however, has stated that from present indications the present wage scale and working conditions will be renewed without change.

The New Orleans agreement is subject to cancellation on sixty days notice by either party, and there has been no request for any change in wages or working conditions, so it is reasonable to assume that our work will be carried on under the basis of this agreement without change.

Word has just reached us from our New Orleans Office that the labor agreement in Pensacola has been renewed without material change.

The Port of Mobile is not working under any signed labor agreement, and so far as we know there will be no change in the wage basis.

We have no definite advices respecting the Gulfport agreement. However, we expect to have something on this shortly.

A. C. DALTON
A. C. Dalton

ACD/mf

Original not Handled
by Maritime Commission

(621)

January 4, 1927

M. G. Irvine, Asst. to Director, Bureau of Operations

General Comptroller

LONGSHORE AGREEMENTS

We are forwarding herewith copy of rider to be affixed to Galveston and Houston Agreements, effective October 1, 1926, in reference to the provision mutually agreed upon by all interested parties, covering "night waiting time". This rider is to be affixed below paragraph 13 on page 3 of the respective agreements.

Caldwell Jenkins,
Director, Bureau of Operations

By

M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Director

MGI/P

621-3-10

December 17, 1926

M. G. Irvine, Asst. to Director, Bureau of Operations

General Auditor

LONGSHORE AGREEMENTS

We are transmitting herewith copies of longshore agreements and schedules for the following ports:

Port:	Period Covered:
621-3-10 Galveston, Texas City, Bolivar and Corpus Christi-- Longshore, Cotton & Tobacco	Oct.1,1926 to Sept.30,1927
Houston-- Longshore, Cotton & Tobacco	Oct.1,1926 to Sept.30,1927
621-3-24 Pensacola-- General	Oct.1,1926 to Sept.30,1927
621-3-20 Portland, Me.-- Checkers and Cargo Repairmen	Oct.22,1926 to Oct.1,1927
621-3-2 Gulfport, Miss.-- General	Aug.17,1926 to Aug.17,1927

As regards New Orleans and Mobile it is understood the present wages and conditions will remain in effect.

Copies of agreements made covering other ports will be sent you from time to time as they are received.

Defect on cover

Caldwell Jenkins,
Director, Bureau of Operations

By

M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Director

M/mb

621

File

Washington, D. C.,
September 30, 1926.

Mr. Gordon Palmer,
Recording Secretary,
Dock and Marine Council,
Beaumont, Texas.

Dear Sir:

I have received from Chairman O'Connor's office your letter of September 12, along with a copy of the acknowledgment that was sent to you under date of September 23 by the Assistant to the Chairman.

I have directed that our New Orleans office inform us of what steps are being taken looking towards the consummation of the longshoremen's agreement for the ensuing year. We are attempting to administer to these matters through our District Office, inasmuch as a great many ports are involved in the Gulf, so you will appreciate the necessity of dealing with this situation from the field. The New Orleans office is thoroughly conversant with the policy of the Shipping Board and Fleet Corporation with respect to labor matters, and it is suggested that you discuss any further problems therewith.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Jas. A. Wilson

JAS. A. WILSON
Director of Operations

RHO/mf

cc Chairman

(621) 3-10

September 28, 1926.

Mr. F.H.Fricke, and
Mr. F.J.Mellina,
1223 Avenue K,
Galveston, Texas.

Dear Sirs:

Your telegram of the 21st instant, regarding the longshore agreement for the Galveston District, was received, and it was immediately taken up with the Fleet Corporation officials.

Very truly yours,

J. CALDWELL JENKINS

J.Caldwell Jenkins,
Director, Bureau of Operations.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON

EAJ

January 9, 1926

Mr. J. Caldwell Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations,
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 6 and copy of General Longshore, Timber, and Cotton Agreement in effect in certain Texas ports, for which I thank you.

Very truly yours,

Ethelbert Stewart

Ethelbert Stewart,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics

GPO

(62) 3-10

January 7, 1926.

J. Caldwell Jenkins, Director, Bureau of Operations

Chief, Service Section - Gen. Compt. Department.

LONGSHORE AGREEMENTS.

We are transmitting herewith 41 copies of General Longshore, Timber, and Cotton Agreement in effect in the ports of Beaumont, Port Arthur, Orange, Port Neches and Sabine, Texas, for the period October 1st, 1925 to and including September 30, 1926.

J. Caldwell Jenkins,
Director, Bureau of Operations

By

M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Director

MGI/P

(copy-dho)

Original on carbon
File-621-3-14

621-3-10

December 16, 1925.

J. C. Jenkins, Director, Bureau of Operations

The Secretary.

Longshore Agreements

We are transmitting herewith copies of General Cargo, Grain, and Checkers & Tallymen's Agreements in effect in the port of Baltimore, Md., for the period October 1st, 1925 to September 30th, 1926; also copies of General, and Cotton & Tobacco Agreements effective October 6th, 1925, expiring September 30th, 1926 at the ports of Galveston, Texas City & Bolivar, and Houston, Texas.

Regarding status of agreements at other ports you will be advised as soon as negotiations are concluded.

J. Caldwell Jenkins,
Director, Bureau of Operations

By (SIgned) M. G. IRVINE

M.G. Irvine,
Assistant to Director

MGI/P

(621) 3-10

August 8, 1925.

Mr. C. S. Nye, District Agent,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
American Natl. Insurance Co. Bldg.,
Galveston, Texas.

Subject: WEEKLY LABOR REPORT

Dear Mr. Nye:

It has been decided to again try the experiment of receiving labor reports from the various Districts only when something unusual develops, such as employees desiring a change in wages or conditions, stoppage of work, or other information concerning which this Bureau should be advised.

When an arrangement of this kind was in effect a year or more ago, it failed to work out satisfactorily for the reason that we were not advised promptly when changes or trouble developed, and we are now requesting that someone be designated to notify us promptly should anything unusual develop.

Very truly yours,

(SIGNED) CALDWELL JENKINS

J. Caldwell Jenkins,
Director, Bureau of Operations.

MGI/P

Form 7148

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

November 22, 1924.

(62) 3-10

From: Stevedoring and Terminals Committee

To: Assistant to Director of Industrial Relations

Subject: LONGSHORE AGREEMENTS

We thank you for your memorandum 18th instant, transmitting copies of Longshore, Timber and Cotton Agreements in effect at the ports of Beaumont, Port Arthur, Orange, Port Neches and Sabine, Texas, for the period October 1st 1924 to September 30th 1925.

STEVEDORING AND TERMINALS COMMITTEE

By R. H. Overstreet

R. H. OVERSTREET

RHO/mf

Secretary

file

November 18, 1924.

M. G. Irvine, Assistant to Director of Industrial Relations

David A. Burke, General Comptroller.

LONGSHORE AGREEMENTS

We are transmitting herewith copies of Longshore, Timber, and Cotton Agreement in effect in the ports of Beaumont, Port Arthur, Orange, Port Neches and Sabine, Texas, for the period October 1st, 1924 to September 30th, 1925.

Copies of agreements made covering other ports will be sent you from time to time as they are received.

Caldwell Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations

By

M. G. Irvine,
Assistant to Director

621-3-10

(copy-emw)

October 25, 1924.

Mr. A. G. Malone, District Director,
United States Shipping Board,
New Orleans, La.

Original on File 621-3

Dear Mr. Malone:

With reference to the longshore situation in the ports of New Orleans and Galveston, will you kindly advise when we may expect to receive copies of the agreements or wage scales in effect for the coming year at these ports.

We should appreciate similar information with regard to the Sabine ports.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Caldwell Jenkins

Caldwell Jenkins,
Director if Industrial Relations.

LONGSHORE, COTTON AND TOBACCO AGREEMENT
GALVESTON, TEXAS CITY, HOUSTON AND BOLIVAR

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 20TH, 1924.
TERMINATING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1925.

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION, DEEP SEA STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND THE MASTER STEVEDORES ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS, ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, ON THE OTHER HAND.

It is hereby agreed between Locals Nos. 307, 636, 704, 851, 872 and 896, affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, Deep Sea Steamship Agents and the Master Stevedores Association of Texas, that the following shall be the scale of wages and working arrangements for labor to be performed by the members of the above named Locals of the International Longshoremen's Association engaged in the loading or unloading of vessels arriving at and departing from the ports of Galveston, Texas City, Houston and Bolivar, with any kind of cargo, including cotton and tobacco, effective the 20th day of October, 1924, and terminating the 30th day of September, 1925. It is further mutually agreed that any alteration, as to scale of wages or working conditions to be effective after September 30th, 1925, must be submitted not later than the first week in September, 1925.

It is further agreed and understood that the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Deep Sea Steamship Agents and Stevedores will employ only members of the above named Locals of the International Longshoremen's Association, and that the work be equally divided between the white and colored members of the Locals named herein, working in solid gangs of either white or colored longshoremen, in the ports of Galveston and Houston.

WAGES AND WORKING RULES GOVERNING LONGSHORE WORK.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, with forty-eight hour week.

When required, Longshoremen shall work on Saturday night if necessary at the usual overtime or meal hour rate, as the case may be.

SCALE OF WAGES.

Day rate, 80 cents per hour.

Overtime, Night and Holidays, $1.20 per hour.

Sundays, double time. (Sunday, from midnight Saturday until midnight Sunday.)

Overtime, Night and Holidays, all Differential commodities, time and one-half the prevailing rate.

Meal hour, double the regular time rate, but minimum of one-half hour to be paid.

When men work through the night and are required to work the breakfast meal hour, the meal hour rate shall prevail until such men are relieved. If men work through the noon hour double time shall prevail until relieved, but double time does not apply to work done immediately following the supper meal hour or the midnight meal hour.

DIFFERENTIALS.

GRAIN:--In addition to the basic wage named herein, Twenty cents (20¢) per hour shall be paid for grain trimming, spout tending, sacking, sewing, stowing and shifting grain aboard ship, except grain already sacked for export.

In addition to the basic rate named herein, five cents (5¢) per hour shall be paid for loading, shifting and trimming coal for a steamer's own bunker purposes and for handling coal cargo.

In addition to the basic wage named herein, ten cents (10¢) per hour shall be paid for handling the following commodities: Dry timber (200 superficial feet and up), kerosene, gasoline, or naphtha, in cases, powdered arsenic, creosoted timber, other creosoted material, wood preserver and kindred products, cotton ties, cement, caustic soda, Fuller's earth, phosphate in bulk, acid phosphate in bulk, and phosphate rock in bulk, sulphur in bulk or single bags, chloride of lime, speigel ore and Ferro Manganese in bulk, kainit, and manure salts in bulk, green salted hides (except when packed in barrels), guano, bones in bulk, fitting ships with shifting boards, cattle fittings and bulkheads and all work of a like character. Also for the handling of barreled naphtha, barreled kerosene, barreled gasoline and barreled turpentine, where hooks and crow bars are not used in stowage.

NUMBER OF MEN PER GANG.--The Stevedore shall have the right to determine the number of men employed in each gang or working at each hatch, except as specified in the Working Rules. The Stevedore shall also have the right to shift the men from hatch to dock and dock to hatch or gangs from hatch to hatch on the same ship, as specified in this agreement. The Stevedore shall at all times have the right to specify or name the gangway men, provided they be members of the International Longshoremen's Association.

WORKING RULES of Locals 307, 636, 704, 851, 872 and 896, of the International Longshoremen's Association for Longshore work at the Ports of Galveston, Texas City, Houston and Bolivar, to be effective on and after October 20th, 1924.

RULE NO. 1--LONGSHORE WORK.

Longshore work shall constitute the loading and discharging of all sea-going vessels, railroad cars at wharf, fitting ships for grain, livestock, or securing cargoes of any kind, dismantling ships of any kind of fittings, shifting of cargoes, coal, etc., and all labor connected with the loading and discharging of ships, including hoisting cargoes with ship's winches, or other means that may be employed.

RULE NO. 2--OUTSIDE WORK.

The wages for all outside work shall be the same as for work along the wharf, provided that whenever the Stevedore furnishes a cook and provisions for his gang or gangs, he shall be paid the prevailing rate for meals furnished each man. No board to be paid for overtime.

Men to be paid from time of leaving until return to wharf. This to apply to outside work, such as in Roads or vessels at anchor.

RULE NO. 3.

Any work on ships not moored to the wharf so the workmen cannot get ashore, shifting of ships included, shall be termed as outside work, or to any sub-port, time will be charged from time of leaving wharf, until gangs leave such outside work, or sub-port. Time lost in outside work or sub-port due to the elements not to be charged.

This is not to apply to members who wish to stop over on their own account. Any member of I. L. A. Locals engaged to go to work at any outside work, or sub-port, shall have his transportation furnished free of charge.

RULE NO. 4.

Pay shall start from time of gangs leaving recognized stations, except where a ship is berthed at the T-head of any pier, the gangs shall be required to leave stations five minutes before starting time.

RULE NO. 5.

No time to be stopped for switching or other causes, unless over thirty minutes, except when caused by weather conditions.

RULE NO. 6.

No less than fourteen men shall be employed at all times when loading sacked cargoes, of which no less than six shall be in the hold.

RULE NO. 7.

Where timber is loaded in the hold, one piece in sling, no less than six men shall be placed in the hold. Where two pieces are placed in sling, or both sides of the ship are worked, no less than eight men shall be placed in the hold, and they shall be employed as Hold Men only; they shall not be required to go on deck to tend gangway, or act as winchmen. This, however, does not bar the regular gangmen from going below to superintend the work.

When stowing timber on deck, no less than six men shall be employed, but where both sides of the ship are being worked at the same time by one gang, no less than eight men shall be employed. The same shall apply to Bridge Decks.

RULE NO. 8.

Log gangs shall consist of not less than six men in the hold.

RULE NO. 9.

Lumber gangs shall consist of not less than ten men. The Foreman in charge to place men to best advantage.

RULE NO. 10.

No less than six men in the hold to be employed when loading or unloading any commodities, with the exception of railway iron, structural steel, sisal, timber, or lumber, but sufficient men must be employed according to the conditions that may exist. This rule, however, shall not apply to filling in the hatchway with any cargo.

RULE NO. 11--SHIFTING BOARD AND FEEDER GANGS.

Shifting Board and Feeder Gangs shall consist of not less than seven men; as work in holds nears completion men may be moved to other hatches to assist as required. This rule not to apply to cases where only lining up is necessary, sweeping of holds, repairing or erecting bulkheads.

RULE NO. 12-- GRAIN.

No less than two men shall be employed at each hatch as spout tenders when loading grain.

RULE NO. 13--RIGGING UP.

Nothing in these rules shall debar a Stevedore from ordering a gang to rig up and prepare a vessel throughout for working, when said vessel arrives between the appointed time of starting work, providing due notice be given to the Business Agent.

RULE NO. 14.

When gangs are required to put on hatches the entire gang shall be employed, except where overtime is in effect.

RULE NO. 15--BUNKERS ON FIRE.

Handling coal in bunkers on fire when smoke or fumes are present shall be paid for at double the rate for coal work.

RULE NO. 16.

When gangs are required to work five hours in the forenoon, say from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, or 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the afternoon, they shall be allowed to take seven minutes for lunch during each five hours.

RULE NO. 17.

Orders for gangs to return to work the following morning must be cancelled by 7 p.m., otherwise gangs reporting will be entitled to two hours pay if not put to work, provided the men remain subject to call.

RULE NO. 18.

When gangs are taking in or out cargo with two derricks there shall be placed a man other than hatch foreman on deck to dump tubs or unsling such cargo as is being taken in or out.

RULE NO. 19.

When gangs are shifted from one ship to another during working hours, while working for the same firm, they shall receive the same pay as if working during such time of shifting.

RULE NO. 20.

When a ship is partly loaded or discharged by one stevedore and finished by another, the gangs working for the first stevedore shall have no claim on their hatches under the second stevedore; but under each stevedore gangs must be picked up at the stations as if for their separate ships.

RULE NO. 21.

Gangs starting a hatch must finish it before going into another hatch or shifting to another ship, except to expedite the loading or trimming of ship.

RULE NO. 22.

Fruit ships, when discharging cargo, and all ships when receiving coal into their bunkers; grain ships; passenger ships, when discharging baggage; Intercoastal scheduled vessels; and all ships in case of fire, or other unusual and imperative necessity, shall be exempted from Rule 3 of "General Rules Governing Work." The term "unusual and imperative" to be determined by Stevedore and Business Agent of Locals.

RULE NO. 23.

Whenever the men are required to work beyond 8 p.m., they shall be allowed to go for supper, or the stevedore to furnish lunch for the men at his own expense; provided, however, that work shall not continue beyond midnight.

AGREED WEIGHT OF TRUCK-LOAD.

Five hundred pounds to a single truck (one man), and fourteen hundred pounds to a double truck (two men), shall constitute a truck-load, give or take fifty pounds.

WAGES AND WORKING RULES GOVERNING COTTON AND TOBACCO WORK.

SCALE OF PRICES.

By Hand ..... Per Bale

Stowing Cotton by hand..... 20¢
When headed through doorways ..... 25¢
Cotton stowed on top of any other cargo in a space less than heading height to deck beams ..... 24¢
When cotton is piled (hand-stowed) one-half number of bales piled ..... 24¢
Stowing cotton in Peaks or Rooms ..... 40¢
Stowing round bales, single ..... 10¢
STOWING COTTON WITH TOOLS ..... 40¢
When stowing round bales in conjunction with screwed cotton, two (2) bales to constitute one square bale ..... 40¢
Flat or uncompressed cotton ..... 26¢
Stowing cotton in any other place than a general cargo hold, not specified in this agreement, shall be settled by arrangement between the Walking Delegate and the Stevedore.
Undamaged cotton on deck ..... 26¢
Loading damaged cotton to be paid for by day's work; per day, per gang $41.00
Unloading cotton to be paid for by day's work; per day, per gang $41.00
Stowing cotton on top of tobacco, when there is less than four (4) feet on top of tobacco, under the beams, shall be considered screwed cotton ..... 40¢

REHANDLING COTTON: During the process of loading any cotton required to be rehandled, or to be shifted in the same compartment shall be paid for at half the regular rate.

Stowing tobacco by hand, in conjunction with cotton, shall be considered cotton, and each hogshead shall constitute three (3) bales handstowed cotton.

Stowing tobacco by hand where no cotton is used, to be done by day's work $41.00

Stowing tobacco with tools, to be done by day's work $41.00

STOWING COTTON BY HAND.

Stowing two hundred and forty (240) bales shall constitute a day's work for a gang of five men.

STOWING COTTON WITH TOOLS.

Stowing one hundred and five (105) bales shall constitute a day's work for a gang of five men.

All cotton must be headed in the ship's berth; no trucking over 200 feet from the hatch. Any cotton trucked over 200 feet distance shall be five cents per bale, extra, flat rate.

BARGE WORK--HOUSTON: Cotton delivered by barge to ship to be loaded at the same rate per bale as from the dock, providing cotton is headed on barge. (Stringer bales for headers--no extra charge.)

COTTON PILED ON BARGE--HOUSTON: Cotton tiered or piled on barge for delivery direct to ship gangs to be paid differential of .02c. per bale extra.

OUTSIDE WORK: When men are required to work on vessels not moored to the wharf, men to be paid from the time of leaving until return to wharf.

1. HOURS OF WORK.

Hours of work shall extend from 8 A.M. to 12 Noon; and from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. every week day.

2. WORK FROM 7 A.M. TO 8. A.M.

When gangs are working in a ship they may be ordered to work at 7 A.M., provided that all cotton stowed between the hours of 7 A.M. and 8 A.M. be paid for at the overtime rate. Under no consideration shall gangs be ordered to work before 8 A.M. when starting a ship.

3. OVERTIME.

Overtime, including holidays, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

4. SUNDAY WORK.

Between the hours of midnight Saturday and up to midnight Sunday, shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

5. MEAL HOURS.

Meal hours shall be as follows:
From 6 A.M. to 7 A.M.--Breakfast.
From 12 Noon to 1 P.M.--Dinner.
From 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.--Supper.
From 12 Midnight to 1 A.M.--Midnight Lunch.

When men are required to work during meal hours, they shall be paid at double time rate, as follows:

When men work through the night and are required to work through the breakfast meal hour, the meal hour rate shall prevail, until such men are relieved. If men work through the noon hour, double time shall prevail until relieved, but double time does not apply to work done immediately following the supper meal hour, or the midnight meal hour. For work performed during these two meal hours the men shall receive double time.

6. NUMBER OF GANGS TO HATCH.

The number of gangs to be placed in any one hatch shall be determined by the Walking Delegate and the Stevedore.

7. GANGS PER WHIP.

No more than three gangs shall be used on one whip when hand stowing cotton. Should the Pantherburn or double bale come into use, each to count as two square bales. Should the double round bale come into use, each to count as one square bale.

8. ELIGIBLE FOREMEN.

The above named Locals reserve the right to name eligible men as their Foremen. Names to be submitted to the Master Stevedores Association for approval, after which the Locals may divide the time equally among the gangs as they see fit.

9. MOVING EQUIPMENT.

Tools or stages moved from one pier to another shall be moved by the Stevedore or his Superintendent in charge of his work at the Stevedore's expense.

10. TOOLS.

All foremen shall be held responsible for all tools that are the property of the Stevedores, and any loss or breakage through carelessness shall be paid by the Foreman who has incurred such loss or breakage.

11. EXTRA GANGS.

When the commerce of the port demands that extra gangs be made to help expedite the dispatch of a ship or ships, then the Stevedores shall furnish such extra Foremen with tackles and such other tools as are necessary to work in a satisfactory manner.

WAITING TIME--PORT OF HOUSTON.

When gangs are ordered to work, they shall receive no less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of a day's pay at the prevailing rate; except when prevented by weather conditions, or when a ship finishes cargo in less time at the berth where said gangs are ordered to work.

It is mutually understood that when a hatch finishes all available cargo, the gangs shall be paid for the actual time worked.

Men to receive their pay in full up to five (5) p.m. each Saturday.

GENERAL RULES GOVERNING WORK.

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1. HOLIDAYS.

Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Texas Independence Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day and Decoration Day.

2. WALKING FOREMAN.

The Walking Foreman shall be appointed by the employer, provided such Walking Foreman shall be a member of the International Longshoremen's Association of Galveston, Houston or Texas City.

3. STARTING TIME.

The starting time of a ship shall be from 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m., except when after a ship is started at any of the times named and gangs are organized it is found necessary for the quick dispatch of the vessel, to commence work at 7 a.m., gangs may be ordered to work at 7 a.m., in which case the Walking Delegate shall be notified so that all gangs may receive proper notice. Overtime in all such cases to be paid time and one-half between the hours of 7 a.m. and 8 a.m.

4. WAITING TIME.

Whenever gangs are ordered to work, and are not put to work, except when prevented from starting by weather conditions, they shall be paid for two hours' work at the prevailing rate, provided full gangs remain subject to the call of their employer during that time.

5. ETHICS.

It is agreed that there will be no sarcastic or abusive language indulged in by either party.

6. DAMAGED CARGO.

Damaged cargo, on vessels in distress, or where fumes, smoke or obnoxious odors are present, to be shifted, discharged or otherwise handled shall be paid for at double the regular rates applicable to class of cargo handled, but all undamaged cargo, whether in the compartment with damaged cargo or not, shall be paid for at regular rates. In case of dispute, as to what shall constitute damaged cargo, the matter shall be referred to the Grievance Committee, whose decision shall be final.

7. PILFERAGE.

The International Longshoremen's Association agree to make every effort to prevent pilferage or broaching of cargo, and any man caught in the act of broaching or pilfering or having broached or pilfered cargo in his possession shall upon conviction in the courts be expelled from the Union. The Longshoremen's Association agree not to uphold incompetency or shirking of work, and upon complaint by the Stevedore any man or group of men not properly performing their duty shall be laid off, and the Longshoremen's Association agree to provide additional men to take their place.

8. DISPUTES.

It is understood and agreed that during the life of this contract there shall be no stoppage of work or lockout under any circumstances whatsoever. It is further understood that in the case of dispute as to the interpretation of this contract or any working rules agreed to in connection with this contract, there shall be no cessation of work, and that the case shall be referred to a Grievance Committee composed of two representatives of the Shipping and Stevedoring interests, two representatives of the Organizations, and a neutral Chairman, acceptable to both sides. This Committee shall meet within twenty-four hours. Only in the event that the employees' and employers' representatives can not agree shall the Neutral Chairman be called upon. The decision of the Committee shall be final.

9. GUARANTEE.

The Longshoremen's Association guarantee the full observance of this contract by the individual members of the Association. The Employers also pledge themselves to the faithful performance of their obligations under this

contract. No rule or rules affecting in any way the cost of labor or the working of the vessels shall be adopted by either party to this agreement during the life of this agreement except by mutual consent.

SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

C. S. NYE
District Agent

THE MARITIME COMMITTEE OF THE GALVESTON COTTON EXCHANGE & BOARD OF TRADE.

By THOS. H. PHILLIPS
Chairman

MASTER STEVEDORES ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS.

By EDWIN GOUDGE (SEAL)
President

THE MARITIME COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSTON COTTON EXCHANGE & BOARD OF TRADE.

By B. M. BLOOMFIELD
Chairman

LOCAL 307, I. L. A.

GEO. J. MELLINA
President

FRANK J. MELLINA
Secretary

LOCAL 851, I. L. A.

ALEX THOMAS

SAM ANDERSON
Secretary

LOCAL 636, I. L. A.

J. FRANCIS
President

WM. J. GREER
Secretary

LOCAL 704, I. L. A.

FRED SANDBERG
Pres. & Sec'y.

LOCAL 872, I. L. A.

F. EVERETT
President

WM. CURTIS
Secretary

LOCAL 896, I. L. A.

W. A. FORRESTER
President

G. TROBRIDGE
Secretary

621 3-10

605300CT-124

October 1, 1924.

Texas Star Line,

Galveston, Texas.

Gentlemen: Attention: Mr. Walter Terry Smith.

Your letter of September 24th, as well as your telegram of September 23rd, addressed to the Chairman, were received and referred to me for attention.

Mr. Lykes happened to be in the city and at a conference between the Chairman, Mr. Lykes and myself it was agreed that the question of a division of work between the white unions and the black unions was one that could be well left over until after the agreement for the next year had been consummated. The Chairman, I think from his understanding of the matter, is substantially in accord with your views.

I understand that Mr. Lykes wired to Galveston yesterday concerning the matter after he talked with us.

Very truly yours,

(SIGNED) CALDWELL

Caldwell Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

CJ RF

CC TO MR. WALCZI

10-25 [illegible]

(62) 3-10

58341 MS2724

August 20, 1924.

Mr. J.H.Fricke,
1222 Avenue K,
Galveston, Texas.

Dear Mr. Fricke:

I received your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing clipping concerning the division of longshore work at Galveston. I have asked Mr. Jenkins, Director of Industrial Relations, to keep in touch with this matter, and it may be interesting in connection with the negotiations which are soon coming up in the Gulf.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. W. O'CONNOR

Chairman.

WCI AF

AUG 21 1924

(62)

58341 NS2724

SOUTH ATLANTIC & GULF COAST DISTRICT

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASS'N.

Galveston, Texas,

August 17, 1924.

Mr. T. W. O'Connor, Chairman,
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a newspaper clipping which I believe will interest you because it portrays very vividly the sentiments of the citizens here. As you no doubt know, approximately seventy percent of the shipping out of the Port of Galveston is being carried by United States Shipping Board vessels. The loading and unloading of these vessels is being done by colored labor, members of our organization. The foreign work is about equally divided between the white and colored labor. Our membership in this port, speaking numerically as to the two races, the white race is in the majority. This being true, you must admit the ibjustice which now exists as to the division of the work, which, if continued, menas the extermination of our white members from the Galveston waterfront.

I have been advised by several ship agents and stevedores, including Shipping Board operators, that they favor a more equal division of the longshore work in this port. The question is, will they do it? This originated from the merchants of Galveston who claimed that their business is suffering on account of the work on the waterfront not being more equally divided among the two races.

It is hoped that amicable arrangements will be made by the employers, including the United States Shipping Board that will be more satisfactory and along the lines suggested in the enclosed clipping.

With best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,

(Sgd) J. H. Fricke

JHF/F

62 D 3-10

June 25, 1924.

Mr. R. E. Weems, District Agent,
United States Shipping Board,
Galveston, Texas.

Dear Mr. Weems:

This is to acknowledge receipt of labor report for the week ending June 21st. May I ask that you kindly request your stenographer to include "United States Shipping Board" in the address on the envelope, as you will see from the attached that this is necessary in order to insure prompt delivery.

Very truly yours,

CALDWELL JENKINS,
Director of Industrial Relations
(SIGNED) M. G. IRVINE

By M. G. IRVINE,
Assistant to Director.

MGI MF

7/7/24

621-3-10

R. E. Williams

55000 JUN-3 '24

May 31, 1924.

District Agent,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
American National Insurance Co. Bldg.,
Galveston, Texas.

Dear Sir:

In the interest of economy, the Director of the Division of Industrial Relations has decided that the weekly telegraphic reports on the labor situation should, in the future, be forwarded by mail and should be mailed not later than Monday of each week.

Since it will be unnecessary to telegraph these reports in the future, they should be of more interest and not so much of a routine character. Director of the Division of Industrial Relations has suggested that a short report be made up giving complete information concerning both the longshore situation as well as the marine in order that the Division might be prepared for any unusual situation that might arise. Of course, it is understood that in cases of an unusual occurrence, the districts will communicate by telegraph with the Director of the Division of Industrial Relations.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. I. Cone

H. I. CONE,
Assistant to the President.

Dict. by C. P. Kremer/n
Secretary.

cc: Mr. Jenkins, Director of the
Division of Industrial Relations.

P

621-3-10

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District Agent,
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Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. I. Cone

H. I. CONE,
Assistant to the President.

Dict. by C. P. Kremer/n
Secretary.

cc: Mr. Jenkins, Director of the
Division of Industrial Relations.

P

7148

File

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

April 26, 1924

From: MR. VAN MIDDLESWORTH - Assistant to Vice President

To: VICE PRESIDENT CONE

Subject: STEVEDORING - GALVESTON

Attached please find copies of wires which went forward from the Stevedoring Committee to our Galveston office, in line with your suggestion after the recent conference with Chairman O'Connor and Mr. Jenkins with regard to labor conditions at that port.

Attached please find, also, copies of answers to said wires. In view of the situation outlined in the answers from our Galveston Agent, Mr. Weems, no further action will be taken in this matter for the present, unless you advise otherwise.

Copies of wires to and from Galveston, bearing upon the labor situation, are going forward from the Stevedoring Committee to the Department of Industrial Relations.

L. Van Middlesworth

L. VAN MIDDLESWORTH

Assistant to Vice President

Enc:

(COPY)

351BMSD 110 Night Letter 1137PM

Galveston Texas April 25 1924

Stevedore Committee Emergency Fleet

Washington DC

Six Fifty Seven Saint

Williamson (& Company are) complying to longshore and cotton labor agreements nineteen twenty three - twenty four as to wages and working conditions stop

Local (Union) Three Twentynine handled both general cargo and cotton Stop They regard themselves as Union men and (I) am reliably informed they have never surrendered their charter and seal and are also regarded as Union men by Williamson (& Company) and other master stevedores now employing them Stop

Colored Local Eight fifty one employs men from Three Twenty Nine when Eight Fifty One cannot supply necessary gangs ordered by their employers Stop

Fricke (is) absent from Galveston until early next week therefore (I am) unable (to) obtain his views personally

One Seventeen

WEEMS

Washington DC

April 25 1924 Chairman Stevedoring Committee

WEEMS
SHIPPING BOARD
GALVESTON

Retel one hundred two

Advise whether Williamson and Company are ~~employing~~ complying to longshore and cotton labor agreements of nineteen twenty three twenty four as to rates of wages and working conditions therein prescribed Stop
Advise also whether longshoremen now employed by Williamson and Company are regarded and regard themselves as union men Stop Do longshoremen belonging to local three twentynine handle both general cargo and cotton and if not what do they handle

Six fiftyseven

STEVEDORING COMMITTEE - SAINT

S/p Stevedoring

Operations

(Copy)

LB467 SU17 1/76 NL 1924 Apr 24 PM 6 51

Galveston Tex 24

Stevedore Committee

Emergency Fleet Washington DC

Attention Saint

Have been absent from office past eight days stop

Just previous (to) my absence (the) matter of (the) protest to (the) Master Stevedores Association and R L Williamson and Company from (the) President (of the) I L A Dated March Nineteenth (Mch 19, 1924) (was) brought to my attention by President (of the) Master Stevedores Association at which time (I) was advised it was (the) intention of (the) Stevedores Association to lay (the) matter before (the) Maritime Committee of (the) Galveston Cotton Exchange who under date (of) April Fourteenth (Apr 14th) advised (the) Stevedores Association

> Quote Neither your Association nor this Committee have any interests whatever in any dissention or quarrels between the I L A and its affiliated locals (period) As far as the Steamship Agents at Galveston are concerned they consider that they are both legally and morally bound by their contract with the Galveston locals including Three Twenty Nine and it is their intention to carry out the contract accordingly Unquote

As information (to you, the) present situation arises out of labor difficulties (arising in) September, Nineteen Twenty Three, at which time Williamson and Company made (a) written contract with local Three Twenty Nine Stop

Subsequent to (the) date Williamson signed (the) contract with local Three Twenty Nine said local signed as one of the I L A locals to the Longshore and Cotton Agreement of Nineteen Twenty Three - Twenty Four

On March Nineteenth Nineteen Twenty Four (Mch 19, 1924) Williamson and (the) Master Stevedores Association were notified by (the) International President that local Three Twenty Nine was ~~xxx~~ no longer a part of the I L A and that work formerly done by Three Twenty Nine would in (the) future be taken care of by (the) remaining signatory locals stop

(We) understand Williamson has obtained legal advice regarding his position and has been advised that inasmuch as he has (a) contract with local Three Twenty Nine he is legally bound to carry out (the) terms (and) conditions (of the) same stop

(I am) mailing you (this) date (a) copy (of the) minutes together with interesting correspondence concerning (same) stop

No labor employed (by) any other stevedore company has been questioned

One Hundred Two

Weems

Washington DC

April 23 1924

Chairman Stevedoring Committee

WIRES
SHIPPING BOARD
GALVESTON

Advise all managing agents subagents and stevedores handling Board vessels or performing stevedoring work on same in Galveston district that the last five lines of paragraph three of the stevedoring conditions effective January one nineteen twentythree beginning with the word provided and ending with the word system have been stricken from said conditions effective this date

Six fortythree

SHIPPING COMMITTEE - PRINT

S/P

Operations

Stevedoring

Washington DC

April 23 1924 Chairman Stevedoring Committee

WEEMS
SHIPPING BOARD
GALVESTON

Please advise whether R. P Williamson or any other stevedore doing Shipping Board work is violating labor agreements by employing nonunion longshoremen in general cargo or cotton gangs

Six fortyfour

STEVEDORING COMMITTEE _ SAINT

S/p

621-3-10

54015 APR 29 24

April 28, 1924.

The Chairman,

Mr. Palmer, President, Emergency Fleet Corporation

STEVEDORING SCHEDULE AT GALVESTON

Your memorandum of April 19th enclosing copy of memorandum of April 17th from the Director of Industrial Relations, received.

The steamship and stevedore employing interests at the several ports of the United States made working agreements covering certain wages and conditions with the longshoremen, the Emergency Fleet Corporation following along and acquiescing in such agreements.

In the present case the local employing interests at Galveston made an agreement with the longshoremen, the Emergency Fleet Corporation becoming a party by ratifying said agreement. Therefore, any contradiction between that agreement and the stevedoring schedule can be corrected either by giving precedence to the agreement and waiving the enforcement of the provision in the schedule or striking the provision in question out of the schedule altogether. At any rate, instructions should be immediately given our Galveston agent to see that the longshoremen's agreement is carried out by our stevedore in letter and in spirit.

In dealing with the whole situation it would seem that if there is anything in the stevedoring schedules that really conflicts and acts to upset the carrying out of an existing agreement at any port the same should be stricken from the schedule.

(Signed) E. P. O'CONNOR

Chairman.

Dictated by Caldwell Jenkins

APR 24 1924

Form 7148

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

April 19, 1924.

From: L. Van Middlesworth, Asst. to Vice President.

To: Admiral H. I. Cone, Asst. to the President.

Subject:

1. With reference to the attached memorandum addressed by the Director of Industrial Relations to the President under date of April 17th, which you referred to this office for comment:

2. Mr. Saint states that he believes Mr. Jenkins' recollection is in error as to the application which was to be made of the labor clause of the stevedoring schedule, that, while this is not shown in the file, to the best of his recollection it was intended to be a general clause for use in any stevedoring schedules and/or contracts.

3. In view of the fact that at the time the labor agreement at Galveston was signed and the present stevedoring schedule placed in effect, both the Bureau of Industrial Relations handling the one, and the stevedoring committee handling the other, were under the direct jurisdiction of then Commissioner O'Connor and were presumably executed with his approval, it is the opinion of the writer that if it is desired to have Operations enforce any interpretation of the obligation assumed, the proper course would be for Chairman O'Connor to notify the Fleet Corporation as to the interpretation he wishes acted upon.

4. As I see the matter - at this time we have two contradictory statements of policy from the Shipping Board and I do not believe it would be in order to act on the recommendation of the Bureau of Industrial Relations unless same is confirmed personally by the Chairman of the Board, inasmuch as the Bureau of Industrial Relations is one of the two activities whose actions are apparently in conflict. It is particularly important that this matter be cleaned up inasmuch as Galveston is not the only port where this condition applies.

L. Van Middlesworth

LVM/LH.
Encl.

L. VAN MIDDLESWORTH,
Asst. to Vice President.

Form 7148

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

54015 APR 29 '24

April 19, 1924.

From: L. C. Palmer, President

To: T. V. O'Connor, Chairman.

Subject: Stevedoring Schedule at Glaveston.

There is forwarded herewith copy of a memorandum from Mr. Caldwell Jenkins, Director of Industrial Relations, under date of April 17th.

With reference to paragraph two, Mr. Saint states that he believes Mr. Jenkins is in error as to the application of the labor clause of the stevedoring schedule, and while this is not shown in the files, to the best of Mr. Saint's recollection, it was intended to be a general clause for the use of stevedoring schedules and all contracts.

With reference to the enforcement of the schedule, the Fleet Corporation understands that when the schedule and the longshore agreement were effected, both were under the direct jurisdiction of yourself as Commissioner.

In view of the plain conflict of rule #1 of the longshore agreement, and the last part of paragraph three of the schedule effective January 1, 1923, and in view of the fact that none of the questions of policy with reference to the handling of labor have been delegated to the Fleet Corporation, it is requested that you advise us definitely of the policy the Board desires to pursue in this matter.

L C Palmer

Mr J

3

April 17, 1924.

From: Caldwell Jenkins, Director of Industrial Relations.

To: Mr. Palmer, President, Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Your memorandum of April 11th tothe Chairman has been referred to me, in which you state you desire to be advised as to how might be reconciled the labor clause of the stevedore schedule with certain provisions of the longshore agreement at Galveston.

That part of the labor clause of the stevedore schedule quoted in your memorandum was constructed to fit a particular situation on the West Coast where we had no labor agreements. Apparently it has subsequently been adopted in all schedules and contracts at other ports by the Stevedore Committee.

It is not felt that an interpretation of this clause as we know it to have been intended is in contradiction with the longshore agreement at Galveston. If it is in contradiction, its enforcement is entirely in the hands of the Fleet Corporation, because it is merely a pronouncement contained in the stevedore schedule. It certainly could not have the effect of abrogating a solemn agreement, and if it did, it should be stricken from the schedule.

The Stevedore Committee has copies of the agreement at Galveston, which agreement is signed by "R.E.Weems, District Agent, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, Division of Operations" fule 1 of which agreement is a follows:

> "Rule 1. The United States Shipping Board, Deep Sea Steamship Agenst and Stevedores agree to employ only members of the above named locals, in the loading and unloading of cotton and tobacco on all vessels consigned to them."

Copy of said agreement is attached hereto.

(Signed) Caldwell Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

COTTON AND TOBACCO AGREEMENT

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1ST, 1923.
TERMINATING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1924.

AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD, DEEP SEA STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND THE MASTER STEVEDORES ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS, ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, ON THE OTHER HAND, FOR THE HANDLING OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.

It is hereby agreed between Locals Nos. 317, 329, 704, 851, 872 and 896, affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, and the United States Shipping Board, Deep Sea Steamship Agents and the Master Stevedores Association of Texas, effective the 1st day of October, 1923, and terminating the 30th day of September, 1924, covering wages, hours of labor, etc., at Galveston, Texas City, Houston and Bolivar, and it is further mutually agreed that any alteration as to scale of wages or working conditions to be effective after September 30th, 1924, must be submitted not later than the first week in September, 1924.

RULE 1. The United States Shipping Board, Deep Sea Steamship Agents and Stevedores agree to employ only members of the above named Locals, in the loading and unloading of cotton and tobacco on all vessels consigned to them.

RULE 2. Locals 317, 329, 704, 851, 872 and 896, of the International Longshoremen's Association, agree to perform all work in a manner satisfactory to the United States Shipping Board, Deep Sea Steamship Agents and Stevedores.

RULE 3. The United States Shipping Board, Deep Sea Steamship Agents and Stevedores agree to pay the following scale of prices for the loading and unloading of cotton and tobacco aboard ship:

SCALE OF PRICES

By Hand ..... Per Bale

Stowing Cotton by hand 20c
When headed through doorways 25c
Cotton stowed on top of any other cargo in a space less than heading height to deck beams 24c
When cotton is piled (hand-stowed) one-half number of bales piled 24c
Stowing cotton in Peaks or Rooms 40c
Stowing round bales, single 10c
STOWING COTTON WITH TOOLS 40c
When stowing round bales in conjunction with screwed cotton, two (2) bales to constitute one square bale 40c
Flat or uncompressed cotton 26c
Stowing cotton in any other place than a general cargo hold, not specified in this agreement, shall be settled by arrangement between the Walking Delegate and the Stevedore.
Undamaged cotton on deck 26c
Loading damaged cotton to be paid for by day's work; per day, per gang $41.00
Unloading cotton to be paid for by day's work; per day, per gang $41.00
Stowing cotton on top of tobacco, when there is less than four (4) feet on top of tobacco, under the beams, shall be considered screwed cotton 40c

REHANDLING COTTON: During the process of loading any cotton required to be rehandled, or to be shifted in the same compartment shall be paid for at half the regular rate.

Stowing tobacco by hand, in conjunction with cotton, shall be considered cotton, and each hogshead shall constitute three (3) bales handstowed cotton.

Stowing tobacco by hand where no cotton is used, to be done by day's work $41.00
Stowing tobacco with tools, to be done by day's work $41.00

STOWING COTTON BY HAND

Stowing two hundred and twenty-five (225) bales shall constitute a day's work for a gang of five men.

STOWING COTTON WITH TOOLS

Stowing one hundred (100) bales shall constitute a day's work for a gang of five men.

All cotton must be headed in the ship's berth; no trucking over 200 feet from the hatch. Any cotton trucked over 200 feet distance shall be five cents per bale, extra, flat rate.

BARGE WORK--HOUSTON: Cotton delivered by barge to ship to be loaded at the same rate per bale as from the dock, providing cotton is headed on barge, (Stringer bales for headers--no extra charge).

COTTON PILED ON BARGE--HOUSTON: Cotton tiered or piled on barge for delivery direct to ship gangs to be paid differential of .02c. per bale extra.

OUTSIDE WORK: When men are required to work on vessels not moored to the wharf, men to be paid from the time of leaving until return to wharf.

1. HOURS OF WORK.

Hours of work shall extend from 8 A. M. to 12 Noon; and from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. every week day.

1A. WORK FROM 7 A. M. TO 8 A. M.

When gangs are working in a ship they may be ordered to work at 7 A. M., provided that all cotton stowed between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8 A. M. be paid for at the overtime rate. Under no consideration shall gangs be ordered to work before 8 A. M. when starting a ship.

2. OVERTIME.

Overtime, including holidays, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

3. SUNDAY WORK.

Between the hours of midnight Saturday and up to midnight Sunday, shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

4. HOLIDAYS.

Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Texas Independence Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day and Decoration Day.

No work shall be performed on Labor Day, or Christmas Day, except in case of a cotton fire on the wharf or on board ship.

5. MEAL HOURS.

Meal hours shall be as follows:

From 6 A. M. to 7 A. M.--Breakfast.
From 12 Noon to 1 P. M.--Dinner.
From 6 P. M. to 7 P. M.--Supper.
From 12 Midnight to 1 A. M.--Midnight Lunch

When men are required to work during meal hours, they shall be paid at double time rate, as follows:

When men work through the night and are required to work through the breakfast meal hour, the meal hour rate shall prevail, until such men are relieved. If men work through the noon hour, double time shall prevail until relieved, but double time does not apply to work done immediately following the supper meal hour, or the midnight meal hour. For work performed during these two meal hours, the men shall receive double time.

6. WAITING TIME.

Whenever gangs are ordered to work, and are not put to work, except when prevented from starting by weather conditions, they shall be paid for two hours' work at the prevailing rate, provided full gangs remain subject to the call of their employer during that time.

7. WALKING FOREMAN.

The Walking Foreman shall be appointed by the employer, provided such Walking Foreman shall be a member of the International Longshoremen's Association of Galveston, Houston or Texas City.

8. NUMBER OF GANGS TO HATCH.

The number of gangs to be placed in any one hatch shall be determined by the Walking Delegate and the Stevedore.

9. GANGS PER WHIP.

No more than three gangs shall be used on one whip when hand stowing cotton. Should the Pantherburn or double bale come into use, each to count as two square bales, Should the double round bale come into use, each to count as one square bale.

10. ELIGIBLE FOREMAN.

The above named Locals reserve the right to name eligible men as their Foremen. Names to be submitted to the Master Stevedores Association for approval, after which the Locals may divide the time equally among the gangs as they see fit.

11. MOVING EQUIPMENT.

Tools or stages moved from one pier to another shall be moved by the Stevedore or his Superintendent in charge of his work at the Stevedore's expense.

12. TOOLS.

All foremen shall be held responsible for all tools that are the property of the Stevedores, and any loss or breakage through carelessness shall be paid for by the Foreman who has incurred such loss or breakage.

13. EXTRA GANGS.

When the commerce of the port demands that extra gangs be made to help expedite the dispatch of a ship or ships, then the Stevedores shall furnish such extra Foremen with tackles and such other tools as are necessary to work in a satisfactory manner.

14. DAMAGED CARGO.

Damaged cargo, on vessels in distress, to be shifted, discharged or otherwise handled, shall be paid for at double the prevailing rates applicable to class of cargo handled, but all undamaged cargo, whether in the compartment with damaged cargo or not, shall be paid for at regular rates. In case of dispute, as to what shall constitute damaged cargo, the matter shall be referred to the Grievance Committee, whose decision shall be final.

15. ETHICS.

It is agreed that there will be no sarcastic or abusive language indulged in by either party.

16. PILFERAGE.

The International Longshoremen's Association agree to make every effort to prevent pilferage or broaching of cargo, and any man caught in the act of broaching or pilfering or having broached or pilfered cargo in his possession shall upon conviction in the courts be expelled from the Union. The Longshoremen's Association agree not to uphold incompetency or shirking of work, and upon complaint by the Stevedore any man or group of men not properly performing their duty shall be laid off, and the Longshoremen's Association agree to provide additional men to take their place.

17. DISPUTES.

It is understood and agreed that during the life of this contract there shall be no stoppage of work or lockout under any circumstances whatsoever. It is further understood that in the case of dispute as to the interpretation of this contract or any working rules agreed to in connection with this contract, there shall be no cessation of work, and that the case shall be referred to a Grievance Committee composed of two representatives of the Shipping and Stevedoring interests, two representatives of the Organizations, and a neutral Chairman, acceptable to both sides. This Committee shall meet within twenty-four hours. Only in the event that the employees' and employers' representatives can not agree shall the Neutral Chairman be called upon. The decision of this Committee shall be final.

18. GUARANTEE.

The Longshoremen's Association guarantee the full observance of this contract by the individual members of the Association. The Employers also pledge themselves to the faithful performance of their obligations under this contract. No rule or rules affecting in any way the cost

of labor or the working of the vessels shall be adopted by either party to this agreement during the life of this agreement except by mutual consent.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION
DIVISION OF OPERATION

R.E. WEEMS
District Agent.

ALBERT E. ANDERSON
President Local 317 I.L.A.

THE MARITIME COMMITTEE OF THE GALVESTON
COTTON EXCHANGE & BOARD OF TRADE

By THOS. H. PHILLIPS
Chairman

J.E.J. ROGERS
President Local 896 I.L.A.

MASTER STEVEDORES ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS

By EDWIN GOUDGE
President

F. EVERETT
President Local 872

(SEAL)

MASTER STEVEDORES ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS

By A. BRANCH NORMAN
Secretary-Treasurer.

WM. PORTER
Chairman Local 851

C.H. FERGUSON
President Local 329

FRED SANDBERG,
President Local 704

Form 7148

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

April 11, 1924.

53861 APR 23 '24

From: L. C. Palmer, President.

To: T. V. O'Connor, Chairman.

Subject: STEVEDORING AT GALVESTON.

1. We are in receipt of memorandum under date of April 10th from Mr. Caldwell Jenkins, Director of Industrial Relations, with reference to the above subject:

2. In Mr. Jenkins' memorandum he quotes a paragraph from the stevedoring schedule of January 1, 1923 promulgated by the Emergency Fleet Corporation covering loading and unloading at Galveston, which reads in part as follows:

> "provided, however, that in the employment of longshoremen such employment shall not be restricted to any selected group of men nor shall men be required to hold any kind of employers' or employees' union card before being eligible for employment; nor shall they be required to hire through any hall or list system."

3. Mr. Jenkins goes on to say that the Emergency Fleet Corporation is a party to an agreement made at Galveston between the steamship and stevedore employing interests and the International Longshoremen's Association, which provides that the members of this Association shall have preference in employment.

4. The clause quoted in part above was inserted in the stevedoring schedule at the instance of the Bureau of Industrial Relations and this office has no specific knowledge as to the obligation assumed which specifies that members of the International Longshoremen's Association shall have preference in employment.

5. This latter agreement, however, is, as far as we can see, in conflict with the wording of the stevedoring schedule as quoted above. In view of this apparent conflict and our lack of knowledge as to the exact terms and conditions surrounding the making of the agreement entered into by the Emergency Fleet Corporation with the steamship and stevedore employing interests and the International Longshoremen's Association, which action was taken by the Bureau of

53861 APR 23 '24

Industrial Relations, we believe it would be in order that we be advised as to how the apparent contradiction in meaning can be reconciled, or that action be taken direct by the Bureau of Industrial Relations to rectify the conditions complained of.

L. C. Palmer

L. C. PALMER,
President.

Form 3101
10-20—1,000 M

11—7538

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Adm Eme
Mr. Whitlock
for action
JHDow

3-10

621

April 10, 1924.

70327 JUL 22 '25

From: Caldwell Jenkins, Director of Industrial Relations

To: Admiral Palmer, President, Emergency Fleet Corporation

Subject: STEVEDORING AT GALVESTON

Your memorandum to the Chairman of April 7th, attaching a copy of telegram from the President of the International Longshoremen's Association, has been referred to me for attention.

That part of the stevedoring schedule of January 1st, 1923 promulgated by the Emergency Fleet Corporation covering loading and unloading at Galveston,-reads as follows in dealing with the employment of longshore labor:

> "The Shipping Board continues in its right at all times to control wages, hours and conditions of longshoremen in performance of stevedoring work on Shipping Board vessels. All wages paid longshoremen for straight time, overtime, traveling time, waiting time and for expense of transportation shall be according to the prevailing wage scale upon which the attached commodity rates and conditions are predicated. Should any changes be made in the said prevailing rates of wages or working conditions, said commodity rates and conditions shall be subject to modification in accordance with said changes, provided, however, that in the employment of longshoremen such employment shall not be restricted to any selected group of men nor shall men be required to hold any kind of employers' or employees' union card before being eligible for employment; nor shall they be required to hire through any hall or list system."

The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation is a party to the agreement made at Galveston between the steamship and stevedore employing interests and the International Longshoremen's Association, which agreement is clear covering the points raised by Mr. Chlopek to the effect that members of his Association shall have preference in employment.

It has always been well understood by those dealing with these matters that we would exercise our right as provided in the

stevedoring schedule to control wages, hours and conditions of longshoremen, and certainly we should use that control to carry out an agreement with the longshoremen which was made in conjunction with the other local employers.

Our suggestion would be that necessary instructions should be given to maintain the integrity of the agreement and possibly to advise Mr. Chlopek that such action was being taken.

Caldwell Jenkins,
Director of Industrial Relations.

70327 JUL 22 1925

RG 63
Committee on Public Information

CPI 1-A5

Negroes

91 f

FOLDER # 6

Aug. 1, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCOTT:

I would appreciate it if you would let me know what use the colored newspapers have made of the President's statment on mob violence, in the nature of the editorial comment.

Carl Byoir,

Associate Chairman.

National Committee of Patriotic Societies

Organized February 21, 1917 to assist in the co-ordination of the work of
National Preparedness and Patriotic Service carried on by various organizations in the United States

LIEUT.-GENERAL S. B. M. YOUNG, HON. CHAIRMAN
GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT, TREASURER
CHARLES C. MOORE, VICE-CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL COMMITTEE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

CHARLES FRANKLIN CURTISS, VICE-CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM H. COWLES, VICE-CHAIRMAN
EDWARD HARDING, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE BOARD
WILLIAM MATHER LEWIS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Executive Offices: Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

May 2, 1918

National Association for Universal Military Training
Mr H.H.Sheets
Southern Building
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr Sheets:-

Two matters which have come to my attention recently suggesting the urgent need for certain propaganda bot being systematically put out.

I have recently returned from a trip through the South where I found startling inroads of German influence among the colored race. The negroes are having the following statements made to them by German agents:

1. If the negroes will not oppose the German Government or help our Government they will be rewarded with Ford Automobiles when Germany is in control here.

2. Ten negroes are being conscripted to one white man in order that the negro race may be killed off.

3. The reason Germany went into Belgium was to punish the people of that country for their cruel treatment of the negroes in the Congo.

Against this German work no intelligent, simple and effective campaign is being carried out by any American agency.

The head of an investigating organization in Washington advises me that similiar conditions exist among the Italian miners and farm laborers throughout the middle-west and northwest. Italian agitators are spreading seditious matter of a most effective kind.

In view of these facts, Mr Pepper, Mr Harding and other leaders of the National Committee, to whom I have talked, have deemed it very essential that the National Committee and its represented societies, as well as Government publicity agencies turn their serious attention to reaching this uneducated element of our population, the element which does not read much if any, and which never attends patriotic meetings.

For list of Represented Societies, see back of this sheet

EXECUTIVE BOARD

EDWARD HARDING, *Chairman*
Boy Scouts of America

WILLIAM S. ELLIS
National Security League

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY
Daughters of American Revolution

EDWIN O. HOLTER
Committeeman at Large

LANGDON P. MARVIN
Military Training Camps Association of the U. S.

GEORGE HEWITT MYERS
Army League of the United States

MRS. LEWIS B. STILLWELL
National League for Women's Service

REPRESENTED SOCIETIES

Aeronautical Society of America
American Defense Society, Inc.
American Rights League
Army League of the United States
Army Relief Society
Association of Military Colleges and Schools
Boys Club Federation
Boy Scouts of America
Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Committee on National Defense
Colonial Dames of the 17th Century
Colonial Daughters of America
Daughters of American Revolution
Descendants of Signers of Declaration of Independence
General Society Daughters of the Revolution
High School Volunteers of the U. S.
International Lyceum Association
League to Enforce Peace
Military Order of Loyal Legion of U. S.
Military Order of Foreign Wars of U. S.
Military Training Camps Association
National Americanization Committee
National Assoc. for Universal Military Training
National Civic Federation
National Committee of One Hundred
National League for Women's Service
National Security League
National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America
National Society of U. S. Daughters of 1812
National Surgical Dressings Committee
Naval and Military Order Spanish-American War
Naval Training Association
Navy League of the United States
Order of Founders and Patriots of America
Patriotic Service League
Power-Craft Association
Society of American Wars
Sons of the Revolution
Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.
Special Aid Society for American Preparedness
Trench Packet Comfort Committee
United States Power Squadron
Universal Military Training League
Women's Department, National Civic Federation
Woman's Naval Service, Inc.
AFFILIATED SOCIETY: South'n Commercial Congress

National Committee of Patriotic Societies

Organized February 21, 1917 to assist in the co-ordination of the work of
National Preparedness and Patriotic Service carried on by various organizations in the United States

LIEUT.-GENERAL S. B. M. YOUNG, HON. CHAIRMAN
GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT, TREASURER
CHARLES C. MOORE, VICE-CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE SOCIETIES

CHARLES FRANKLIN CURTISS, VICE-CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM H. COWLES, VICE-CHAIRMAN
EDWARD HARDING, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE BOARD
WILLIAM MATHER LEWIS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Executive Offices: Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

We believe that a large amount of money is being wasted in sending printed matter and speakers to people who are already converted and loyal to the cause, when there is a crying need among those not converted, and those who because of German influence are actually antagonistic.

We therefore urge upon you the importance of considering some simple and effective form of propaganda that will win to the cause for which the Nation is fighting this element fo much needed.

We ask for suggestions from you as to how this work can be best carried out. Your ideas will doubtless be of great benefit to all those seeking to do intelligent publicity work for the cause of our Nation and its Allies in the War.

Faithfully yours,

W M Lewis

Executive Secretary

WML/ST

For list of Represented Societies, see back of this sheet

DEDICATED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT DEMOCRACY AND SERVICE ARE INSEPARABLE

O. M. YOUNG
GENERAL, U. S. A., RETIRED
PRESIDENT

H. H. SHEETS
SECRETARY AND TREASURER

HON. ELIHU ROOT
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

MR. CHARLES DEERING
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

VICE-PRESIDENTS

HON. J. WILLIS MARTIN
PHILADELPHIA

HON. CYRUS BORDLUM
NEW YORK

WILLIAM H. COWLES
EDITOR, SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

DANIEL MOREAU BARRINGER
PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER
PHILADELPHIA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Formerly
ASSOCIATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

SOUTHERN BUILDING - - - WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE
MAIN 5922

RECEIVED
MAY 30 1918
Bureau of Investigation

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Hon. Elihu Root, New York.
Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor, State of New York.
Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Ex-Sec'y of War, New York.
Hon. J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., United States Senate.
Joseph T. Bailey, Philadelphia.
Hon. Robert Bacon, New York.
R. W. Kelley, New York.
Colonel Frank J. Hecker, Detroit.
William H. Cowles, Editor, Spokesman-Review.
Victor F. Lawson, Publisher, The Chicago Daily News.
Major R. R. McCormick, Publisher, The Chicago Tribune.
E. A. Van Valkenburg, Editor, The North American, Philadelphia.
V. S. McClatchy, Publisher, The Sacramento Bee.
D. D. Moore, Editor and Manager, The Times-Picayune.
V. E. Goldspring, Editor, Daily Pacific Builder, San Francisco.
Rudolph Kauffmann, M'n'g Editor, Evening Star, Washington, D. C.
Thos. Schwan, Maj. Gen., U.S.A., Rtd. Washington, D. C.
Maj. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.
Brig. Gen. G. W. Read, U. S. A., Iowa.
Col. Charles R. Howland, U. S. A., U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, California.
Capt. Frederick M. Alger, Detroit.
Charles Biddle, Philadelphia.
Christian C. Felger, Philadelphia.
Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., New York.
C. H. Stockton, Rear Adm., U. S. N., Retired, President George Washington University.
Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President, University of California.
Col. Sebastian C. Jones, Supt., New York Military Academy, President, The Association of Military Colleges and Schools of the U. S.
Hon. Perry Belmont, Washington, D. C.
J. Insley Blair, New York.
George Wentworth Carr, Philadelphia.
William E. Guy, St. Louis.
Dr. Lucien Howe, Buffalo.
Robert G. LeConte, M. D., Philadelphia.
Herbert T. King, New York and Paris.
Harry K. White, Boston.
William J. Wiley, Utica, N. Y.
Thomas Wright, St. Louis.

MEMBER
NATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF
PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

May 18, 1918.

A. Bruce Bielaski,
Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Bielaski:

Herewith letter of Mr. William M. Lewis, dated May 2, 1918, to which I referred in my telephonic communication with you the other day. I have been delayed in calling on you and am therefore sending this by mail for your attention.

If Mr. Lewis can substantiate the charges set forth in this letter, it seems to me that the duly constituted Governmental agencies are the ones to deal with the problem and not volunteer organizations such as form the personnel of the National Committee of Patriotic Societies.

I shall appreciate a reply from you, setting forth the attitude of your Department on the points raised here, and trust you will so favor me.

With regards, believe me,

Very truly yours,

H. H. Sheets

SECRETARY.

Inclosure.

MAKE THE CANTONMENTS PERMANENT TO THE FUTURE SECURITY OF AMERICA OUR MOTHERLAND AND THE EVERLASTING GLORY OF HER YOUNG MANHOOD

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING, August 18, 1917, drafted and proposed, through its President, Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., Retired, the following Amendment to the Draft Law:

AMENDMENT.

All male persons resident in the United States who are 19 years of age and not more than 31 years of age on the (date when this amendment shall go into effect), and who were not registered in pursuance of the Act of May 18, 1917, shall be registered at such time and place as the President may by proclamation direct. *Provided*, That none of the men affected by the law so amended shall be called for active military service before reaching the age of 21 years.

This proposed Amendment has the unqualified indorsement of:

HON. ELIHU ROOT.
HIS EMINENCE, JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS.
COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.
HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.
COL. ROBERT M. THOMPSON.
THE GRAND COMMANDERY, LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.
GOVERNOR CHARLES S. WHITMAN.
MARYLAND LEAGUE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.
MAJOR-GEN. THEODORE SCHWAN, U. S. A., RETIRED.
SPOKANE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
HIGHLAND PARK (ILL.) DEFENSE COUNCIL.
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
THE NEW YORK SUN.
THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.
THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW.
THE WASHINGTON POST.
THE SACRAMENTO BEE.

All of these persons, associations and papers believe a permanent system of Universal Military Training and Equal National Service is the goal for which we must strive. The adoption of this Amendment will do more in an educational way to inform our people of the value of such a system and its personal meaning to them than almost anything that could be done.

WE APPEAL TO EVERY CITIZEN WHO FEELS THE NEED OF DOING SOMETHING FOR THE SOLDIERS AT THIS TIME TO AID IN MAKING THIS EFFORT A SUCCESS. NOTHING WE CAN DO WILL BE OF AS GREAT BENEFIT TO THE MEN ALREADY IN THE MILITARY SERVICE—WHETHER IN THE ARMY OR NAVY—AS TO SEE TO IT THAT A CONSTANT STREAM OF REINFORCEMENTS ARE KEPT IN TRAINING AND ON THE MOVE TO HEARTEN THEM AND GIVE THEM THE ASSURANCE THAT THE NATION IS BACKING THEM IN THEIR SUPREME TASK. FUNDS ARE NEEDED TO CARRY ON THIS CAMPAIGN AND THIS ASSOCIATION WILL WELCOME CONTRIBUTIONS IN ANY AMOUNT. NO SUM IS TOO SMALL TO COUNT, WHERE THE MOTIVE IS HIGH.

By—
H. H. SHEETS,
Secretary.

Mr Byron
See me
G.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation, [illegible]

Washington.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
AND REFER TO INITIALS.

WDA.

See Byron

May 24th, '19.

Respy

George Creel, Chairman,
Committee on Public Information,
Old Executive Office,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir;

I enclose herewith copies of communications from Mr. W. H. Roberts, Secretary, National Association for Universal Military Training, and Mr. A. W. Lewis, Executive Secretary, National Committee of Patriotic Societies.

Your attention is invited to that part of these documents which relates to systematic propaganda by the Government to enlighten the uneducated element of our population.

Mr. Roberts has been informed of this reference in that connection.

Yours very truly,

A. B. Bielaski

Chief.

Enclosure.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

May 18, 1918.

Mr. Carl Bijoir,
Committee On Public Information,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I write to say, Mr. Craig of whom you write, was formerly a teacher at Tuskegee Institute, but he has not been employed here now for twelve or fifteen years. Mr. Craig is a well meaning man, but for some reason a very ineffective man. He does not seem to get results.

He has worked with the Food Administration, but from what I learn, has not been able to put over matters quite as effective as has been desired. I write you in this frank manner, but, of course, for your personal and confidential information.

Yours very truly,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant.

GJS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

July 30, 1918.

Mr. Carl Byoir,
Committee on Public Information,
16 Jackson Pl.,N.W.,
City.

Dear Mr.Byoir:

The colored newspapers of the country are coming back in great shape with expressions of gratitude for the action of the Government in authorizing the use of colored nurses. I am not venturing to bother you with the newspapers containing these publications but shall be glad to submit some of them to you and Mr.Creel if you desire.

I am also venturing here to bring to your attention a memorandum statement which has been sent to the two hundred and more colored newspapers for publication this week, all of which, in my opinion, will tend to further increase the splendid loyalty of this group of Americans.

For your continued co-operation and support I am most grateful to you. Is it possible to in some measure advise Mr.Creel as to the important work which is being carried on under the auspices of this office in the direction of sending out information among colored people?

Very truly yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant,
War Department.

CLW
enc

Immediate Release

EDITORS' CONFERENCE YIELDS BIG RESULTS.

President's Strong Stand Against Lynching - Opportunity for Colored Nurses in Army and Probably Early Recall of Col. Young to Active Duty, Follow Urgent Appeal of Race's Spokesmen for Justice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29; 18:

Already there are numerous evidences that the recent conference of Colored Editors and leaders held in this city in June, which was called by Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, at the suggestion of the War Department and the Committee on Public Information, to consider the relations of the 12,000,000 Negroes in this country with the general government itself, and to discuss ways and means how each might cooperate most effectively in the work of winning the present world-wide war, is bearing fruit. Three results of the most significant character have been worked out within the past fortnight that fully justify the holding of the conference and other issues not less far-reaching are well on their way toward a satisfactory conclusion.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CLEAN-CUT PRONOUNCEMENT AGAINST LYNCHING.

The first in importance and human interest of the helpful results that may be said to have grown directly out of the recent conference of editors, a nd the cooperation of Negro leaders and friends of the Negro people, is the frank, positive and unequivocal declaration of the President of the United States against the mob spirit, which has been sent to the four corners of the earth by cable and through the newspapers of this country. President Wilson's firm stand for law and order ranks with the finest of the great state papers that have emanated from the White House, and it has electrified the entire country as it has seldom been thrilled before.

It will be remembered by those familiar with the proceedings of the conference at the New Interior Department Building that the full force of the leaders who spoke was marshaled in opposition to the lynchings, burning and inhuman mob violence practiced mainly against colored people in various sections of the country, and that this lack of respect for the common rights of citizens was given as the most potent cause for the unrest among Negroes.

This was the underlying reason for bringing the conference together from far-distant points. The proceedings of the Conference reached the President through the Committee on Public Information of which Mr. George Creel is Chairman.

The President's message is a wholesome rebuke to ruthless violators of the law, who almost invariably think they will be immune from punishment by the courts or by an outraged public opinion.

The colored people are jubilant over the timely and straightforward pronouncement of the President of the United States and that such an utterance from the highest authority in the land will cause a wave of patrictic enthusiasm among them and inspire a keener impulse to assist in the many constructive war activities throughout the Republic can not be doubted.

COLORED WOMEN REJOICE IN OPPORTUNITY TO BE WAR NURSES

The second outstanding achievement growing out of the conference is the opening made for the employment of the large number of colored trained nurses who have patriotically registered their names with the American Red Cross Society for work among the colored troops on the field and in the base hospitals. The conference strongly urged that these skilled nurses be used at the earliest possible opportunity.

According to an announcement made through the office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary of War last week, plans have been laid by the Surgeon-General of the Army to have colored nurses assigned to six of the base hospitals in this country where approximately 38,000 colored troops are stationed; namely: Camps Funston. Dodge, Grant, Taylor, Sherman and Dix, and with a practical certainty that these skilled agents of mercy will have a further opportunity for service among the colored soldiers overseas. With the constant increment of colored men in the army the number of women to be utilized must be correspondingly enlarged from time to time, with a constantly expanding area of usefulness and spiritual influence. This signal triumph has heartened beyond measure the women of our land, who are called upon, time of war to make the heaviest sacrifices - and yet are the most willing to sacrifice and to serve when called upon to do so. This is the second big achievement that may be justly credited to the recent conference and it will prove to be a vital factor in alleviating the unrest that has been breaking down the morale of Negro Americans.

COLONEL YOUNG MAY SOON BE CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

The early recall to active duty of Colonel Charles Young, the idol of the young colored men of red blood and sturdy public spirit, also urged by the conference, is before the War Department. It has become known that the Secretary of War from the very beginning has sympathetically considered the whole matter of utilizing the valuable military experience and services of Colonel Young, who, until his retirement some months ago, was actively identified with the Regular Army.

The two concrete results here referred to, and the third one now "on the lap of the gods", would seem amply to justify the recent Conference of Colored Leaders and Editors, who sacrificed time and business interests to crystallize requests into tangible realities, and demonstrate the value of intensive cooperation with the National Government.

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File

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

July 26, 1918.

Mr. Carl Byoir,
Committee on Public Information,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Byoir:

I am venturing to bring to your attention and to the attention of Mr. Creel an editorial expression which recently appeared in the New York Age, probably the most influential Negro newspaper in the United States.

Mr. Fred R. Moore, the editor of this publication, was present at the recent Conference held here in Washington and is one of the most representative colored men in America. You will note what he has to say with reference to the large increase in the number of lynchings which are taking place in this country.

Yours very sincerely,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant.
Room 131, War Department.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

August 1, 1918.

Mr. Carl Byoir,
Committee on Public Information,
10 Jackson Place,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Byoir:

I am happy to say that the colored newspapers are making a great deal over The President's splendid statement concerning mob violence. You may recall that it was issued last week too late for publication in last week's papers, but the same has appeared in colored newspapers of this week's issue.

I am sending you herewith a bundle of such publications with editorial comments for the benefit of yourself and Mr. Creel.

Assuring you of my keen appreciation of the splendid cooperation you have given us in this important matter, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant,
Office of the Secretary of War,
Room 171, War Department.

EJS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

September 6, 1918.

Mr. Carl Byoir,
Associate Director,
Committee on Public Information,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Byoir:--

Some question seems to be arising between the News Division of the Committee on Public Information and this office with reference to the mimeographing of the news matter which we send out to the colored press and for the general information of our public speakers and to various centers of helpful influence. It is my understanding that the printing division of the Committee on Public Information is to assist this office in putting out this matter, which is almost exclusively a matter of propaganda in promotion of the morale of the colored people of the country and to thus aid the cause for which the Committee and this office jointly stand.

Will you kindly suggest a plan by which we can secure the printing of our matter each week through your Committee? I shall be glad to cooperate with any method which may be agreeable to you to insure the circulation of our news articles, etc., through the colored press and other centers likely to help on our work.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance in this matter, I am

Very truly yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant,
Office of The Secretary of War,
Room 131.

RWT

Aug. 23, 1918.

Mr. Emmet Scott,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

It will be impossible for the Committee on Public Information to accredit the representative of any single colored newspaper as a war correspondent.

I am sure we will be able to get favorable consideration to the suggestion that a representative be selected by this Committee to prepare material for simultaneous release in all of the colored newspapers.

I am sure that this will be momore satisfactory arrangement for all concerned.

Sincerely,

Associate Chairman.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

Aug. 20, 1918.

Mr. Carl Byoir,
Committee on Public Information,
City.

Dear Mr.Byoir:

Kindly put on your letter head a letter addressed to me reading as follows:

Dear Mr. Scott:

The Committee on Public Information, I regret to say, does not approve of sending a personal correspondent to France to represent THE CHICAGO DEFENDER. We are still hoping to give full consideration and I hope favorable consideration to the suggestion of the Colored Editors, that a man be selected to represent them in France. This, I think, would be a much more satisfactory arrangement.

Yours very truly,

Associate Chairman.

It will help me if you will send such a letter as this.

Yours very truly,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant,
Office of the Secretary of War,
Room 131.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON.

Aug. 3, 1918.

Mr. Carl Byoir,
Committee on Public Information,
city.

Dear Mr.Byoir:

I am sending you herewith a copy of other news in addition to the one including the President's letter, which I am sending out to the colored newspapers this week.

We are more or less dominating their news columns by the matter which goes from this office with respect to the Negro people and the war.

Yours very truly,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant,
Office of the Secretary of War,
Room 131.

CLW
enc

Please look for Mr Byoir!

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

PRESIDENT WILSON PLEASED WITH COLORED EDITORS' CONFERENCE

Warmly Commends "Fine Philosophy of Democrary" Exhibited in Frank and Calm Consideration of War Issues -- Sets Inspiring Example For All Patriotic Americans.

Special to THE_____

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7. -- President Wilson is greatly pleased with the conference of colored editors and other leaders of thought and opinion among the colored citizens of the country, held a short time ago in this city. The report of the conference has been published far and wide and the proceedings have attracted a larger measure of attention than the report of any similar gathering of colored men since emancipation.

In a recent letter, the Chief Executive of the Nation plainly indicates his deep interest and genuine satisfaction with the meeting and its successful outcome, as well as with the practical results that have accrued from the frank and unhampered interchange of views as to how the 12,000,000 Negroes of the country might most effectively aid America to win this righteous war for freedom and world-wide democracy. The President feels that the problems considered by the conference were "grave and weighty," and he is cheered by the thought that the whole state of feeling throughout the country will be helped by the broad spirit of patriotism which dominated the conferees in their calm, dignified and high-purposed deliberations.

In no uncertain terms, the President warmly commends the colored representatives of the press for their timely emphasis of national unity on the vital issues involved in the war and applauds the inspiring example set by them for all Americans who have at heart the welfare of the nation in its present crisis. The full text of the President's letter to the Chairman of the Conference follows:

PRESIDENT'S LETTER ON SPIRIT OF THE CONFERENCE

The White House
Washington
July 31, 1918.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Your letter of June 26th has been called to my attention, and I am both interested and pleased with the report it gives

of the meeting held in Washington by leaders of thought and opinion among the Negro citizens of the country.

The problems considered by the conference of special importance to the people whom they represent, are grave and weighty, and the whole state of feeling throughout the country will be helped by the frank and calm consideration given to these matters.

In the meantime, it is cheering to see that the fine philosophy of democracy, which is at this time the inspiration of the great effort of our country, was felt and expressed by these conferees as the dominating thought which ought to control all Americans in the present crisis.

Cordially yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

To Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Special Assistant,
The War Department.

This ungrudging endorsement of the Colored Editors' Conference and sincere tribute to the loyalty of the colored citizens to the cause held dearest to all Americans will hearten the Negro people all over the land. The President's ringing utterance in denunciation of mob violence, the acceptance of colored nurses for war service, and a score of advantageous plans for the induction of the Negro soldiers in technical schools and training camps for officers, followed closely by this exceedingly cordial letter of the President, give ground for belief that the Negro-American is, during these days of national emergency and need, coming to be recognized more and more by the general Government as a factor of importance in the winning of the war.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WAR DEPARTMENT BUREAU STEADILY GROWING

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7.--When Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, was called to Washington last October to serve as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, he immediately requested the Department of Commerce to release Mr. William H. Davis, who for many years had been performing stenographic and other technical work in that Department of the Government, and who for many years has been official stenographer of the National Negro Business League. Mr. Davis was accordingly released and has been serving as secretary and first assistant to Mr. Scott since the beginning of his work in Washington.

The office force was later enlarged by the addition of Mr. Charles A. Wilson, of Boston, Mass., a stenographic helper, and within the last few weeks by the further addition of Mr. Charles L. Webb, of Chicago, Ill., a stenographic helper, formerly status clerk in the United States General Land Office, Interior Department, and Mr. R. W. Thompson, the well-known correspondent, who has been transferred from the Treasury Department to serve as an assistant in handling the many intricate problems which come to the office of the Special Assistants, whose bureau looks after matters affecting the interests of colored soldiers and colored citizens generally during the period of the present war, and is acting in conjuction with the Committee on Public Information and other agencies of the Government in the important work of stimulating the continued loyalty of colored Americans.

The duties involving upon Mr. Scott have grown steadily in volume and gravity and it has been necessary to steadily increase his office force to keep pace with the overwhelming mass of correspondence that flows daily into the office and to properly care for the welfare of the hundreds of cases that constantly press for attention and touch every possible phase of the activities of the colored people of the nation.

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For Immediate Release.

COMMANDER OF STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CAMP.

Washington, D.C., August 7.-

Lieut. Russell Smith has been detailed as commanding officer of the Washington Student Army Training Camp just opened on the Howard University grounds.

Lieut. Smith is a native of Covington, Va., where he was reared and received a rudimentary education in the public schools. He enlisted in the 10th United States Cavalry, and served with Troop B of that organization thirteen years. He saw foreign service with the gallant 10th Cavalry in the Philippines and in Mexico. He attended the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Des Moines last year and was graduated, receiving a commission as first lieutenant. His most recent military service was at Camp Dix where he served on a detail with the 153d Depot Brigade and with a field artillery regiment at that station. His commission and assignments have been earned by diligent and meritorious service.

The Student Army Training Camp at Howard is for the instruction of representatives of colored colleges throughout the land, to the number of 500, who will be given intensive training in military science and tactics for a period of forty-seven days, after which they will return to their respective institutions to train others in the work which they have learned. Provision has been made for the formation of a student army corps which will be advantageous to the national army when the young men are eventually called to the colors. Many colored schools are taking advantage of this training offered at Howard University.

Copy

WIN THE WAR BY WORKING
SIX DAYS PER WEEK

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,

June 29, 1918.

Mr. Arthur H. Fleming, Chief,
State Council Section,
Council of National Defense,
1217 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Mr Byrd

Dear Sir:

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant, War Department, asked that I send you some information concerning our U. S. Saturday Service League, which I am pleased to do. Please find enclosed some data which may be of some interest to you.

You will notice from a copy of an article prepared for the press, that when we introduced this league, the plan was to issue three buttons, but the first one issued seemed to take so well with the people, it was decided to use just one throughout the crop season, at the end of which time a certificate will be awarded to those having worked the required twenty-one Saturdays. This will take the place of the two additional buttons mentioned.

We have been agreeably surprised at the response from the people. Since organizing, (about the middle of April), we have distributed about 8,000 buttons, 8,000 registration cards, out of that number 6,000 have returned their cards certifying an active membership. We have distributed 10,000 posters, sent out samples of all material to the mayor of every county-seat, county supt. of education in the State of Alabama, also the state supt. of education in the 15 southern states and are receiving interesting replies. The State of North Carolina has adopted our entire system. Tennessee, Oklahoma and Texas are also trying it out.

As soon as the form of certificate referred to is received from the engravers, we will send you a sample copy.

Very truly yours,

District Agent.

TMC-CAR
ENC
Cy-Mr. Scott.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ALABAMA

WIN THE WAR BY WORKING
SIX DAYS PER WEEK

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE
ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,

May 30, 1918.

TO THE MAYOR:

The enclosed data is self-explanatory and I would thank you to recommend to me two or three reputable colored men who would be interested in organizing several of these leagues in your county. Of course, if there is a colored demonstration agent in your county, most likely the work is being carried on by him. In either case, I would appreciate it, if you would use your influence to help keep this propaganda alive during the crop season. I herewith quote the State Food Administrator on this subject.

"That's one of the most sensible posters I have yet seen on any war work," said State Food Administrator Richard M. Hobbie yesterday as he glanced over the "Win the war by working six days in the week" poster issued by the U. S. Saturday Service League. "I am glad to see that the leaders of the negro race in the state are cooperating in such an effective manner with the movement to eliminate the Saturday holiday from our agricultural life. Work on the farms, work in the fields, work in the gardens, work in food production a full six days in the week is what we want from everyone physically able, white and black, rich and poor. Put that poster up please in the elevator where everyone can get the idea."

Hoping to have a reply from you, I am

Very truly yours,

T. M. Campbell

District Agent.

TMC-CAR
ENC

Copy

HARVEY FARM

Robertsdale, Ala.

Mr. T. M. Campbell.

Dear Sir:

The Executive Committee of the Council of National Defense for Baldwin Co., Ala. at its monthly meeting yesterday endorsed your Saturday Service League voted its hearty cooperation and support. The Secy. was instructed to obtain circulars, posters, registration cards and badges for use by the local councils in our Co. Will you therefore send me 15 of each for the use of our Directors and as many pledge cards as you think would be useful in our community. Your work is Splendid.

Thanking you and wish the league success I am

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. S. Harvey Secy

June 14/18.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Aug. 14, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCOTT:

Will you advise the publishers of colored newspapers in regard to the Labor advertising campaign that this advertising is not paid for by the government but that every local newspaper sells the space to manufacturers in their community who are faced with this labor problem.

It seems to me that it ought to be possible for these people to sell this advertising to local manufacturers employing any great percentage of negro labor.

Mr. Carl Walberg of the Department of Labor who has been handling this whole plan assured me that he will call upon you and go over the matter in detail upon his return from New York next Monday.

Carl Byoir.

Associate Chairman.

U. S. SATURDAY SERVICE LEAGUE

THE TUSKEGEE
NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

WIN THE WAR BY WORKING
SIX DAYS PER WEEK

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,

June 15, 1918.

TO THE NEGRO POPULATION OF THE SOUTH.

Twelve millions of us are being weighed in the balance. Thank God our feelings of patriotism are above question, but America wants to know, and the world wnats to know if we can translate our feelings into action, into useful service and self control.

One hundred thirty seven thousand of our sons and brothers are already in arms fighting for our country. What will you do to help your country, and to help your sons and brothers on the battle field? Over there, their lives may be shuffed out by cannon shot at any minute. You are not exposed to danger. They are liable to suffer from hunger; you have food. Would you let a single American die from hunger when it is within your power to share a crust with him? yet every time you waste food, every time you neglect your garden and crop you are snatching bread out of the mouth of the American soldier.

In our work we have strayed far from the rulings of the Scripture, "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work", not five; that is the word of God, and upon that word all that we are as a people has been built. Do you realize what you lose when you stop on Saturday? The average farmer plows four acres of land every day during cultivation for one month. If he lays off on Saturday he misses sixteen acres. If he runs two plows he misses thirty-tow acres. In a great many cases our crops suffer because of lack of cultivation. If you work all day every Saturday, during crop season, you can double your amount of cultivation and increase very materially the yield of your corn and cotton.

Again thruout the Southland, Saturday is a day for breeding crime. The records of our police courts will show that fully two thirds of the crimes committed by our people are committed between Saturday and Monday. Our young men get into gambling on Saturday, fights, resulting in cutting and some times in killing, often occur at games and picnics on Saturday. The friction between the races and among the colored people themselves, frquently come where our people are gathered about the streets in town on Saturday. A great many cases of immorality among our young people, as well as among our old people have their beginnings on Saturday. The Southern Negro wastes more of his money, money that ought to go to educating his children by loafing on Saturday. A great deal of our farm stock by hard driving and by neglect is killed directly or indirectly on Saturday.

Let us turn Saturday from a curse into a blessing by working all day, by saving our money, by keeping out of mischief, and by making more food to support our sons in fighting the battle of freedom. Our white friends can greatly help us in this. A few extra pennies will yield a hundred fold right now when crops need cultivating. They will save many heads of cattle and stock, which are neglected, and will bring forth a better workman on Monday morning. A little encouragement, a good day's outing when crops are laid by, will do much to make our people content to work on Saturday.

As a last word, I want to beg the ministers and leaders in every community in the South to discourage Saturday holidays, and especially Saturday picnics, in order that the people may save their money on the one hand and on the other, work their crops and supply food for our soldiers and those who are our Allies. May it never be said of any one of us, that our men at the front suffered because we would not feed them.

(Signed) R. R. Moton,
Principal.

Released by
T. M. Campbell, District Agent,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF ALABAMA

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
U. S. AGRICULTURE

SATURDAY SERVICE LEAGUE

EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE
ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
WIN THE WAR BY WORKING
SIX DAYS PER WEEK

(COPY)

WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON.

June 6th, 1918.

Mr. T. M. Campbell,
District Agent, Cooperative Extension Work,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

My dear Mr. Campbell:

I am greatly interested in the campaign which you are carrying on to get the Negro farmers of the South to work six days per week. I am wondering whether the Negro farmers who are so heartily co-operating with you fully appreciate the great service that they are rendering the nation by this co-operation?

The winning of this war depends just as much upon the Negro farmer, who, in the South, works his best and raises all the food stuffs he can, as it does upon the soldiers who are fighting in France. For, although it may not be generally known by the Negro farmers of the South, yet it is true that practically every bit of food that our soldiers in Europe use has to be sent from America.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Emmett J. Scott
Special Assistant
War Department.

Released by
T. M. Campbell, District Agent,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Release-April_____1918.

WIN THE WAR BY WORKING
SIX DAYS PER WEEK

The time worn custom of observing Saturday, or part of it, as a holiday has almost become a law in the South, especially among farmers.

At a meeting of the Negro farm demonstration agents for the State of Alabama, held March 20-21-22, at Tuskegee Institute, the following resolutions were adopted unaminously:

WHEREAS, our country is in the midst of a world-wide war, the most gigantic in all history, it therefore becomes necessary that our people, living in the rural districts, many of whom do not realize that we are really at war, be aroused to the seriousness of the struggle; and WHEREAS, every agency should be utilized to arouse our people and secure the cooperation of the white landlords and merchants; therefore be it RESOLVED, that the colored farm demonstration agents working in the State of Alabama form themselves into an organization to be known as the "U. S. (Uncle Sam's) Saturday Service League", and that campaigns throughout the State be instituted to conserve farm labor to help meet the unprecedented demand on the nation in supplying the much needed food and feed stuffs for ourselves and our allies.

To change this practice is indeed no easy task, yet to allow such to exist at a time when our Government is taking hundreds of thousands of the best laborers off the farms, is nothing less than criminal.

In order to successfully carry on this propaganda we must have the confidence and secure the cooperation of all the people. For example, first in order to make up the deficiency in farm labor, the farmers will have to work longer hours and six days per week. Second, the landlords will be called upon to increase wages. Third, the merchants will have to fore-go some of the usual Saturday's trade. Unless the three above agencies coordinate, it is realized that very little can be accomplished.

The method adopted by the U. S. Saturday Service League for furthering this propaganda, throughout the State, is through posters, registration cards and service badges. Every ten or fifteen days a series of suggestive posters are issued. For instance, the two posters issued this week are as follows:

WHAT YOU SHOULD RAISE TO
HELP WIN THE WAR

"Win the War by Working Six Days Per Week"

April: FOOD & FEED!

May: FOOD & FEED!

June: FOOD & FEED!

July: FOOD & FEED!

August: FOOD & FEED!

September: FOOD & FEED!

Approved: STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENCE
EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE A.P.I.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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HOW YOU CAN HELP
TO WIN THE WAR

"WIN the War by Working Six Days Per Week"

Sunday: Rest and keep it Holy

Monday: Work!

Tuesday: Work!

Wednesday: Work!

Thursday: Work!

Friday: Work!

Saturday: Work!!

Approved: STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENCE
EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE A.P.I.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Upon becoming a member of the organization, each person is registered and receives a service badge with, U.S.S.L. inscribed thereon.

All those members who work at least six Saturdays are given another badge with a silver field and gold letters. At the end of the crop year, November 30th, all those members having worked twenty-one Saturdays will receive a badge with a gold field and silver letters. The slogan appearing on all literature issued by this organization is, "WIN THE WAR BY WORKING SIX DAYS PER WEEK"

TO THE EDITOR: Any-one in the State wishing to adopt this idea is at liberty to do so, and we shall be glad to furnish them with posters, registration cards and badges, free of charge. Address correspondence to T. M. Campbell, District Agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

MEMORANDUM
Convention of Editors.
Washington, D. C.
Jun 20, 1918.

Scott

The representatives of periodicals with a circulation of 1, presumably the colored people of America, wish to affirm first, of all their unalterable belief that the defeat of the German Government and what it today represents is of paramount importance to the welfare of the world in general and to their people in particular.

They deem it hardly necessary in view of the untarnished record of Negro Americans to reaffirm their loyalty to their country and their readiness to make every sacrifice to win this war. They must, however, as students and guides of public opinion among their people use their every endeavor to keep these 12,000,000 people at the highest pitch, not simply of passive loyalty, but of active, enthusiastic and self-sacrificing participation in the war.

They believe today that three justifiable grievances of the colored people are producing not disloyalty, but an amount of unrest and bitterness which even the best efforts of their leaders may not be able to guide unless they can have the active and sympathetic cooperation of the National and State Government.

First and foremost among these grievances is - LYNCHING. Since the entrance of the United States in this war, Negroes have been lynched, including women, and have been victims of mob violence. The atrocities committed by mobs have been the worst known to civilized life, and yet,

NOR A SINGLE PERSON HAS BEEN PUNISHED FOR LYNCHING A NEGRO, nor have mob leaders anywhere been brought to justice.

The effect of these facts upon the Negro people has been indescribably depressing, and we earnestly believe that Federal intervention to suppress LYNCHING is imperative. We need a strong, clear word on the lynching of Negroes from the President of the United States, and then such legislation by Congress as will enable the Federal Government to go to the limit of its constitutional rights under its war powers and under its other powers to stamp out this custom which is not only holding our Nation up to just critism, but is seriously weakening the morale of 12,000,000 Americans.

Secondly, - When American Negroes patriotically offer their services to help win the war, these services are too often refused or accepted with reluctance or with discrimination. The nation, for instance, has asked for Red Cross Nurses, but is still refusing to employ 5000 colored nurses; the Civil Service Commission is anxious for the employment of stenographers and clerks, but successful colored applicants are repeatedly refused appointment on the ground that they are colored; no colored man today can enlist in the Navy as able bodied seaman but only as a servant - while in the Army, repeatedly difficulties are put before colored men and officers who seek promotion.

If the Nation wants our help, our help has been and will be offered, but what shall we say or think when NEEDED AID IS REFUSED?

Finally, attention is called to conditions of travel

among colored people. The railroads are now under United States control. Colored people, just as their white fellows, are moving here and there, as soldiers, as workers. They feel therefore with special keenness the unjust FIRST-CLASS FARES and THIRD CLASS ACCOMODATION and frequent refusal of Pullman accomodation.

These are the pressing grievances that today are stirring our people; the American Negro does not expect to have the Negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold up a striving country and a depressed world by pushing unmerrented grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalogue in this crisis all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to wait until the war of democracy is triumphantly ended before asking for his full and just share of that democracy; - BUT, he is today compelled to ask for that minimum of consideration which will enable him to be an efficient worker in this war, namely: - 1.THE IMMEDIATE SUPPRESSION OF LAWLESS LYNCHING --- (2) THE ACCEPTANCE OF NEGRO HELP IN THE RED CROSS, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE --- (3) JUST PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY --- (4) BETTER CONDITIONS OF TRAVEL.

All these things are matters not simply of justice or of National and group efficiency. Action designed to still the natural unrest and apprehensions among 12,000,000 Americans so as to enable them whole-souled and unselfishly throw their ounce of effort into this mighty and righteous war, is asked

PROF. KELLY MILLER, PRESIDENT RALPH W. TYLER, SECRETARY J. C. NAPIER, TREASURER

NATIONAL
COLORED SOLDIERS COMFORT COMMITTEE

1105 U STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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July 25,1918.

Mr.Carl Byoir,
Bureau,Public Information.
Jackson Place,
Washington,D.C.

Sir:

Complying with your request, made of me when I called at your office Wednesday the 24th.,as per your suggestion to Mr.Scott, I give you herein, briefly, my newspaper experience.

I was for seventeen years with The Columbus Evening Dispatch- Columbus,Ohio, and for three years with The Ohio State Journal, Columbus' morning daily. I started with The Dispatch as an expert shorthand man. During these seventeen years I served in the Circulation Department, Business and on the news staff. In the news department I served in every branch, succeeding to the editorship of a department.

During my newspaper career, doing, at various times, reportial, department and feature writing, I enjoyed the unique distinction of being the only Colored man in the United States employed in an important position on the staff of a white daily. On The Dispatch I finally became Assistant to the Business Manager, and confidential secretary to the publisher.

While serving on TheOhio State Journal, I was tendered the position of Auditor for the Navy by President Roosevelt, unsolicited, one of the highest presidential offices ever given to a Colored man. In this position, I served with credit through the Roosevelt and Taft administrations.

Returning to my home,Columbus,Ohio,I again resumed newspaper work, giving my time to newspaper feature and magazine writing. Such metropolitan newspapers as The New York Tribune, Boston Globe, Cincinnati Enquirer, Indianapolis Star, Detroit News, and many others, have accepted, and published feature articles from me under my name.

I have enjoyed an intimate acquaintence with many notable white newspaper men and correspondents, because of newspaper association, one of the latter, Herbert Cory, now war correspondent abroad, and I having, at one time, served as reporters on white dailies in our home, Columbus,O.

Respectfully,

Joseph. Taylor

"COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED"

- - - -

Expansion of List of Speakers to Present the War Aims of the Government to the Colored People of the United States from 60 to 100.

- - -

Representatives of Every Notable Group of the Negro Race to Take Active Part in Approaching Campaign of Education.

- - -

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia, July 10.--The War Department and the Committee on Public information announce through the office of Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, the expansion of the list of speakers to present the war aims of the Government to the colored people of the United States from sixty (60) to one hundred (100).

Hereafter this group of speakers will be known as "THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED," and will be found active in the approaching campaign of education, planned to cover every community in the country, where colored people abide in appreciable numbers. They represent every notable element of the race and will doubtless exert a potent influence in enlightening the colored people as to their duty toward the Government and pointing out to them in a definite and practical way how they may be of the greatest service to the nation in the winning of the present struggle for liberty and democracy.

The following well-know public men constitute the additions to the list already announced;

ADDITIONS TO LIST OF SPEAKERS.

BISHOP BENJAMIN F. LEE, Senior Bishop of the A.M.E.Church,Wilberforce,Ohio
BISHOP CHARLES HENRY PHILLIPS, Bishop of the Colored M.E.Church,Nashville, Tenn.
BISHOP JOHN HURST, Bishop of the A.M.E.Church, Baltimore, Md.
DR. HENRY L. PHILLIPS, Archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
PROF. W. S. SCARBOROUGH, President of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.
WILLIAM H. STEWARD, Editor The American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.
REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor The Monitor, Omaha, Nebraska.
MR. JOHN C. DANCY, Secretary Church Extension Board, A.M.E.Zion Church, Washington, D.C.
DR. JAMES S. RUSSELL, President St. Paul Normal and Industrial Institute, Lawrenceville, Virginia.
MR. I. GARLAND PENN, Corresponding Secretary Freedmen's Aid Society, M.E. Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MR. JOHN MITCHELL, JR., Editor The Planet, Richmond, Virginia.
MR. SAMUEL W. GREEN, Grand Chancellor, Knights of Pythias, New Orleans, La.
DR. M. W. DOGAN, President Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.
PROF. WILLIAM PICKENS, Vice-President of Morgan College, Baltimore,Md.
MR. HOHN H. MURPHY, Editor the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.
MR. GEORGE L. KNOX, Publisher The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.
MR. A. E. MANNING, Editor The World, Indianapolis, Ind.
DR. SUMNER A. FURNISS, Member City Council, Indianapolis, Ind.
MR. ARMOND W. SCOTT, Grand Exalted Ruler, Order of Elks, Washington, D.C.
MR. E. M. HEWLETT, Attorney at Law, Washington, D.C.
MR. HENRY LASSITER, 1215 17th Street, Washington, D.C.
MR. R. L. SMITH, President Farmers' Improvement Society, Waco, Texas.
MR. WALTER J. SINGLETON, President Mu-So-Lit Club, Washington, D.C.
MR. W. P. KEMP, Editor The Leader, Detroit, Mich.
MR. W. E. MOLLISON, Attorney at Law, Chicago, Illinois.
MR. J. GRAY LUCAS, Attorney at Law, Chicago, Illinois.
MR. CHARLES H. ANDERSON, President, Anderson & Company, Bankers, Jacksonville, Florida.
MR. GEORGE A. MYERS, Cleveland, Ohio.
MR. WILLIAM WARLEY, Editor The Louisville News, Louisville, Ky.
MR. WILLIAM T. FRANCIS, Attorney at Law, St. Paul, Minn.
MR. A. E. MEYZEEK, Principal Colored Normal School, Louisville, Ky.
MR. HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Ga.

REV. J. FRANCIS ROBINSON, Field Secretary of National Baptist Convention (Incorporated), Chicago, Illinois.
MR. JAMES J. MANUEL, Office of Auditor of State, Denver, Colorado.
MR. R. B. HUDSON, Secretary National Baptist Convention (incorporated), Selma, Alabama.
MR. CLARENCE W. ALLEN, President Press Publishing Company, Mobile, Ala.
DR. A. F. OWENS, Dean Theological Department, Selma University, Selma, Ala.
DR. E. T. BELSAW, Secretary Executive Board, National Medical Association Mobile, Ala.
DR. BYRD PRILLERMAN, President, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, West Virginia.
MR. ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE, Assistant Superintendent Public Schools, Washington, D.C.
DR. RICHARD CARROLL, Columbia, S.C.
MR. T. THOMAS FORTUNE, Secretary State Migrant Welfare Commission, Trenton, New Jersey.
MR. ROBERT L. VANN, Editor The Courier and Assistant City Solicitor, Pittsburgh, Penn.
MR. CHRIS J. PERRY, President National Negro Press Association, Philadelphia Penn.
DR. R. S. WILKINSON, President, Normal Industrial and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, S. C.
MR. HAMES A. ROSS, Publisher, Buffalo, New York.
DR. W.W. LUCAS, General Officer, M.E. Church, Meridian, Miss.

A RENEWED IMPETUS TO NEGRO PATRIOTISM

Zones of activity have been worked out and it is expected that speakers will accept assignments as near their homes as possible to avoid the expense incident to long journeys. Except in special cases, expenses connected with speaking appointments should be borne by the local auspices under which the speakers appear.

The loyalty of the 12,000,000 Negroes of America is not doubted, but it is believed that their natural patriotism will be stirred anew and their helpful activities will be given a livelier impetus through the eloquent reminders voiced by leaders of thought and opinion who enjoy in the fullest measure their confidence and esteem.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

Pers

June 26, 1918.

Mr. Carl Byoir,
Committee on Public Information,
10 Jackson Place,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Byoir:

I am sending you herewith the NEWS REPORT of the recent conference of Negro editors, etc., FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE through the Committee on Public Information.

It is my understanding that your editors will revise the matter in accordance with the regulations, etc. of the Committee on Public Information.

In many respects this was the finest conference of Negro leaders which were ever assembled in this country, and we got far ahead in the matter of lining up these forces for the winning of the war.

I want to thank you most cordially for your generous cooperation.

The matter ought to be released this (Wednesday) evening or Thursday (June 27th) at the latest.

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant,
War Department,
Room 131.

Enclosure
WHD

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1918.

By the authority and direction of the War Department and the Committee on Public Information, Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, has called to Washington, for a conference, thirty or forty of the representative editors of the colored newspapers of the country, together with a number of the leaders of thought among the Negro people, to consider the methods by which the millions of colored people of the nation may best assist in the winning of the war.

The conference will open Wednesday morning, June 19th, at 10 o'clock, at the New Department of the Interior Building, 18th and F streets , northwest, and continuing through the 20th and 21st, with two sessions daily.

It is probable that the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, will be present at some of the conference sessions, and that the conference will be addressed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. It is also probable that they will be received by President Wilson at the White House.

Following is the list of the men invited to participate in the conference:

Dr. Robert E. Jones, Editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

John H. Murphy, Editor The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

W. T. Andrews, Editor Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

Chris J. Perry, Editor The Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Mitchell, Editor The Planet, Richmond, Va.

Charles W. Anderson, Former Collector Internal Revenue for 2d District of New York City; now Assistant Comm'n'r of Agriculture for State of New York; at present serving on Exemption Board, New York City.

Robert L. Vann, Editor The Courier and Assistant City Solicitor, Pittsburgh, Penn.

William H. Lewis, Former Assistant U. S. Attorney-General, now Attorney at Law, Boston, Mass.

R. S. Abbott, Editor The Defender, Chicago, Illinois.

George L. Knox, Proprietor and Publisher, The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. E. Manning, Editor The World, Indianapolis, Ind.

John D. Howard, Editor The Ledger, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. H. M. Minton, 1130 S. 18th Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Rev. Ernest Lyon, Chairman Colored Branch of Maryland Council of Defense and Consul-General of the Republic of Liberia to the United States, Baltimore, Md.

C. E. Bush, Publisher The Mosaic Guide, Little Rock, Ark.

Ralph W. Tyler, Former Auditor for the Navy Department; now general newspaper publisher, Washington, D. C.

W. E. King, Editor The Express, Dallas, Texas.

Fred R. Moore, Editor The Age, New York City.

George W. Harris, Editor The News, New York City.

James H. Anderson, Editor The Amsterdam News, New York City.

William Monroe Trotter, Editor The Guardian, Boston, Mass.

P. B. Young, Editor Lodge Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

W. E. B. DuBois, Editor The Crisis, New York City.

Kelly Miller, Dean of Department of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

H. C. Smith, Editor The Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. E. Mitchell, Editor The Argus, St. Louis, Mo.

C. K. Robinson, Editor, The Clarion, St. Louis, Mo.

Nelson C. Crews, Editor The Sun, Kansas City, Mo.

Benj. J. Davis, Editor The Independent, Atlanta, Ga.

J. Finley Wilson, Editor The Eagle, Washington, D. C.

W. Calvin Chase, Editor The Bee, Washington, D. C.

William H. Steward, Editor American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Robert R. Moton, Principal, Tuskegee N. and I. Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Major Allen W. Washington, President Virginia Organization Society, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Charles N. Love, Editor The Texas Freeman, Houston, Texas.

Dr. Summer A. Furniss, Member of City Council, Indianapolis, Ind.

Exhibit "A"

LIST OF CONFEREES.

DR. ROBERT E. JONES, Editor, Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

JOHN H. MURPHY, Editor, The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

W. T. ANDREWS, Editor, The Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

CHRIS J. PERRY, Editor, The Tribune, Philadelphia, Penna.

JOHN MITCHELL, Editor, The Planet, Richmond, Va.

CHARLES W. ANDERSON, Former Collector of Internal Revenue for Second District of New York City; now Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of New York and serving on Exemption Board, New York City.

ROBERT L. VANN, Editor, Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Penna.

R. S. ABBOTT, Editor, The Defender, Chicago, Illinois.

GEORGE L. KNOX, Proprietor and Publisher, The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. E. MANNING, Editor, The World, Indianapolis, Ind.

DR. H. M. MINTON, Physician and Surgeon, Philadelphia, Penna.

REV. ERNEST LYON, Chairman, Colored Branch of Maryland Council of Defense, and Consul-General of the Republic of LIBERIA to the United States, Baltimore, Md.

RALPH W. TYLER, Former Auditor for the Navy Department; contributing Editor, The Cleveland, Advocate, Washington, D.C.

W. E. KING, Editor, The Express, Dallas, Texas.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Editor, The News, New York City.

EDWARD A. WARREN, Editor, The Amsterdam News, New York City.

P. B. YOUNG, Editor, Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS, Editor, The Crisis, New York, N. Y.

FRED. R. MOORE, Editor, The New York Age, New York City.

KELLY MILLER, Dean of Department of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

H. C. SMITH, Editor, The Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. E. MITCHELL, Editor, The Argus, St. Louis, Mo.

C. K. ROBINSON, Editor, The Clarion, St. Louis, Mo.

NELSON C. CREWS, Editor, The Sun, Kansas City, Mo.

BENJ. J. DAVIS, Editor, The Independent, Atlanta, Ga.

J. FINLEY WILSON, Editor, The Eagle, Washington, D.C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, Editor, The Bee, Washington, D.C.

WILLIAM H. STEWARD, Editor, The American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama .

MAJOR ALLEN WASHINGTON, President Virginia Organization Society, representing The Southern Workman, Hampton, Institute, Virginia.

CHARLES N. LOVE, Editor, Texas Freeman, Houston, Texas.

HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Editor and Proprietor, The Nashville Globe, Nashville, Tenn.

DR. SUMNER A. FURNISS, Member of City Council, representing The Ledger, Indianapolis, Ind.

DR. A. M. CURTIS, Former President National Medical Association, Washington, D. C.

A. H. GRIMKE, President, Washington Branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Washington, D.C.

JOHN R. HAWKINS, Financial Secretary, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C.

DR. WALTER H. BROOKS, Pastor, Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Washington, D.C.

JAMES A. COBB, Former United States District Attorney, Washington, D.C.

JUDGE ROBERT H. TERRELL, Judge of Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

GEORGE W. COOK, Secretary of Howard University, Washington, D.C.

ROSCOE C. BRUCE, Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

JOHN C. DANCY, Secretary Church Extension Board, A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Former Governor of the State of Louisana, Washington, D. C.

DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES, Director of the Bureau of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

----------oOo----------

SPECIAL __ RESOLUTION

Adopted at the recent Conference of Negro Editors and other leaders of thought and opinion among Negro citizens, held under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information and the War Department, in Room 112, Interior Department Building, 18th and F Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 19, 20 and 21, 1918:

----------oOo----------

WE DESIRE TO EXPRESS TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR our sincere appreciation of the appointment of the Honorable Emmett J. Scott as a Special Assistant in the War Department at Washington, D. C.

AND TO RECORD OUR FULL CONFIDENCE in Mr. Scott's ability to serve, efficiently, wisely and loyally Our Country in this gret crisis.

AND TO URGE THE FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION of the enlarging of Mr. Scott's office so that it may become a channel for such complaints and suggestions, that may arise from time to time, affecting the colored troops and the interests of our people in general.

N. B. (By special motion, unanimously carried, the names of all the conferees indicated above were ordered appended to the summarized statement and resolutions of the Conference.)

Exhibit "B"

We, the representatives of the Negro press which has a circulation of more than a million copies, principally among the colored people of America, and representatives of other activities, wish to affirm, ~~first of all~~, OUR UNALTERABLE BELIEF THAT THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND WHAT IT TODAY REPRESENTS IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE TO THE WELFARE OF THE WORLD IN GENERAL AND TO OUR PEOPLE IN PARTICULAR.

We deem it hardly necessary, in view of the untarnished record of Negro Americans, to reaffirm our loyalty to Our Country and our readiness to make every sacrifice to win this war. We wish, however, as students and guides of public opinion among our people, to use our every endeavor to keep these 12,000,000 people at the highest pitch, not simply of passive loyalty, but of active, enthusiastic and self-sacrificing participation in the war.

We are not unmindful of the recognition of our American citizenship in the draft, of the appointment of colored officers, of the designation of colored advisors to the Government departments and to other indications of a broadened public opinion, nevertheless we believe today that justifiable grievances of the colored people are producing not disloyalty, but an amount of unrest and bitterness which even the best efforts of their leaders may not be able always to guide unless they can have the active and sympathetic cooperation of the National and State governments. German propaganda among us is powerless, but the apparent indifference of our own Government may be dangerous. ***

The American Negro does not expect to have the whole Negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold-up a striving country and a distracted world by pushing irrelevant personal grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalogue, in this tremendous crisis,

all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to do his full share in helping to win the war for democracy and he expects his full share of the fruits thereof, - but he is today compelled to ask for that minimum of consideration which will enable him to be an efficient fighter for VICTORY. "

No Matter

Exhibit "C"

ADDRESS TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

We, the thirty-one representatives of the Negro press, which has a circualtion of more than a million copies, principally among the colored people of America, and representatives of other racial activities, wish to affirm, first of all, our unalterable belief that the defeat of the German government and what it today represents, is of paramount importance to the welfare of the world in general, and to our people in particular.

We deem it hardly necessary, in view of the untarnished record of Negro Americans, to reaffirm our loyalty to Our Country and our readiness to make every sacrifice to win this war. We wish, however, as students and guides of public opinion among our people, to use our every endeavor to keep these 12,000,000 people at the highest pitch, not simply of passive loyalty, but of active, enthusiastic and self-sacrificing participation in the war.

We are not unmindful of the recognition of our American citizenship in the draft, of the appointment of colored officers, of the designation of colored advisers to the Government Departments, and of other indications of a broadened public opinion; nevertheless, we believe today that justifiable grievances of the colored people are producing, not disloyalty, but an amount of unrest and bitterness which even the best efforts of their leaders may not be able always to guide, unless they can have the active and sympathetic co-operation of the National and State governments. German propaganda among us is powerless, but the apparent indifference of our own Government may be dangerous.

First and foremost among these grievances is LYNCHING. Since the entrance of the United States in this war, seventy-one (71) Negroes have been lynched, including four (4) women, and one hundred and seventy-eight (178) have been victims of mob violence. The atrocities committed by American mobs during this time have been among

the worst known to civilized life, and yet not a single person has been punished for lynching a Negro, nor have white mob leaders anywhere been brought to adequate justice.

The effect of these facts upon the Negro people has been indescribably depressing, and we earnestly believe, and growing white southern opinion is coming to believe, that Federal intervention to suppress lynching is imperative. We urge a strong, clear word on lynching from the President of the United States, and then such legislation by Congress as will enable the Federal Government to go to the limit of the Constitution, under its war powers and under its other powers, to stamp out this custom, which is not only holding our Nation up to just criticism, but is seriously affecting the morale of 12,000,000 Americans.

SECONDLY: When American Negroes patriotically offer their services to help win this war, these services are too often refused, or accepted with reluctance, or with disconcetting discrimination. The Nation, for instance, has asked for Physicians and Red Cross Nurses, but still refuses to employ three thousand (3,000) colored nurses, and has accepted only a few colored physicians; the Civil Service officials are advertising for skilled workers and for stenographers and clerks, but the successful colored applicants are repreatedly refused appointment on the ground that they are colored; no colored man today can serve in the Navy as an able seaman, while in the Army, ~~no colored volunteers are received outside of four regiments, and~~ difficulties are put before colored men and officers who seek training and promotion.

If the Nation wants our help, our help has been and will be offered, but what shall we say or think when aid is refused?

FINALLY: Attention is called to the conditions of travel among colored people. The railroads are now under United States control. Colored people, just as their white fellows, are moving here and there, as soldiers and workers. They feel, therefore, with special keenness, the injustice of first-class fares and third-

class accommodations and frequent other embarrassing circumstances.

These are the pressing grievances which today are stirring our people. The American Negro does not expect to have the whole Negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold-up a striving country and a distracted world by pushing irrelevant personal grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalogue in this tremendous crisis all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to do his full share in helping to win the war for democracy, and he expects his full share of the fruits thereof; but he is compelled today to ask for that minimum of consideration which will enable him to be an efficient fighter for victory, namely:

(1) Better conditions of public travel;

(2) The acceptance of help where help is needed, regardless of the color of the helper;

(3) The immediate suppression of lynching.

All these things are matters not simply of justice, but of national and group efficiency. They are actions designed to still the natural unrest and apprehension among one-eighth of our citizens, so as to enable them whole-heartedly and unselfishly to throw their every ounce of effort into this mighty and righteous war.

A BILL OF PARTICULARS ON WHICH, IT IS SUGGESTED, [redacted] ACTION MIGHT BE TAKEN.

(1) National legislation on lynching.

(2) Colored Red Cross nurses.

(3) Colored able seamen.

(4) Colored volunteer soldiers to the extent of their volunteering.

(5) Colored physicians for colored troops.

(6) Training of larger numbers of colored officers.

(7) Unlimited promotion of colored officers according to proven efficiency.

(8) Utilizing the services of Colonel Charles Young (Retired).

(9) An attempt to equalize among black and white troops the proportion of draftees assigned to Stevedore regiments, service battalions, etc.

(10) Systematic getting and dissemination of news of Negro troops, at home and abroad.

(11) Systematic attempt to correct ridicule, misrepresentation and omissions ~~in the white press~~ of the Negro and of his achievements in the white press.

(12) The consideration of a Government loan to the Negro Republic of Liberia, now actively aligned with the Allies.

(13) Executive clemency for the Negro soldiers recently tried and sentenced at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

(14) Conditions of travel among colored people.

LIST OF CONFEREES.

Dr. Robert E. Jones, Editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

John H. Murphy, Editor The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

W. T. Andrews, Editor Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

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Ralph W. Tyler, Former Auditor for the Navy Department; contributing editor, Cleveland Advocate, Washington, D. C.

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A. H. Grimke, President District of Columbia Branch of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Washington, D. C.

John R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.

George E. Haynes, Director Bureau of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court of District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Walter H. Brooks, Pastor 19th Street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

James A. Cobb, Former United States Assistant District Attorney, Washington, D. C.

George W. Cook, Secretary Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Assistant Superintendent Public Schools, Washington, D. C.

John C. Dancy, Secretary Church Extension Board, A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Former Governor of State of Louisiana, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

Adopted at the recent Conference of Negro Editors and Other Leaders of Thought and Opinion Among Colored Americans, held under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information and the War Department, at Room 112, Interior Department Building, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 19, 20 and 21, 1918.

We desire to express to the Secretary of War our sincere appreciation of the appointment of the Honorable Emmett J. Scott as a Special Assistant in the War Department at Washington, D. C.

And to record our full confidence in Mr. Scott's ability to serve efficiently, wisely and loyally Our Country in this great crisis.

And to urge the favorable consideration of the enlarging Mr. Scott's office so that it may become a channel for such complaints and suggestions that may arise from time to time affecting the colored troops and the interests of our people in general.

: : : : : : : :

N. B.--By special motion, unanimously carried, the names of all the Editors and others present were ordered appended to the summarized statement and resolutions of the Conference.

July 10, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CREEL:

What is the chance of accrediting a colored correspondent in France for the colored newspapers?

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

June 24, 1918.

Mr. George Creel, Chairman,
Committee on Public Information,
10 Jackson Place,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Creel:

I wish to make report to you with respect to the recent Conference of Negro editors and other leaders of thought and opinion among Negro citizens, held here in Washington, D.C., June 19, 20, and 21, 1918.

There were present at the meeting one of the finest groups of Negro leaders ever brought together at one time for a patriotic purpose. This was said over and over again at the various meetings by speakers of one kind or another.

The splendid cooperation of the Committee on Public Information in making the conference a success is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Mr. Byoir, your Associate, was most helpful to me in making the various arrangements for the special speakers who appeared before the conference, and for the suitable entertainment of the conferees.

I am transmitting herewith the formal Memorandum list of the men composing the conference (marked Exhibit "A".) Also a copy of the resolutions etc. framed FOR PUBLICATION and for OFFICIAL PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, if you approve (marked Exhibit "B") And also a full and complete copy of the summarized statement or consensus of opinion expressed and adopted unanimously by the conference, together with a memorandum of those particular items which, in the opinion of the conferees, should have the immediate attention of the officials of our Government, (marked Exhibit "C".)

I need not tell you of my eager willingness to cooperate with you in every possible way to secure the results expressed by this conference, and I hope you will call upon me freely for such conferences and cooperation as may have a tendency to eventuate the items outlined in this well-considered program.

Your address on the opening day of the conference was heartily appreciated and warmly commended, and I am absolutely sure that the conference will be productive of much good in a number of useful directions.

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant,

WHD

July 8, 1918.

Rough Draft of Mr. Scott's

MEMORANDUM AS TO R. W. THOMPSON.

Transferred from Treasury Department May 9, 1918, where he was a clerk in Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, receiving $1,210 (basic salary of $1,100 plus bonus of 10% or $110).

Is performing general clerical work, handling correspondence and taking care of many miscellaneous matters of a helpful nature, besides preparing, handling and sending out to the papers of the country news articles, special reports and information calculated to stimulate the patriotism of the colored people and inculcate a livelier interest in ~~the winning of the war~~ activities designed to aid the nation in the winning of the war. Has special ability as a newswriter and a large acquaintance with the leaders of thought among the colored people throughout the land, which make him especially valuable to the work of this office Has a personal influence with the press that aids materially in the acceptance of matter designed for general circulation.

His compensation should be in excess of that offered to the average clerk, because of the exceptional and constructive character of his duties and the wide range of information demanded.

If the law relating to transfers and non-promotion within a year is to be rigidly enforced--although in this particular case a waiving of the rule is suggested) is it not possible to allow him his stated salary of $1,210 (plus the new bonus of $120) in the War Department, and have the Committee on Public Information, for additional services, etc., add enough to bring the total compensation up to $1,600 per annum--an amount far less than is paid in most cases for the quality of service rendered by Mr. Thompson.

Under the law, as I understand it, a federal employee may draw two or more salaries, provided the aggregate is not in excess of $1,000 per annum.

If the War Department allows $1,210--plus $120--or $1,330, the Committee on Public Information will have but $270 to make up on the year or $22.50 per month.

In view of facts herein set forth, I recommend such action as may be necessary to bring about the increase of Mr. Thompson's compensation to $1,600 per annum.

E. J. S.

For Immediate Release.

COLORED EDITORS AND LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

Moulders of Public Sentiment Consider Methods by Which the Negro May Best Aid the Nation to Win the War.

NOTABLE ADDRESSES BY OFFICIALS OF HIGH STATION.

Free, Frank and Full Discussion of Many Vital Issues Affecting Colored Americans Characterize Representative Gathering—Personnel of the Participants.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—By the authority and direction of the War Department and the Committee on Public Information, Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, called to Washington this week for a conference, thirty or forty representatives of important colored newspapers of the country, together with a number of the leaders of thought and opinion among the Negro people, to consider methods by which the millions of colored people of the nation may best assist in the winning of the war.

PROCEEDINGS MARKED BY DIGNITY AND UNITY.

The conference formally opened Wednesday morning, June 19, in the main auditorium of the new building of the Department of the Interior, 18th and F Streets northwest, at 10:30 o'clock, and continued throughout Thursday and Friday, June 20 and 21.

Mr. Scott presided at all of the sessions which were marked by an earnestness of purpose, a broad grasp of the questions at issue, and an unwavering loyalty to the flag of the nation, as well as by an intense devotion to the highest interests of the colored Americans for whom they came primarily to speak.

The discussion covered a wide range, and the conferees were given an opportunity to present their views, reflecting the state of mind of the colored people of the country, with the utmost freedom and frankness, unhampered by parliamentary restrictions or any effort to direct opinion in any particular channel —save that of utilizing in the most effective manner every resource at the command of the race to bring victory to the American arms in its present struggle for liberty and world-wide democracy. Mr. Scott's admirably-tempered addresses at various stages of the deliberations repeatedly admonished the conferees to voice their sentiments fully and fearlessly, laying all grievances and suggestions for their redress upon the common altar, with the view of strengthening where needed the patriotism and morale of the Negro people. So fair and impartial were the rulings of the chair upon every point raised or principle enunciated, that at no time was a single exception taken to them. Every conceivable shade of individual opinion was represented in the body, but there was from the outset a firm disposition to subordinate private and personal considerations to the general good, without regard to politics, creed, faction or section. This lofty aim was adhered to most religiously. Dignity of statement, harmony of thought and unity of action

PERSONNEL OF THE CONFERENCE.

The following gentlemen were invited to be present at the conference:

Dr. Robert E. Jones, Editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

John H. Murphy, Editor the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

W. T. Andrews, Editor Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

Chris J. Perry, Editor the Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa.

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"We, the thirty-one representatives of the Negro press which has a circulation of more than a million copies, principally among the colored people of America, and representatives of other activities, wish to affirm *first of all*, OUR UNALTERABLE BELIEF THAT THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND WHAT IT TODAY REPRESENTS IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE TO THE WELFARE OF THE WORLD IN GENERAL AND TO OUR PEOPLE IN PARTICULAR.

"We deem it hardly necessary, in view of the untarnished record of Negro Americans ,to reaffirm our loyalty to Our Country and our readiness to make every sacrifice to win this war. We wish, however, as students and guides of public opinion among our people, to use our every endeavor to keep these 12,000,000 people at the highest pitch, not simply of passive loyalty, but of active, enthusiastic an dself-sacrificing participation in the war.

"We are not unmindful of the recognition of our American citizenship in the draft, of the appointment of colored officers, of the designation of colored advisors to the Government departments, and to other indications of a broadened public opinion, nevertheless we believe today that justifiable grievances of the colored people are producing not disloyalty, but an amount of unrest and bitterness which even the best efforts of their leaders may not be able always to guide unless they can have the active and sympathetic cooperation of the National and State governments. German propaganda among us is powerless, but the apparent indifference of our own Government may be dangerous. * * *

"The American Negro does not expect to have the whole Negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold-up a striving country and a distracted world by pushing irrelevant personal grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalogue, in this tremendous crisis, all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to do his full share in helping to win the war for democracy and he expects his full share of the fruits thereof—but he is today compelled to ask for that minimum of consideration which will enable him to be an efficient fighter for VICTORY."

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL DIVERSIONS.

To enliven the occasion for the distinguished visitors a local committee of citizens provided a series of entertainments, which included, among other interesting things, a theater party of fifty at the Howard Theater, Wednesday evening to witness the presentation of "The Divorce Question" by the Quality Amusement Company, of New York City; a smoker and luncheon on Thursday evening in the assembly room of the 12th Street Y. M. C. A., with Attorney W. L. Houston as toastmaster; and a tour of the city Friday afternoon in sight-seeing automobiles, covering views of the parks and public buildings, and the schools, churches, business houses and homes of Colored Washingtonians.

On Thursday afternoon, Capt. Arthur S. Spingarn presented at the Army Medical Museum a highly instructive moving picture, entitled "Fit to Fight," emphasizing the value of physical health in the army and depicting the dangers to which soldiers are subjected in the matter of disease and dissipation, with suggestions for recreational centers and other agencies for wholesome and moral diversions for the soldiers in camps and cantonments.

COLORED EDITORS AND LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

Moulders of Public Sentiment Consider Methods by Which the Negro May Best Aid the Nation to Win the War.

NOTABLE ADDRESSES BY OFFICIALS OF HIGH STATION.

Free, Frank and Full Discussion of Many Vital Issues Affecting Colored Americans Characterize Representative Gathering—Personnel of the Participants.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—By the authority and direction of the War Department and the Committee on Public Information, Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, called to Washington this week for a conference, thirty or forty representatives of important colored newspapers of the country, together with a number of the leaders of thought and opinion among the Negro people, to consider methods by which the millions of colored people of the nation may best assist in the winning of the war.

PROCEEDINGS MARKED BY DIGNITY AND UNITY.

The conference formally opened Wednesday morning, June 19, in the main auditorium of the new building of the Department of the Interior, 18th and F Streets northwest, at 10:30 o'clock, and continued throughout Thursday and Friday, June 20 and 21.

Mr. Scott presided at all of the sessions which were marked by an earnestness of purpose, a broad grasp of the questions at issue, and an unwavering loyalty to the flag of the nation, as well as by an intense devotion to the highest interests of the colored Americans for whom they came primarily to speak.

The discussion covered a wide range, and the conferees were given an opportunity to present their views, reflecting the state of mind of the colored people of the country, with the utmost freedom and frankness, unhampered by parliamentary restrictions or any effort to direct opinion in any particular channel—save that of utilizing in the most effective manner every resource at the command of the race to bring victory to the American arms in its present struggle for liberty and world-wide democracy. Mr. Scott's admirably-tempered addresses at various stages of the deliberations repeatedly admonished the conferees to voice their sentiments fully and fearlessly, laying all grievances and suggestions for their redress upon the common altar, with the view of strengthening where needed the patriotism and morale of the Negro people. So fair and impartial were the rulings of the chair upon every point raised or principle enunciated, that at no time was a single exception taken to them. Every conceivable shade of individual opinion was represented in the body, but there was from the outset a firm disposition to subordinate private and personal considerations to the general good, without regard to politics, creed, faction or section. This lofty aim was adhered to most religiously. Dignity of statement, harmony of thought and unity of action were the predominating features of the three day's session. The document, reported by the special committee appointed to summarize the expression of the conference as to the best plans for the mobilization of the resources of the 12,000,000 Negroes of the Republic in support of the war aims of the government, was adopted by a unanimous vote, given heartily and enthusiastically. "America" was sung with fervor and unction as final adjournment was taken.

NOTABLE ADDRESSES BY OFFICIALS OF HIGH STATION.

The conference was addressed in sympathetic vein, during the sessions, by the following notable officials of high station:

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War;

Mr. George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information;

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy;

Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board;

Major Joel E. Spingarn, Attached to the General Staff, United States Army;

Capt. Arthur S. Spingarn, of the Medical Reserve Corps, National Army;

General Paul Vignal, Military Attache of the French Embassy;

Major Edouard Requin and Major L. P. DeMontal, of the French High Commission;

The following gentlemen were invited to be present at the conference:

Dr. Robert E. Jones, Editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

John H. Murphy, Editor the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

W. T. Andrews, Editor Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

Chris J. Perry, Editor the Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Mitchell, Editor the Planet, Richmond, Va.

Charles W. Anderson, Former Collector Internal Revenue for 2nd District of New York City; now Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for State of New York; at present serving on Exemption Board, New York City.

Robert L. Vann, Editor The Courier and Assistant City Solicitor, Pittsburg, Penn.

R. S. Abbott, Editor The Defender, Chicago, Ill.

George L. Knox, Proprietor and Publisher, The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. H. M. Minton, 1130 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A. E. Manning, Publisher The World, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rev. Ernest Lyon, Chairman Colored Branch of Maryland Council of Defense and Consul-General of the Republic of Liberia to the United States, Baltimore, Md.

Ralph W. Tyler, Former Auditor for the Navy Department; contributing editor, The Cleveland Advocate.

W. E. King, Editor Dallas Express, Dallas, Texas.

George W. Harris, Editor The News, New York City.

Edward A. Warren, Editor The Amsterdam News, New York City.

P. B. Young, Editor Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor The Crisis, New York City.

Fred R. Moore, Editor The New York Age, New York City.

H. C. Smith, Editor The Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. E. Mitchell, Editor The Argus, St. Louis, Mo.

C. K. Robinson, Editor The Clarion, St. Louis, Mo.

Nelson C .Crews, Editor the Sun, Kansas City, Mo

Benj. J. Davis, Editor The Independent, Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. E. Haynes, Director, Negro Economics, Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

J. Finley Wilson, Editor The Eagle, Washington, D. C.

W. Calvin Chase, Editor The Bee, Washington, D. C.

William H. Steward, Editor American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Robert R. Moton, Principal Tuskegee N. and I. Institute, Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Major Allen W. Washington, President Virginia Organization Society, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Charles N. Love, Editor The Texas Freeman, Houston, Texas.

Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, Member of City Council, representing the Ledger, Indianapolis, Ind.

Henry Allen Boyd, publisher of The Nashville Globe, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. A. M. Curtis, Former President National Medical Association, Washington, D. C.

A. H. Grimke, President Washington Branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Washington, D. C.

John R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Walter H. Brooks, Pastor 19th St. Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

James A. Cobb, Former Assistant U. S. District Attorney, Washington, D. C.

Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

George W. Cook, Secretary of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Assistant Superintendent Public Schools, Washington, D. C.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Former Governor of the State of Louisiana, Washington, D. C.

John C. Dancy, Secretary Church Extension Board of A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C.

The following gentlemen were invited but were unable to be present:

Kelly Miller, Dean of Academy of Arts and Sciences, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

William H. Lewis, Former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, now Attorney-at-Law, Boston, Mass.

William Monroe Trotter, Editor The Guardian, Boston, Mass.

C. E. Bush, publisher The Mosaic Guide, Little Rock, Ark.

EXTRACT FROM RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following is extract from the Resolutions adopted by the conference:

The Negro press has a circulation of more than a million copies, principally among the colored people of America, and representatives of other activities, wish to affirm *first of all*, OUR UNALTERABLE BELIEF THAT THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND WHAT IT TODAY REPRESENTS IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE TO THE WELFARE OF THE WORLD IN GENERAL AND TO OUR PEOPLE IN PARTICULAR.

"We deem it hardly necessary, in view of the untarnished record of Negro Americans ,to reaffirm our loyalty to Our Country and our readiness to make every sacrifice to win this war. We wish, however, as students and guides of public opinion among our people, to use our every endeavor to keep these 12,000,000 people at the highest pitch, not simply of passive loyalty, but of active, enthusiastic an dself-sacrificing participation in the war.

"We are not unmindful of the recognition of our American citizenship in the draft, of the appointment of colored officers, of the designation of colored advisors to the Government departments, and to other indications of a broadened public opinion, nevertheless we believe today that justifiable grievances of the colored people are producing not disloyalty, but an amount of unrest and bitterness which even the best efforts of their leaders may not be able always to guide unless they can have the active and sympathetic cooperation of the National and State governments. German propaganda among us is powerless, but the apparent indifference of our own Government may be dangerous. * * *

"The American Negro does not expect to have the whole Negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold-up a striving country and a distracted world by pushing irrelevant personal grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalogue, in this tremendous crisis, all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to do his full share in helping to win the war for democracy and he expects his full share of the fruits thereof—but he is today compelled to ask for that minimum of consideration which will enable him to be an efficient fighter for VICTORY."

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL DIVERSIONS.

To enliven the occasion for the distinguished visitors a local committee of citizens provided a series of entertainments, which included, among other interesting things, a theater party of fifty at the Howard Theater, Wednesday evening to witness the presentation of "The Divorce Question" by the Quality Amusement Company, of New York City; a smoker and luncheon on Thursday evening in the assembly room of the 12th Street Y. M. C. A., with Attorney W. L. Houston as toastmaster; and a tour of the city Friday afternoon in sight-seeing automobiles, covering views of the parks and public buildings, and the schools, churches, business houses and homes of Colored Washingtonians.

On Thursday afternoon, Capt. Arthur S. Spingarn presented at the Army Medical Museum a highly instructive moving picture, entitled "Fit to Fight," emphasizing the value of physical health in the army and depicting the dangers to which soldiers are subjected in the matter of disease and dissipation, with suggestions for recreational centers and other agencies for wholesome and moral diversions for the soldiers in camps and cantonments.

COMMITTEES THAT RENDERED SERVICE.

The committee appointed to summarize the proceedings of the conference was composed of the following: Dr. Robert E. Jones, Chairman, Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, The Crisis, New York City; John Mitchell, Jr., The Planet, Richmond, Va.; Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; B. J. Davis, The Independent, Atlanta, Ga.; and Fred R. Moore, The New York Age, New York City; and W. T. Andrews, The Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

The committee to cooperate with the Office of the Surgeon-General of the Army to improve hygienic conditions among the soldiers was made up of J. H. Murphy, Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.; George W. Harris, The New York News, New York City; John Mitchell, Jr., The Planet, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Henry M. Minton, Philadelphia, Penn.; and Dr. A. M. Curtis, Washington, D. C.

The Washington committee on entertainment included Dr. A. M. Curtis, Chairman; James A. Cobb, Judge Robert H. Terrell, W. L. Houston, Dr. W. H. Davis, W. J. Singleton, Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, R. W. Thompson and Charles A. Wilson.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

June 22, 1918.

Mr. George Creel, Chairman,
Committee on Public Information,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am taking pains to send out, as you will note by the attached copy, the full statement of the colored newspapers dealing with rumors which have been set in circulation by agents of the enemy to the effect that Negro soldiers in France are always placed in the most dangerous positions and sacrificed to save white soldiers etc., etc.

It is gratifying that the Secretary of War and the Committee on Public Information have given full publicity to General Pershing's statement.

Yours very sincerely,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant.

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SVB
CABLE COMPANY

CABLEGRAM

RECEIVED AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C. June 20, 1918.

No.

B1CO From London,

To The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Number 1335. June 19, 1918.

Confidential. For the Chief of Staff.

Reference your cablegram 1523, the stories probably invented by German Agents that colored soldiers in France are always placed in most dangerous positions and sacrificed to save white soldiers; that when wounded they are left on ground to die without madical attention etc., are absolutely false.

The following are the losses as reported up to June 18, in the 4 colored cobat Regiments now in France: 369th Infantry, died of wounds 3; died of desease 8; severly wounded 2; 370th Infantry, died of wounds none; died of desease 3; severely wounded none; 371st Infantry died of wounds none; died of disease 8; severely wounded none; 372nd Infantry, died of wounds none; died of disease 3; severely wounded none; these figures show conclusively that Negro troops have not thus far occupied positions as dangerous as those occupied by white troops, and that their physical condition is excellent.

Paragraph A. Tour of inspection just completed among American Negro troops by officers of the Training Section, these headquarters, shows a comparatively high degree of training and efficiency among these troops.

#2 (cont)

Their training is identical with that of other American troops serving with the French Army, the effort being to lead all American troops gradually to heavy combat duty by preliminary service in trenches in quiet sectors. Colored troops in trenches have been particularly fortunate, as one regiment has been there a month before any losses were suffered. This almost unheard of, heretofore, on Western Front.

Paragraph. Exploits of 2 infantrymen some weeks ago in repelling much larger German patrol killing and wounding several Germans and winning Croix de Guerre by their gallantry has aroused fine spirit of emulation thoughout colored troops all of whom are looking forward to more active service. Onlu regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given mose dangerous work to do. They are especially amused as the most dangerous positions and all are x desirous of having mosr acting service than has been permitted them thus far. I cannot comment too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work.

Pershing.

Copy for the Secretary of War.

NEGRO SOLDIERS BRAVE

Seek dangerous duty, Pershing says, denying German story, Recalls heroic fighting.

R efutes charge that Colored troops are given more hazardous posts than white, in Message to Baker, shows small losses in official figures--Lauds combat regiments.

Secretary

Washington, D.C. June 22,--- Formal denial of reports circulated in this country presumably by German agents, that Negro soldiers with the American expeditionary forces are being given more dangerous work than the white troops was cabled to the War Department yesterday by Gen. Pershing. The message said the negroes were in high spirits and that their only compalint was that they were not given more active service.

Gen Pershing said he could not "commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops, who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

The general's cablegram, which was in reply to one of inquiry sent by Secretary Baker, said.

"The stories, probably invented by German agents, that colored soldiers in France are always placed in most dangerous positions and sacrificed to save white soldiers, that when wounded they are left on the ground to die without medical attention, &c., are absolutely false.

FIGURES ON LOSSES.

"The following are the losses as reported up to June 18 in the four colored combatant regiments now in France: The 369th infantry--Died of wounds, 3; died of disease, 8; severely wounded, 2. The 370th infantry--Died of wounds, none; died of disease, 3; severely wounded, none. The 371st infantry--Died of wounds, none; died of disease 8; severely wounded; none. The 372d infantry--Died of wounds, none; died of disease, 3; secerely wounded, none. These figures show conclusively that Negro troops have not thus far occupied positions as dangerous as those occupied by white troops and that their physical condition is excellent.

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TELLS OF FINE SPIRITS.

"The exploits of two colored infantrymen some weeks ago in repelling a much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning the croix de guerre by their gallantry, has aroused a fine spirit of emulation throughout the colored troops, all of whom are looking forward to more active service.

"The only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do. They are especially amused at the most dangerous positions, and all are desirous of having more active service than has been permitted them thus far. I cannot commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops, who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

June 24, 1918

Mr Lyon: I want to see Mr. Creel myself at his convenience & will come over on your call!

I want his approval of release of this story to colored newspapers & particularly of the Resolution on pages 6 and 7:

Elihu Root

I also want to have the whole story released through Com. on Pub. Information:

Important

Resolution.

6

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The American Negro does not expect to have the whole Negro problem settled immediately; he is not seeking to hold-up a striving country and a distracted world by pushing irrelevant personal grievances as a price of loyalty; he is not disposed to catalogue, in this tremendous crisis,

all his complaints and disabilities; he is more than willing to do his full share in helping to win the war for democracy and he expects his full share of the fruits thereof, - but he is today compelled to ask for that minimum of consideration which will enable him to be an efficient fighter for VICTORY. "

no italics

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The Washington committee on entertainment included Dr. A. M. Curtis, chairman; Judge Robert H. Terrell, W. L. Houston, Dr. W. H. Davis, W. J. Singleton, Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, R. W. Thompson, and Charles A. Wilson, and James A. Cobb.

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr Byron
Looks good
Please
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WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

June , 1918.

Mr. George Creel, Chairman,
Committee on Public Information,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Creel:

I have been holding a conference today with Major J. E. Spingarn of the Military Intelligence Branch of the General Staff. We have discussed at some length the situation with especial respect to the Negro people of the United States.

Our joint feeling and opinion is that, in the present state of affairs among the Negro people, it would be a most wise thing to do - if there were held, at an early date, a meeting here in Washington, D.C., at which there might be present fifteen or twenty editors of the most important colored newspapers and magazines, together with probably a dozen or more other influential leaders among the Negro people, at which conference there should be a full discussion of the situation from the point of view of recognizing the fact that we are at war and that Negro public opinion should be led along helpful lines rather than along lines that make for discontent and are calculated to breed indifference or disloyalty.

Major Spingarn and I shall be also rather willing to suggest a list of those men who shall be called together into such a conference as herein indicated, and it is my earnest opinion that the comparatively small expenditure that might be involved in defraying the actual and necessary traveling expenses of said conferees would be more than justified by the splendid results which would be obtained. I believe that this expenditure is one to which your Committee might well commit itself, for I know of no other expenditure that would, in my opinion, be more helpful along the line of attempting to lead Negro public opinion into proper channels.

Major Spingarn and I are jointly signing this letter as our recommendation to you, and a conference with you on the subject, at your convenience, will be appreciated. Thanking you for a word of reply, we are,

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant to the Secretary of War. (Room 151)

J. E. Spingarn
Major, Infantry, R.C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

May 15th, 1916.

Mr. Moore Grael,
16 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grael:

I will be glad to send several copies of the galley proof letter sent out to the colored newspapers for publication relating to the cooperation of the colored people in the war.

I send a copy of the galley proof out in Indianapolis, Ind.

This will be all I wish to receive from time to time.

Yours very sincerely,

Emmett J. Scott
Special Assistant.

Room 131

135
46

473 Main Street,
East Orange, N.J.
June 4th,1918.

Mr. Carl Byoir,
Bureau of Public Information,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Mr. Byoir:-

As per your instruction I looked for the copy of the Indianapolis Freeman of which I spoke on Sunday as having contained a list of the gentlemen who have been selected to present the war aims to the Negro people of the country. I could not find the copy but I am sending you under seperate cover, a copy of the New York News which contains the same information on the back or editorial page.

The New York News is the paper which was spoken of by Ex-President Roosevelt in his open letter to Secretary Burleson. I have just had over an hour's chat with the editor Mr. George W.Harris and find him to be the highest kind of a patriot, with no ill feeling whatever because his paper was held up by the postal authorities. Mr. Harris has the faculty of saying things forcefully and is a striking example of the need of systematic publicity work among our people. If full information of all the work that has been done and is being done in behalf of the Negro soldier and race by the adminstration were compiled in statistical and pamphlet form and widely distributed a new view point would be quickly reached by the Negro press and spokesmen.

Last night I listened to a lecture delivered by Dr. Creditt, Principal of Dowlington Indurtrial School, Penna., at Orange, N.J. and his portrayal of the benefits coming to the Negro by and thru the strugle to assure the perpetuity of democracy was masterly and could be developed into a valuable pamphlet.

There is a county public rally to be held by our men in North Jersey at the big auditorium in Newark on Thursday night of this week and I am taking advantage of whatever influence I have to shove patriotism to the front.

While writing this letter I am in conference with Manager White of the National Hotel Headwaiter's Association and he readily agrees to make "Patriotism" one of the features of their Annual Convention.

As instructed I shall phone you at the hotel about 9 a.m. Friday morning.

Yours very truly,

Robt A. Travis

Negro

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

Mr. Carl Byoir,
Committee on Public Information,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:--

Mr. Scott, who is absent from the city today, wires suggestion that his report of the conference of colored editors, held in this city, June 19, 20 and 21, be released to the publications under direction of the Committee on Public Information, through your office.

I am sending you six copies of the report for your inspection. If you will kindly advise me by bearer as to the number you will require for your purposes in this connection, I shall be pleased to send them to you at once.

Very truly yours,

R. W. T. Davis
Mr. Scott's Secretary.

RWT

Scott

The Government's direct efforts to aid the negro are made through the Bureau of Education, of the Department of the Interior, and through the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

Bureau of Education:

Exact data of the negro's needs have been obtained by a first hand investigation covering a period of three years. Based on this investigation the Bureau of Education now provides definite recommendations and program for the work in public schools; and renders aid and counsel to the many worthy private schools and institutions. As a result a great many of these schools have made excellent improvement and organization. Special effort is made by the Bureau to induce negro schools to teach agriculture and manual training.

The Division of Home Economics of the Bureau of Education is teaching the negro woman principles of hygiene and sanitation, of food values, and of good housekeeping and home making in all its particulars, thereby not only enabling them to better their own home conditions, but also fitting them for outside employment if they desire it.

The Division of School and Home Gardening of the Bureau of Education is accomplishing valuable results in inducing negro children to cultivate gardens in their yards and in vacant lots near their houses, teaching them how to raise vegetables and giving them aid in many ways.

The Department of Agriculture:

The Department of Agriculture has given the same assistance to the negro farmer as to the white farmer. In sections where the negro population predominates negro demonstrators, trained by the Government, are used. Direct assistance, as well as instruction, is given and very valuable results have been obtained. The children are taken care of through "Farm Makers' Clubs" for boys, and "Home Makers' Clubs" for girls, exactly the same attention being given to these as to the similar clubs for white children.

In addition to the foregoing, it is almost needless to state that the American negro is entitled to receive, and does

receive, whatever assistance any Department of the Government is extending to white people.

TELEPHONE 4551 HARLEM

Hotel Messenger Publishing Co., Inc.

436 LENOX AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Negro

June 8, 1918.

Mr. Carl Byoir,

Bureau of Public Information,

Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Byoir:-

As per your instructions I have today written Mr. Scott and asked the privelege of a conference with him either at his Washington office or here in New York. I have also advised him that such recommendations as I had at the time of my visit to Washington were left with Mr. Creel and yourself.

May I ask that you be so good as to hand these to Mr. Scott.

Under separate cover I am sending you copy of the Hotel Messenger the official publication of the National Headwaiters Association; you will recall my having mentioned in my last letter that I was at the time of my writing then in conference with ~~in~~ Mr. White, Vice President and manager of that organization.

Yours very truly,

RAT/MR

Robt A. Travis

473 Main St. East Orange, N.J.

May 30, 1918.

Mr. Robt. A. Davis,
473 Main St.,
East Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir:

If you will call me at the Vanderbilt Hotel, Saturday morning, I will try to arrange another appointment.

Sincerely,

Associate Chairman.

NEWARK EVENING NEWS, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918.

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Negro Artillery Band Throngs East Orange Hall, Clears $926

Before one of the largest audiences that ever gathered in the East Orange High School, the 350th Field Artillery Band of colored performers gave a concert last night of high merit and cleared for its band and regimental fund $926.63. The attendance was stated as over 1,300. At least 100 stood throughout the program. A feature of the occasion was the presentation of money donations from a number of church and other negro organizations of the Oranges.

Patriotism marked the affair, and Robert A. Travis, chairman of the managing committee, took occasion to introduce five colored lieutenants to show that members of the colored race are capable of taking command of troops. One of the group was Lieutenant John M. Burrell, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Burrell of East Orange, were active on committees in charge.

Before going to the hall the musicians gave a short open-air concert near the Parkway, at which a collection helped to swell the total receipts of the day. A women's comfort committee provided a dinner in Calvary Baptist Church, and after the visitors spent the night in the armory in North Parkway they had breakfast at the same church before returning to Camp Dix this morning. A reception given by the Daughters of Menelik in English's hall followed the concert.

The band program was interspersed with contralto solos by Miss Marion Anderson, who, Mr. Travis announced, gave her assistance to the soldier musicians. In the intermission an East Orange Four-Minute Man gave an address.

The audience, which freely manifested its appreciation of the band's performance as well as its patriotic enthusiasm, was composed largely of colored people, with a liberal sprinkling of whites. J. Tim Brynn, the conductor, was warmly received when Mr. Travis introduced him as "the genuine Tim Brynn, composer." Mr. Burrell, as secretary of the committee, announced the financial results. Mrs. G. Clayton Foster was treasurer. Mrs. J. W. Hudson was chairman of the comfort [illegible] Mrs. Burrell secretary.

473 Main Street,
East Orange, N.J.

Mr. Carl Byoir,
Bureau of Public Information,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Sir:-

I regret very much that I was unable to keep my appointment for Saturday and wish to apologize for my not having done so. When you named four o'clock as the hour I knew at the time that I was interested in a Red Cross demonstration in our city but thought that I could be releived of such duties as were mine and reach the hotel in time to see you.

I was in Washington last week and saw Mr. Creel, thru introduction by card of Mr. Tumulty. Mr. Creel instructed me that the subject matter of my call was under the sole supervision of yourself and Mr. Emmet Scott. I had a letter to Mr. Scott and intended to have seen him but was advised that he was in the west.

I called to talk over with someone in authority the desiriability of starting an educational propaganda among the Negroes of the country for the purpose of bginging them to a clearer realization of the high ideals and purposes of the war; a fuller appreciation of the benefits we have already derived because of it from the present administration at Washington; the enevitable benefits that are yet to come to the race when the perpetuity of democracy has been assured by victory of the Allied Arms. The many other facts and truths that make the war of special significance to the race.

Let me be frank. There is no real lack of patriotism among Negroes of the country but an investigation will show a very large number in a perplexing whirl of uncertainty and questioning. What is needed is patriotic missionary work authorized and supervised by the Federal Government. The writer has been doing this in North Jersey and to some extent in New York for some time past on his own motion. He has seen the value of the work. In his own home town every Negro is a disciple of 100% Americanism.At a patriotic rally held here in our city high school, under the magagement of the writer on May 1st there gathered the largest and most enthusiastic audience ever seen in the building. (See attached newspaper notice) The receipts from this affair netted over $1,000.00 for the 350F.A. Band fund. The writer also arranged a rally in Newark which besides arousing a higher patriotic sentiment realized over 850.00 for the Negro hostage house at Camp Dix, N.J.

These affairs have done real constructive work and the thought came to the writer that the National Government might

be interested and take up this particular phrase of publicity work- putting on the field men of ability as orators whose patriotism is unquestionable and who by past labors have demonstrated that they have the spirit as well as the punch.

I am at the present arranging with a joint committee of New York and New Jersey for a monster patriotic concert and and demonstration, with the 350 F.A. Band as the main attraction to be held, we hope, in the Manhattan Opera House, N.Y.City.

I would be very glad to hear from either you or Mr. Scott on this proposition and besides those whose names I have left with Mr. Creel can refer you to Mr. Chas. W. Anderson, former Collector of Interhal Revenue, of 156 west 132 Street, N. Y. City and Lieut. Joseph T.Johnson, now at 4th Officer's Training Camp, Artillery Section, 92nd Division, Camp Meade, Md. The latter was formerly stationed at Camp Dix and knows of my w work in behalf of his regiment.

Again apologizing for my not having been able to keep my appointment, I am

Very respectfully yours,

Robt. A. Travis

CZ/RT.

The Byers

GREGORY, STEWART & WRENN
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS
115 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

JULIAN A. GREGORY
ALLEN S. WRENN

May 13, 1918.

473 Main St
East Orange
NJ

Hon. Joseph P. Tumulty,
Secretary to the President,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Tumulty:

May I take the liberty of introducing to you Mr. Robert E. Travis, whom I have known since I was a boy, he, in fact, having been a schoolmate of mine in the public schools in East Orange many years ago.

file

Mr. Travis is very much respected by all who know him, and is a leader in every sense among the colored people of New Jersey.

His is a patriotic motive, as he explains it to me, in the interests of his country, and I believe absolutely unselfish.

Anything that you can do for him will be very much appreciated by me.

Very truly yours,

JAG/RL.

Robert is one of my friends. Every thing that Gregory says of him is true. He is one of the educated men of his people. Absolutely reliable and honest

May 15, 1918

John Franklin Fort

May 14, 1918.

M E M O R A N D U M

For MR. CARL BYORS.

Work of the Negro Division, Committee on Public Information.

The Negro Division of the Committee on Public Information is to be to the Negro what the Committee on Public Information is to the country at large.

Due consideration is to be given to the sociological and psychological condition of the Negro in all the work of this division, thus neutralizing or preventing the results of German propaganda.

The division is ready to assist any governmental department in preparing matter which will not be offensive to the Negro.

PRESS. News for the Negro to be released weekly in the form of clip-sheet, or one column of plate matter, to the 320 Negro papers. The clip-sheet is to contain short items or paragraphs from the different governmental departments on patriotism, the war, labor, food production and conservation, war finance, etc., the President's messages and proclamations simplified, as well as special "drives" to be featured. Cuts and cartoons to be supplied.

All Government news for the Negro to go out through this division.

All copy as cuts, cartoons, bulletins and memoranda for speakers, etc., must first go over the copy desk.

All Negro papers to be subscribed for and clipped.

MOVING PICTURE THEATRES. Slides with short slogans and Negro cartoons, etc., to be sent out weekly to the 200 moving picture theatres catering to the Negro.

Films of the Negro soldiers in camp, in the trenches, in actual war, as well as other patriotic films, to be routed with preliminary announcement slides and posters.

FOUR-MINUTE stereopticon illustrated lectures to be sent out.

POSTERS. Designed by Negro artists, showing Negro soldiers, sailors, etc., to be placed in barber shops, places of amusement,

etc. A suitable poster to be placed in the vestibules of churches, lodge-rooms, and other conspicuous places. Designs to be secured by competition, the idea of the posters having first received the O. K. of the copy desk.

MESSENGERS, volunteer speakers, to deliver a message from Washington. Local Negro speakers to be appointed, who are to speak before meetings in churches, lodges and on special occasions. These messengers are to receive a one-sheet bulletin(specially prepared and selected) of the Committee on Public Information. These messengers are to deliver the President's statement and Mr. Creel's MESSAGE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, all in simplified form, as well as any special message from the various Government departments.

Junior messengers will deliver messages in each school. The junior messengers will receive copies of "WIN THE WAR" to be read on Wednesday before the entire school.

Prepared lectures illustrated by stereopticon slides or posters to be sent on request.

Organization of messengers to be under State chairmen (volunteers) who will make reports.

EDITORIAL STAFF. There is assisting me a number of notable Negro men and women (volunteers) of large vision, living in various parts of the United States, especially in the South and in large centers of Negro population, a few traveling supervisors of Negro work, --who suggest ideas which they think the Negro should have to help win the war.

Mr Byron
Tell Mr George

DuBois

3 May, 1918.

To: Mr. George Creel, Committee on Public Information.

Subject: The Establishment of a Negro Division or Section of the Committee on Public Information.

Purpose. To see that the Negro gets public information, and to offset the German propaganda among the Negro as seen in print and the ideas expressed in conversation.

Solution: News for the Negro to be released weekly to the Negro press. Slides to the Negro moving picture theatres. Use of local Negro speakers in each Negro community. Posters in barber shops and places of amusement.

The organization for carrying out the above arrangement is practically complete.

A. U. Craig to be officially designated as Director, at a salary of one dollar ($1.00) per annum, with one stenographer.

Mr Craig, the Colored man
in the Field Adm. who came to
see me with the proposition. Please
to write a memorandum on the
matter which I need place before
you.
Sym.

Tracing

1928 2nd Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.,
May 6th, 1918.

Committee on Public Information,
Washington, D. C.

Attention-Mr. George Creel.

Mr. Attwood

Mr. Byers

I received pamphlet, "One-hundred and One German Lies." If you could send me a supply of these pamphlets, I know where I could distribute them to good advantage.

May I ask if you do not think it good work to make a special propaganda among the colored people(I am not one of them myself). From remarks I have heard at times, I am of the impression that they(many of them, at least), are laboring under wrong and wrongful impressions, particularly in regard to the Liberty Loan just floated.

If I, a common citizen, a government clerk of the War Dept., can at any time be of service to your committee in any way whatsoever, it would give me pleasure to be called to do something.

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

E. L. McCaslin

CPI 1-91

Scott, Emmett.

10p.

FOLDER # 10

box 25

November 27, 1918

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Special Assistant to the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Scott,

Before completing the work of the Committee on Public Information, I wish to write you a very sincere letter of thanks for your very real contribution to the cause of national unity. As special assistant to the Secretary of War, with specific duty to maintain the morale of the colored population of the United States, you have discharged a delicate task with discretion, the very highest intelligence, and the very greatest devotion to your people and to your country.

I can truthfully say that the Committee on Public Information, in its fight for unity, has been helped immeasurably by you. It has been a pleasure to work with you, and I want to say a very sincere personal word of my deep appreciation. It must be a matter of pride to you to know that no portion of the population has been more loyal than the people of your race, not the least of the strength of the war purpose of America has proceeded from the courage and devotion of the colored people.

Believe me

Very sincerely,

Chairman.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

November 27, 1918.

Mr. George Creel,
Director, Committee on Public Information,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Creel:--

I realize fully the great pressure under which you are working these days in winding up the many affairs connected with your office, and it is not without hesitation that I bring to your attention one additional service which would give me much pleasure.

It would be a source of satisfaction to me if you would, before sailing for Europe, dictate a letter conveying your estimate of the services I have rendered the Committee on Public Information since I came here to Washington to serve as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War. It will be personally gratifying to receive such a letter, but it will also enable me to check up officially the record of this office in its relation to yours.

As we approach the close of our official relations, I wish to testify to the cordial support that has been given at all times to the interests this office has sought to serve, and to voice my appreciation of the sincere sympathy and practical co-operation manifested by yourself and Mr. Carl Byoir in every movement looking toward the welfare of the colored people of the entire country, in and out of the Army. Our official association throughout the past year has not only been a source of pleasure, but has afforded me an experience that will add largely to my capacity for future usefulness.

With assurances of my highest personal regard, and wishing you continued success in your splendid work, I am

Very truly yours,

Emmett J. Scott

EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Special Assistant to Secretary of War.

RWT

I have as you know conducted all of the Publicity work of the Com. on Pub. Inf: among & with colored newspapers, ever since I came here: EJS

September 3, 1918.

Mr. Emmett Scott,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Scott:

Congratulations on the work that you are doing. It is splendid. I read every item in the news service.

Hastily and sincerely,

Chairman.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

August 30, 1918.

Mr. George Creel, Chairman,
Committee on Public Information,
10 Jackson Place, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Creel:

I have thought it wise to undertake to furnish to the colored newspapers of the country, from week to week, some definite, straightforward facts concerning what is being done for the colored people - to meet the contention of those who claim they are not being considered in connection with war activities.

I know how busy you are, but possibly you may have a moment to glance over the attached list of some of the notes which have appeared in the Negro Press recently.

Sincerely yours,

Emmett Scott

Special Assistant,
Office of the Secretary of War.

Enclosure.
WHD

August 17, 1918

Mr. Emmett Scott,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Scott,

Please let me have your views on this.

Sincerely,

Chairman.

Enclosed letter dated Aug 15/18 to Mr Creel from John R. Shillady, Secretary, Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 5th Ave, NYC

Professor Ford

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

April 15, 1918.

Mr. George Creel, Chairman,
Committee on Public Information,
No. 16, Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Creel:

The enclosed communication from Mr. L. L. CRIDDLE, of Austin, Texas, a substantial citizen of that city, is sent to you, for the information, and if you desire, call it to yourself.

You will be able to determine whether or not this matter is one deserving of special attention at the hands of the Government.

Just a word or two, your office referred to me a letter written by a lady on the Mexican border - highly commending the patriotism and spirit of cooperation being shown by the colored people in this crisis. Her efforts to express their loyalty - for that reason, I call your attention to it.

Sincerely yours,

Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant,
War Department,
Council.

EJS

April 15, 1918.

Mr. George Creel, Chairman,
Committee on Public Information,
No. 15, Jackson Place,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Creel:

The enclosed communication from Dr. L. L. CAMPBELL, of Austin, Texas, a substantial citizen of that city and State, together with his articles marked, explain themselves.

You will be able to determine whether or not this matter is one deserving of special attention at the hands of the Government.

Just a day or two ago, your Office referred to me a letter written by a lady on the Mexican border - highly commending the patriotism and spirit of cooperation being shown by the colored Americans during this crisis. These efforts to depress their loyalty - for that reason, may call for attention at your hands.

Sincerely yours,

Special Assistant,
War Department,
Room 131.

WHD

PASTOR
EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. Tenth and San Marcos St.
Church Study—Phone: S. W. 3872

PRESIDENT
THE MISSIONARY BAPTIST GENERAL
CONVENTION OF TEXAS
DALLAS, OCTOBER 22-28, 1918

MODERATOR
ST. JOHN ENCAMPMENT
ANSTIN, JULY 23-31,
1918

L. L. CAMPBELL

RESIDENCE: 1610 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE—S. W. PHONE 1990
OFFICE: 910 EAST TENTH STREET—S. W. PHONE 3872

AUSTIN. TEXAS

April the fifth, 1918.

To Mr. Cr

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,

Ass't. Sect'y. War Department,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I am sending you under separate cover the April number of "The Harpoon", published at San Antonio, Texas. I am of the opinion that the War Department's attention should be called to the sentiment of this magazine with reference to the Negro soldiers. I cannot understand why the government will arrest aliens and slackers and will not even permit people to express themselves to the reverse with reference to the government in the time of this present crises, and yet permit to transmit through its mail such periodicals as "The Harpoon".

I have no personal feeling against the editor of The Harpoon for I know him to be a sincere man and I believe he is sincere in his expressions but the question is--should such sentiments be sent forth or allowed to be sold at newspaper stands and on trains or transmitted by any method at this time?

The black people, side by side with the Americans are offering their lives upon the altar for a free and untrammeled democracy and why should such sentiments be thrust in the face of black democrats of this country.

We have sent from this state a large number of colored men; many of whom have volunteered. How do you suppose they would feel if such periodicals were sent them to read, seeing that the government is permitting such sentiments to be freely printed and circulated at home against them while they fight for their country?

It might be well for you in the proper manner, approach the War Department on this matter with a view of having this publication change its tone or be discontinued.

With best wishes I beg to be,

Yours very truly,

L. L. Campbell

$1.50 Per Year
15 Cents the Copy

K. Lamity's

April Number

HARPOON

Minnows Are Safe; I Am Out After Whales

Volume Sixteen | SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, APRIL, 1918 | Number 2

WHITE WOMAN WANTS RACE EQUALITY

Mrs. Howard Gould Ex-wife of a Millionaire Husband, Goes Alone to a Congregation of New York Negroes to Preach Race Equality, and the Strangling of the Solid South with Colored Votes

A member of Congress, now in Washington city, has sent me the following report, taken from the New York American (a Hearst paper) dated February 27, 1918. In his letter, my friend declared that in his opinion, the Harpoon was the proper medium for handling such sentiments, as those expressed by this ex-wife of an American millionaire. I herewith produce the report appearing in the New York American, but would suggest that all full blooded white people should read it with empty stomachs —in order to insure food conservation:

"Unaccompanied by a white escort, Mrs. Howard Gould addressed a crowded negro campaign meeting last night. The meeting was held in Mother Zion Church, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue.

"Mrs. Gould appealed for votes for a colored candidate for the House of Representatives—Reverdy C. Ransom, who is put forward for Congress by the United Civic League. The election is to take place next Tuesday.

"With the exception of three reporters, Mrs. Gould was the only white person in the hall. She was stunningly dressed, and did not seem at all embarrassed by her adventure. Her automobile, which waited for her outside the church, created much enthusiasm in the neighborhood.

Seeks to Win Votes.

"Mrs. Gould, who has done much agitation for Woman Suffrage, met Ransom in connection with other activities. She formed a high opinion of his character. When she heard he was a candidate for Congress, she promised to do all she could to get votes for him. Ransom was one of the speakers at last night's meeting.

"Mrs. Gould, although she referred more than once to her Southern birth and family, gave expression to sentiments of equality between the white and colored races. She said:

"'We call people blacks and whites now, but some day we'll call them United States Americans. On March 5 you will have a chance to help President Wilson in his fight for democracy.

"'Black men are now fighting side by side with white men in the trenches. They are fighting for the world democracy. And they are fighting for the democracy of a country which at one time boasted a king whose atrocities surpassed any of those committed on black men in history.'

Devout Cries of "Amen."

"This was understood to refer to the late King Leopold, uncle of the present King of the Belgians. It was received with devout cries of 'amen.' In fact, many of Mrs. Gould's periods were greeted with audible approval of a camp-meeting character.

"Speaking of the colored soldiers in the National Army, she said they had 'white hearts under a black skin.' Reverting to the congressional election, she said:

"'Any colored man in this district who votes against Mr. Ransom is a traitor to his race and to democracy. If the white man, the republican captain, tries to insist on your voting for his man, he is beguiling you and is not your friend.

"'Now that the black women of the North have political power, they must band together for the black women of the South. You black people must strangle the Solid South'."

Commenting upon this very remarkable episode, the Nashville Tennesseean, says:

"In the New York American of February 27 appears a report of a negro campaign meeting in that city, which was addressed by Mrs. Howard Gould,

HE'S GOT 'EM AND GONE.

(With apologies to my late contemporary, James Whitcomb Riley.—K. Lamity.)

Little Willie Hobby came to our
house to stay;
To give his little friends a job,
and draw their little pay.
How long his little visit lasts,
there's very little doubt,
For Ferguson will get him
If
He
Don't
Watch
Out.

When he called the legislature, it
responded with a yell:
"If he tries to come to Austin,
we will ship him straight to—
Temple."
But alas! All over Texas you
can hear a mighty shout:
"Ferguson will get you
If
You
Don't
Watch
out."

That gang of bold conspirators
are barking at the moon—
They remind me of the nigger
when he "played his final
tune,"
That their repertoire is ended,
there's no shadow of a doubt,
For Ferguson will get them
If
They
Don't
Watch
Out.

ex-wife of the well-known capitalist. If the meeting was correctly reported, it would seem to every right-thinking person in the country, North, East, West and South, that Mrs. Mrs. Gould is not in her right mind. She made an appeal for the votes of the people for Reverdy C. Ransom, a negro, whom she called 'Mr. Ransom,' urging support of this negro for a seat in the lower house of Congress of the United States.

"In the course of her address, Mrs. Gould said:

"'We call people blacks and whites now, but some day we'll call them United States Americans. On March 5 you will have a chance to help President Wilson in his fight for democracy. Black men are now fighting side by side with white men in the trenches. They are fighting for the world democracy. And they are fighting for the democracy of a country which at one time boasted a king whose atrocities surpassed any of those committed on black men in history.'

"This woman, who claims to have been born in the South, evidently has grown away from the teaching of her mother and from all traditions of the Southland. In the closing portion of her speech she is reported to have said:

"'Any colored man in this district who votes against Mr. Ransom is a traitor to his race and to democracy. If the white man, the republican captain, tries to insist on your voting for his man, he is beguiling you and is not your friend. Now that the black women of the North have political power. they must band together for the black women of the South as her birthplace, is in direct conflict Solid South.'

"Aside from the few newspaper men in attendance on the meeting, and who were there for the purpose of attending to the business of the papers for which they worked, Mrs. Gould was the only white person in the hall. She is said to have been not in the least embarrassed by her unusual situation. She was reported to have been gorgeously attired and to have displayed a peculiar enthusiasm in the cause of the black aspirant for congressional honors.

"The attitude assumed by this woman, who claims the South. You black people must strangle the with all sections of the country. And even the negroes as a race do not seek equality with the white race. There are but few who have such ambition, and it seems it is to this class that sensationalists like Mrs. Gould would wish to pander. There is not a white woman, nor man, for that matter, in the entire country who will feel that Mrs. Gould is doing that which is becoming a Caucasian, and particularly a woman.

"Any woman who would attempt such a 'stunt' should be taken in hand by some of the saner members of her family and held in leash until such time as this unnatural inclination shall have passed."

The Harpoon readers, after perusing the report of Mrs. Gould's speech to the negroes, can realize the wisdom in my suggestion, to read it on an empty stomach.

Mrs. Howard Gould, (nee Miss Viola Katherine Clemons) was married to the millionarie son of Jay Gould, Oct. 12, 1898. I am not informed as to the trouble which resulted in a divorce, but after reading her speech to the New York negroes, can easily guess. When a white man, or a white woman, comes to the conclusion that race equality is the proper thing, I certainly feel sorry for the negro, for he is as far above the renegade white (man or woman) who preaches such blasphemous doctrine, as the eagle is above the turkey buzzard.

The remarks of the athletic Mrs. Gould, made to her odoriferous bouquet of African exotics, (in regard to the ballot having been given to the negro women and that they must **"strangle the solid South,"**) emphasizes my only objection to woman suffrage—which I have mentioned many times in this journal.

For years I have told Harpoon readers that giving the ballot to the white women of America, had but one drawback, so far as I was concerned, and that was the fact that such action automatically placed the voting privilege in the hands of every negro wench, from Cape Cod to the Pecos river.

And I declared that while the enthusiastic white women would vote, that thousands of other white women, never would place a ballot in the box. Also, that on election day, no clean wet linen would adorn the clothes lines—for the power of Omnipotence itself, would be entirely too weak to prevent every "colored lady" from casting a vote—under the impression that they were "strangling the solid South."

I wanted the white women to vote, (for they have at least some idea of what they want) and you need have no fear of the mever knowingly assisting in passing vicious laws.

But what can you expect from the negro vote in this country?

I will guarantee, that outside of some petty local measure (of which he may have some slight knowledge) the average negro voter has no more conception of what he is voting for, than a razor back hog knows about the decalogue.

And no white man, with as much sense as an armadillo, can fail to realize the utter absurdity of the white and negro race ever approximating a plan of moral, political, cental, or social equality. To even imagine such a thing possible, brands the white man endorsing such ideas, as a maudlin fool—or an ethnological pervert—not deserving the recognition of any decent white man or white woman.

God Almighty, in His wisdom and power, created

the pure blooded white man "in His own image."

He also created the black man just as He desired him to remain.

In order that no mistake might be possible, He created them **entirely different**—just as different as is the horse, and the jackass.

In physical structure alone no sane man need mistake one for the other.

Destroy any four of man's five senses, (seeing, hearing, feeling, smelling and tasting) leaving only one—and he can readily tell a negro from a white man, every rattle out of the box.

Looking at him, is a sufficient test.

Listening to his speech, betrays his African ancestry.

Feeling his face, and wool, gives him away.

One good whiff of the hircine odor, from a nice warm July corn field nigger, is proof of his nationality—as strong as Holy writ.

As to detecting a negro by the taste alone, I am not qualified to say—for I have made no personal experiments along that line, but no matter whether he be boiled, fried, stewed or roasted, I am convinced he would not be able to defy detection. While he might be pretty good eating, I'm sure a white man would be better—something like billy goat chops, and veal cutlets, in comparison.

I am positive that there are thousands of people (who like the writer, were born and raised surrounded by negroes all their lives) yet have never even thought of the vast dissimilarity between the white and black races. There is just as much difference, as there is between the sun and the moon.

Let me give you an anthropological description of the negro race, from the pen of a celebrated scientist—Prof. A. H. Keane.

First, he places the negro in a class by himself—being distinctly dark, as opposed to the fair, yellow, and brown varieties of mankind.

He says, their original home was probably all Africa, south of the Sahara, India, south of the Indo-Gangetic plains, Maylasia, and the greater part of Australasia.

In the early and middle tertiary times, this tract was probably broken up by the sea, and the disappearance in the region named by Sclater, Lemuria. Negroes fall naturally into two great divisions.

First, African negroes; second, Papuans, or Menanesians.

Pro. Keane makes four sub-divisions of African negroes, according to locality.

1. West Soudan and Puinea.
2. Central Soudan and Chad Basin.
3. East Soudan and Upper Nile.
4. South America.

He estimates their number, at 130,000,000, with probably 20,000,000 full bloods and mulattoes, either slaves, or descendents of slaves, chiefly in tropical or sub-tropical America, and estimates the following anatomical and psychological points, in which the negroes **differ from the white man.** Now notice these points carefully—and then fancy the mental condition (to say nothing of the moral status) of the white man (or woman) who comes to the conclusion that "all men are equal."

1. The abnormal length of the negro's arm—sometimes **reaching to the knee pan**—also peculiar to the gorrilla.
2. Prognathism. (Facial angle 70 degrees. That of the white man's face is 82.)
3. Weight of brain, 35 ounces. (In the gorrilla 20 ounces, while in the white man, it is 45 ounces.)
4. Full black eye, black iris, and yellow sclerotic coating of the eyeball. (In the white man, it is pure white.)
5. Short, flat, snub nose, broad at extremity, with dilated nostrils, and concave, or sunken ridge.
6. Thick protruding lips, showing inner surfaces.
7. Very large zygomatic arches. (Cheek bones.)
8. Exceeding thick cranium (skull) enabling him to use the head as a weapon of attack, (Butting like a goat or ram.)
9. Weak lower limbs, terminating in a large, broad, flat foot, with low instep, projecting, and somewhat prehensile great toe, and a "lark heel."
10. Complexion, deep brown, blackish, or even jet black—not due to any special pigment, but to the greater abundance of coloring matter in the Malpigian mucous membrane.
11. Short black hair, distinctly **woolly**—not frizzly.
12. Thick skin, cool, soft, and velvety, mostly hairless, and emitting a **peculiar odor,** described as **hircine.** (The word "hircine," means "smelling like a goat," but in this instance, is a libel on Billy.)
13. Frame of medium height, thrown somewhat out of the perpendicular by the shape of the pelvis, the spine, the backward projection of the head, and the whole anatomical structure.
14. The cranial sutures (soft spots on top of the heads of infants) which close up much earlier in the negro, than in the white race.

After noting the many distinct difference between the negro and the white man, Prof Keane, in speaking of "negro land"—that part of the continent of Africa south of Sahara, says:

"Architecture has **no existence,** nor has there been any monumental ruins of stone structures of any sort in the whole of Negro Land, except those erected in Soudan, under Hametic, and Semitic influences." (Prof. A. H. Keane, in Encyclopedia Brittanica, edition 9th, vol. 17, page 318.)

And this is the creature that the rich and gushing Mrs. Gould holds up as the peer of the white man, and the white woman—and to whom she glides in

her costly car (alone and unattended) to hail as her mental, moral and social equal!

Well—I am too much of a gentleman to dispute a woman's word—even if she has a white skin, and claims kin with an African. If she insists on being a counterpart of the African, I merely pass the buck up to the fastidious and aesthetic Viola, and say "go to him."

But while admitting her contention—that the negro is **her equal**—I want to inform this very obstreperous advocate of negro equality that she is **not the equal** of the millions of high minded, pure blooded, Anglo Saxon mothers, wives, and daughters of America—South, North, East, or West—and never will be. The humblest real American white woman that ever breathed the breath of life, is the mental, moral and social superior of every negro that ever lived, or ever will live.

And I tell you furthermore—the day will never come, when a decent, self-respecting American white woman will envy you your conquest of Africa—or begrudge you the exclusive companionship of your sweet scented congeners. They are yours, my dear madam, to have and to hold—but not as a dirty political rope, with which to "**strangle the solid South.**" At the pace you are going, the chances are you may feel the clutch of murderous black fingers at your own fair throat, before the "Solid South" is in any danger of strangulation at the hands of your black protoges.

And in the meantime Viola, it won't be necessary to extend your campaign personally into the South.

The Southern people are so slow and phlegmatic, it would be difficult to interest them in your great up-lift wrestling match.

The preaching of social equality in the South, for instance, would hardly pay railway fare.

Besides, if you made the trip, you would find it difficult to find suitable accommodations, for there are no first class negro hotels in this state, and the best you could do, would be to eat "hot cat" in some colored restaurant, and lodge in the homes of your black friends. If this suits you, why come ahead—and start the "strangling of the solid South."

The cat-capers you are cutting around New York, Viola, are extremely funny to the people of the Southland.

While occasionally we hear of an isolated instance in which some ostracized alleged white man utters sentiments similar to those you advocated in the negro church in New York, he don't have much luck down here unless he is a professional sprinter. I have been a close observer in Texas for over half a century, and I'll swear I never heard a white

BEST BARGAIN IN TEXAS

About eighteen miles from San Antonio, and reached by a fine macadamized road; is one of the finest ranches in Texas, according to its size.
There is not less than 10,000 acres, enclosed, with dividing pasture lines. There is considerable acreage of fine farming land already under cultivation, and much more that could be utilized.
The property is well watered, with excellent range for cattle, and would also be an ideal proposition for the raising of goats or sheep.
The land is well timbered, interspersed with fertile valleys.
Improvements of houses, barns, pens, etc., are of the most substantial nature, and possession could be given on reasonable notice.
There is not a more desirable location in Bexar County, and a bargain can be secured if the property can be sold quickly.

IF INTERESTED ADDRESS HARPOON PUBLISHING CO. **SAN ANTONIO TEXAS**

woman, even intimate, her belief in social equality between the whites and blacks, at any time.

And I do not believe such sentiments are even endorsed by the pure, true, white woman of any other state in the entire union. Not being an alienist, I am unable to understand why any white woman—laying the slightest claim to common sense and decency—could ever go alone, to address a congregation of buck negroes and express such sentiments as have been attributed to yourself. There must be some mistake, a reportorial error, Viola—at least I hope so—if for no other reason, than for the honor and dignity of white American womanhood. It seems so distressingly unnatural—so horribly out of the ordinary—that I am unable to understand or believe it.

Down South, such an outburst—no matter if it was made by a woman—would put her in the asylum—or out of the state to a certainty. She would not be tolerated half a minute.

Did it ever occur to you, that God Almighty created both the white man, and the black man, just as He **saw proper**, and He intended them to **thus remain?**

You possibly may have heard, that ever since the dawn of creation, the black man has never been competent to organize or perpetuate even a semblance of government, but from the days of Adam has, when left to himself, lived the life of a conscienceless savage.

It may also have been told to you that just as far back as the history of the white race records, the black man has eternally been the **servant and helper** of a white master.

The early Jews, (to whom we are indebted even for a Christ) owned black servants by the thousands, yet never by word or pen left the faintest insinuation that they ever dreamed that the negro was even a human being, identical with themselves—or that it was even necessary for man to attempt to change his condition, or elevate him into a social or moral sphere different to that in which Nature's God had placed him. The Jewish laws even prohibited any "**man with a flat nose,**" from even appearing before the altar of the Most High. (Levit. 21:18.)

Jesus Christ himself, although surrounded by black men all His life, never once mentioned them—and why?

He knew His Father had created the negro for a **definite purpose,** and that in His wisdom and mercy would carry out His great plan, regardless of the petty fancies or assumed intelligence of any man—or batty woman. It is not for you or I, to attempt at this late day, a general reconstruction of God's immutable laws.

The negro was not a willing visitor to America.

He came here as a prisoner, but now his hands are unbound, and he is free to go back to his native land, provided he does not like this country.

Does he regret his forced sojourn in the land of the white man?

Does he long for the solitude of his South African jungle where no shadow of the white man's law can deny him the luxury of boiled monkey or African cutlets—sliced from the body of his captured enemy?

Not on your life.

You couldn't tear the negro away from the companionship of the white man with a derrick—and if the white man would only let him alone, he always drops into his proper place, just as naturally as the matrix of the typesetting machine falls where it belongs.

The Southern people, with whom the negro has

Facts About South San Antonio and Kelly Field

The Government owns 677 acres. Have under lease about 5000 acres more, making the largest aviation field in the world. Present number of men 15,000 to 20,000. The I. & G. N. Railroad has bought 108 acres on which they have located the most modern railroad shops in the South, with a payroll of $75,000 per year. THE SOUTH SAN ANTONIO INDUSTRIAL COMPANY has set aside 74 acres for factory sites for substantial manufacturing enterprises with a permanent payroll. The electrical power rate is the lowest in the State of Texas.

The location is 6.7 miles southwest of the city, on the main lines of the I. & G. N. and Southern Pacific railroads.

The new town is equipped with a 15-minute street car service, electric lights, telephones, macadamized streets, cement sidewalks and water. LOOK IT OVER—It's worth your while.

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been born and raised, are the only people on earth who understand the African, sympathizes with his childish idiocyncracies, overlooks his nonsensical shortcomings, and prevents him making a bigger fool of himself than Nature intended.

You seldom, if ever, hear of a real thoroughbred Southern gentleman getting in any trouble with a negro. It wouldn't be the white man's fault if he did, and I can assure you it wouldn't last long.

It is the disreputable white element, that is responsible for ninety-nine per cent of friction between the races—for as a rule, a decent white man would feel himself disgraced to get into a squabble or difficulty with a member of the African race. Unless under very unusual circumstances, it would be cowardly to do so, for the white would have all the advantage—right or wrong.

I know the Southern negro from the crown of his armor plate skull to the end of his "lark-spur heel," and never in my life have I knowingly or wantonly done a black man a malicious injury. I would be ashamed of myself, and my race, to even wish to do so—for he is just as helpless as a new born babe, when he attempts to oppose, or compete with the white man.

I have thought—that if I was a multimillionaire—I would like to organize a colony of about 10,000 of the biggest, blackest, greasiest negroes I could pick out in the South, and try my hand in developing, and bringing to the surface the latent possibilities of the race.

My idea would be to purchase a large tract of fertile land (an island if possible) in tropical, or semi-tropical America, so I could absolutely isolate my bouquet of black babies—and the first rule laid down in my government, would be to kill every outside white man who dared to put his foot in my territory. That would be about all the law I would need for starting the colony off on the right track.

Out of the ten thousand, 2,000 of them would be negro men, and 8,000 negro women—for it usually takes about four or five able bodied negro women to keep one colored gentleman going.

After dividing up the land among the 2,000 families, I would begin business by selecting a town site —and build each family a home, erecting every building just as near as possible to the public square. I wouldn't even try to induce any of them to live in the country, for a nigger "sho'ly does love the city" —and my next move would be to erect a dance hall in the center of the square, large enough to accommodate the entire colony. You can't keep a nigger from dancing, unless you amputate his feet six inches above the knees—and even then he will do the "Stump Rag" every time he hears music.

You see, I would not tolerate work of any sort in my colony, and my sole purpose would be to ascertain definitely just how much joy there is in life for a genuine negro—**if you only give him a show.**

Running around the entire length of the dance hall would be rows of long dining tables with stationary seats.

Regular meals would be served here (everything free of charge) and when the dishes were removed, crap games would be in order. The menu might change occasionally, but as a rule would be as follows:

Breakfast at 8:30 sharp:—Fried pork chops (very fat), brown gravy, scrambled eggs, French fried potatoes, country sausage, fried ham, liver and onions, hot biscuits, hot batter cakes, New Orleans molasses, hot coffee, cream, and eight lumps of sugar to each cup—nickel cigars.

Dinner:—(a nigger never cares for lunch so long as he can get regular dinners). Cabbage and hog's jowl, with corn meal dumplings, boiled backbones, roast spare ribs, chitterlings fried in batter, baked sweet potatoes, fried ham with oodles of red gravy, corn bread and biscuit, onions, apple dumpling with cream, pumpkin pie, chocolate cakes, sweet milk, butter milk, clabber, tea and coffee—nickel cigars.

Supper:—More fried chops (with lots of red gravy), more sausage, fried ham, hard boiled eggs, cream potatoes, liver and onions, cold slaw, cheese, crackers, mince pie, hot cakes, strained honey, country butter, butter milk and coffee. More nickel cigars.

To an outsider (like Viola), who don't know a blank thing about a negro, or what he likes—this might seem a menu miscarriage, but it would suit the coon three times per day, 365 1-4 days in the year.

In addition to the regular meals, I would serve ripe red watermelons on the half shell to each member three times per day.

After supper each night the crap game and ball would open up—each buck nigger being supplied with a pint of 25 cent whiskey and a white handled razor—with which to maintain order—the festivities ending promptly at 1:30 a. m., when the happy colonists would round up their allotment of women and repair to their peaceful homes—if able to do so.

No city laws or ordinances or city officials (especially policemen) would be tolerated, for under this model form of government, I would depend on each individual colonist to show his appreciateion of such felicitous surroundings and amicably settle all personal differences—with the aid of his white handled razor—before leaving the ball room. Believe me, they would certainly do it.

The only drawback facing me, in making such a costly experiment, is a partial lack of ready money, but if some enthusiastic woman, who has more money than brains—like yourself, Viola—will come across with the long green, I will advertise and secure the colony inside of three weeks. In forming such a

colony, the number would necessarily have to be limited, to prevent a complete exodus by the negro race from this country.

There would not be a slacker found, from Maine to California, as soon as the call for volunteers had been circulated.

While this is being written, Viola, I see that you have withdrawn your connection (and financial support) from the new National party recently organized in New York—on account of "dissensions in the rank" at a recent meeting. The press dispatch under date of March 9th, says:

"Dissension broke out in the ranks of the newly organized National party today at a private meeting of the executive committee. Mrs. Howard Gould of New York resigned from the party and withdrew her financial support.

"According to delegates, her action is attributed to differences with John D. Spargo, an ex-Socialist member of the party. Following Mrs. Gould's withdrawal Spargo was elected to her place on the executive committee.

"The executive committee decided to send an organizer South to line up the congressional campaign next fall. It was decided not to ask Southern negroes to come into the party now."

From the above I infer that the deep and praiseworthy solicitude you have exhibited in the uplift of the negro race in America has been the prime bone of contention in this new political organization—so the members have very generously turned over the coon to your special keeping—and given you the chance of your life to spend your dowry in breaking into colored society.

I trust you will not overlook any, but in "going the whole hog," and carry out your ideas in full.

As a finale of such unheard-of enthusiasm on the part of a white woman (to prove her loyalty to the theory of race equality) permit me to suggest that it might be possible to arrange a matrimonial alliance, that in time would add to the population of this country half a dozen or more mule-nigger brats —convincing proof to a doubting and horrified world, of your absolute sincerity in the theory of race equality.

Of course we have got a war on hand which demands the constant attention of every patriotic citizen, but in all candor, is it not time to put a stop to such episodes as Mrs. Gould pulled off before that gang of negroes?

The **Tennessean** is mistaken if it believes that the negro race does not want social equality—and wants it bad.

It is the thought by day, and the dream by night, of the African, and while the ambition is hopeless, such stunts as the one referred to merely keep the fire burning—a fire which if it grows sufficiently strong, will consume the black race, root and branch in America.

A few more rapes—a few more strangling of Southern women by black beasts—will start a conflagration that will never end until the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of the white man can walk a block from home in safety, without a guard to protect them from shame and death.

That Gould woman needs an alienist—and needs him bad.

A FAIR SQUARE MAN.

I always like to see a good square, fair man—one who wants to enjoy his own life to suit him best—but also willing that the other fellow has the same privilege.

Out in the Abilene country—northwest Texas—lives Hon. Fred Cockrell, who is a candidate for governor of Texas at the coming election.

I have never met Mr. Cockrell, but from his announcement, which has appeared in the Taylor County Times, he is my sort of a man, as can be seen from the announcement. This is his platform:

"1. The passage of any measure that would restrict or kill the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors, anywhere and everywhere.

" '2. The relocation of the West Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college at Abiline on the terms heretofore agreed upon by the state and the city of Abiline, this to be done by chapter 1 of the 1919 legislature.

" '3. That the name of James E. Ferguson should go on the ticket if he makes application, so that the highest political power in the state, the voter, can pass upon the question of his eligibility.

"Commenting upon the last, Judge Cockrell said:

" 'If I were elected governor the first official act of my administration would be to tender to James E. Ferguson a full pardon, removing as far as could be done by such an act any disability that he might labor under because of the impeachment proceedings of the present legislature.

" 'And, as such proceedings were largely due to his action in favoring the location of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Abiline, and I, being a citizen of West Texas and daring to run for governor, might get into still more serious trouble, would expect Ferguson to pardon me if he were elected governor.' "

His proposition for reciprocity in pardons strikes me as being just as fair as any man could ask, and while I am not authorized to speak for Governor Ferguson, I am confident he will endorse the sentiment.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT LIVING PRICES

Is why the crowds buy Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle and all sorts of Sporting Goods from **POTCHERNICK.**

He handles nothing but the best. He guarantees every article sold. He sells it **cheaper** than any competitor. What more can you ask?

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SERIOUS CHARGES ARE BEING MADE

The Charge Is Being Made All Over the Country that Soldiers and Tourists Are Being Overcharged, Which if True Will Do This City an Irreparable Injury

I am a native Texan, and during the last 50 years of my brief but modest and useful career, much of my time has been happily spent either as a constant visitor or a satisfied citizen of this, the greatest and most pleasant city of the Lone Star State.

Of course we "never can tell," what circumstances may bring forth, but unless something out of the ordinary, I will make San Antonio my permanent home for the next 50 years to come.

I love the town, am infatuated with its good people, and for these reasons, anything that may in any manner injure the present prosperity of this city or jeapordize its future, is a vital subject with the writer—not from any selfish motive, but for the patriotic interest each loyal citizen must necessarily feel for his own home town.

The outside reader must remember that the Harpoon was moved from Austin, Texas, something less than two years ago—after a brief sojourn in that city for over 15 years. It took all that time to bring about and solidify a condition of political purity and civic righteousness in the capital city that would justify the Harpoon seeking other fields of usefulness—hence the move.

As every Harpoon reader will testify, this paper, (while always true to its friends, home and country) has never considered it necessary to camouflage its utterances, or stage a gallery performance, when plain facts were presented for discussion. While a limited vocabulary may account for the use of a sledge, when a tack hammer might have been substituted, my honest endeavor has always been to make my meaning as plain as a retreating goat—so that the wayfaring man may have no excuse whatever in grasping the idea which the writer intends to convey. (Isaiah 35:8.)

For many long years prior to this bloody and unnecessary war—San Antonio was the best advertised town in Texas.

Its fame as a health resort—a live, progressive and hospitable city—had not only become a household word all over America, but had even crossed the broad deep waters that surround this continent, and had swept over every civilized nation of the earth.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the stranger from this, or any other country, never considered his trip to Texas complete, until he had reached the Alamo City, met the hearty handshake and welcome of men and women famed for their Southern hospitality, visited the hundreds of historic landmarks, and realized what real freedom and personal liberty meant.

For years and years these conditions remained.

From a quaint but dirty Mexican village, San Antonio began to assume city airs, and under the leadership of its patriotic and enterprising citizens, its progress was phenomenal.

Every enterprise calculated to build up the city, was encouraged and welcomed.

The territory immediately adjacent was in no manner adequate to sustain or produce the abnormal growth of the city, and outside help—outside money—must be induced to come to San Antonio, and to be invested or spent in the city.

There was no other way on earth for achieving the success of which we now feel so proud.

We got the investments, and we got the benefit of more transient money, spent freely in San Antonio, than was spent in all the other large Texas cities combined.

How did we manage to get the millions and millions of dollars either invested or so cheerfully spent in San Antonio?

Where did we get it?

And from whom did we get it?

It was not a gift, of course.

What did we give in return?

The public may not be able to answer these questions, but every old-time citizen—from the prosperous merchant to the retired but opulent hack driver—knows all about it.

It came from the Tourists—the stranger within our gates.

God knows he was no tight-wad, but spent his money like a prince.

And what did we give in return for all these benefits?

All we did was to treat him honestly, fairly, courteously, charge him full price (but no more) than the service was worth.

There's the whole story in a thimble.

We were satisfied, and felt grateful to render

(Continued on page 25)

ABOUT DOGS AND PEOPLE

There is not a man living, who thinks more of a good dog than the writer.

Born and raised on the frontier where neighbors were as few and far between as oysters in a restaurant stew, boy playmates were hard to find, and it was dog or nothing—when I longed for a companion who would spend the entire day with me in the woods, chasing Molly-cottails and never tire.

The scientists say that the dog is a mammal of the order Carnivores, family Canidae. In plain English, this means that he is a canine meat-eater.

If anyone doubts him being a meat-eater he can easily test the matter by leaving a large juicy sirloin steak hanging about 10 feet from the ground over night, and be convinced.

Just how much fresh beef an old lean hound dog can eat at one time and still live (especially if he can steal it) has never yet been satisfactorily demonstrated, although many curious experimentors have gone broke, trying to solve the problem.

There is not the slightest probability that the question will be settled, while the European war is going on. At present prices, a combination of Rockefeller, Rothchilds, and all the meat packers in the United States would become bankrupt if they undertook the job.

Naturalists and writers in times gone by have always divided dogs into two groups or classes—sporting dogs and non-sporting dogs.

The average layman does not even imagine that there are over fifty distinct different breeds of domesticated dogs and at least five different breeds of wild dogs that are no kin to the wolf.

Most men recognize the bull, hound, shepherd (or collie), greyhound, and Newfoundland, while all others, including curs and fices, are looked upon as just common, ordinary, worthless sons of canine female ancestry without any other marks of identifications.

I have seen great numbers of the latter breed. They usually have four legs, but in many cases you find them with only two, and even one leg, while occasionally I have met them with no legs at all.

The layman calls every small dog a "fice," no matter what breed it is, and that's what makes the lady so mad, when she hears some big husky yokel exclaim: "Gee, Eph! Watch that fool woman kissin' that dirty nosed fice."

The cootie covered little pet may be a toy spaniel, an imported poodle, a soft skulled Chihuahua, or a pug—but it is always a "fice" to the layman, just so it is small in size.

I never cared much for small dogs except for catfish bait, but when it comes to the larger breeds, I must confess my fondness for these steady and true friends of mankind.

I don't blame any woman for hugging and kissing one of these diminutive flea-incubators (provided she can't find a man, when the spell hits her), but every time I witness such a waste of sweetness upon the deserted pup, I think of what the immortal Julius Caesar said, when he saw such a performance upon the streets of Rome.

The incident is related by Plutarch, in his history of "Pericles." He says:

"Caesar, once seeing some wealthy strangers at Rome, carrying up and down with them in their arms and bosoms, young puppy dogs, and monkeys, embracing and making much of them, took occasion not unnaturally to ask, whether or not the women in their country did not bear children."

Thus you see, some people have been in the habit of hugging and kissing dogs (instead of babies) as far back at least, as the days of Caesar. Many married women seem to delight in kissing monkeys.

Hunting dogs have always been my favorite breed.

As a boy, any dog that would chase a rabbit was good enough for me, but after I grew older, hounds, pointers and setters were legal tender in exchange for anything I could lay my hands on—except my gun and pony.

Mounted on Silverheels, the fastest cow pony in Bell County, Texas, followed by old True, a large blue-and-white spotted deerhound, (and eight or ten of her half-grown pups), no king upon his throne had the bulge on me, when it came down to contentment and 18-karat joy.

Away I galloped across the open prairie, to the mountains, two miles away and then the ball opened.

It was not any trouble to jump a deer, for they went in droves, and old True had a decided fondness for those old "mossy-headed bucks," who always thought they could fool her, by making their beds far back in the biggest cedar brakes they could find.

Young, inexperienced and full of ginger, the bunch of half grown pups would "fag in after" the first cotton tail that showed the white flag, but the mother dog paid no attention whatever to their raucous outcries.

Trotting ahead of my horse, she seemed perfectly unconcerned, until suddenly she would stop, sniff daintily the leaves of a low bush, then turn and look at me, as I sat quietly on my pony, watching her actions.

Then her long slender tail would begin to switch nervously—she would take one more sniff at the leaves and twigs—and pointing her jet black nose skyward, she would turn loose a yell that you could hear from Bone Hollow to the forks of the Salado River. That yell meant, "He's been here, boss."

At the sound of her voice, each pup ceased his rabbit chasing, and were off in hot pursuit of the mother dog—while turning my pony I made straight for my favorite "stand," at the head of a rough branch known as the "Buzzard Roost." I knew that old True was on the trail of a deer and that the chances were ten to one, he would pass the "Buzzard Roost stand" before the chase was over.

That's what I call sport.

Uusually, I got him.

In those days, prairie chickens and quail were found on every hand, while in the fall, geese, ducks, and wild turkey were too numerous to mention to a sportsman nowadays, unless you want to be put in the Ananias column. God knows I wish I could live that portion of my life over once more. Maybe I will, if the Indian's theory of Heaven is correct.

While I am not a believer in the "transmigration of souls" theory, I sometime experience a feeling, that in the dim past I have existed in the form of a half-naked savage, creeping through the thickets, bow in hand, looking for my prey, or a mountain lion, crouching near some quiet fountain watching the timid deer, as it came to quench its thirst. Either condition would beat running a newspaper in war times—far more profitable, and lots more fun.

And then came my pointer dogs—Jep, Modoc, Lee and Kate—the latter the queen champion of the pointer dog tribe.

As a bird dog, retrieve (on land or water), and slow track deer trailer, Kate has never had an equal and never will.

She possessed every qualification of an intelligent and noble human being, except the gift of speech.

She was far more honest, truthful, energetic, loyal and obedient to authority, than hundreds of other dogs I've met, who wore pantaloons, cussed, drank whiskey, chewed plug tobacco and broke the laws of God and man seven days in the week.

What becomes of a creature like that when its brief life of loyal service is over, and like Man, it lies down in death?

We need not worry over such things for they do not concern us.

Jesus, the Christ, said, "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? And one of them shall not fall on the ground, without your Father." Matt. 10:29).

Therefore, if the death of a tiny sparrow never goes unnoticed by the God who created it, may we not at least hope that even our faithful dog may receive a similar care?

I do not know why I have written this article.

Being alone, I just got to thinking of people, and dogs, and other folks, and as paper and pencil were handy I simply put my thoughts down in writing, without the slightest intention of printing it.

This is a way I have of holding a conversation with myself and much of it goes in the waste basket.

In this instance however, I will simply "put a head on it," turn it loose on an impudent public, just as an example of how a man's thoughts will run away with him, when he is alone, and the clock declares it is past midnight.

However, Bryan Bell of Tyler, Texas, and old George Evans, and John Means of Valentine, Texas, will read it, even all others pass it up.

They like dogs.

MORE TAXES TO FOLLOW.

And last but not least, comes the climax to the demand of the legitimate "smelling committee" for the discharge of the penitentiary officials, an entire change of present methods, and the placing of the first surplus the prison ever had, in a fund more accessible to the whims of the legislature.

Under the present management (the Ferguson administration) there is now on hand a balance of $1,693,359.

In addition, are 700 bales of cotton and other products, unsold, valued at over another million dollars.

This is the first time the prison has ever had a surplus, but has always been a huge burden to Texas tax payers.

There is one thing certain—if the Texas people are silly enough to permit that gang of political four-flushers to again wreck the good work already accomplished, under the present prison management, they deserve no relief from any increased tax burden that may be placed upon them.

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Oil Wells are being drilled on all sides with indications on our lands. Investors may buy limited amount of Preferred Stock, paying 7 per cent and fifty per cent Common as bonus.

Write for particulars. Agents wanted. Something real good.

1408 PRAIRIE AVENUE **SALES MANAGER** HOUSTON, TEXAS

WHY I OBJECT TO NEGRO SOLDIERS

I always have and always will oppose the government's policy of enlisting negroes into the army.

I oppose it for the reason that it would be better for both whites and blacks if only white soldiers were enlisted, and can prove my contention correct, to the satisfaction of any sane, fairminded man—with the exception of politicians.

As the negro is a citizen (through compulsion, and not through any act of his own) of this country, his views count for nothing in this discussion, so I will leave him entirely out.

According to my ideas, when the very life, and welfare of America is at stake, and civilization is rocking upon its very foundations, it ill behooves this great nation of white men and white women to call into its councils or place in its front line of defense, the emancipated slaves in our midst—whose freedom and elevation to citizenship dates little more than half a century.

It is wrong.

Regardless of the gabble of sapheaded white negrophiles and coon-chasers, who brand every man as a "negro-hater" who even opposes race equality —I assert that the black man never had a truer or more unselfish friend, than the writer.

I do not make this assertion as a bid for negro approbation, or to secure his vote—for the reason that I do not need either.

I have written and printed volumes upon this subject during the last forty years, and never intentionally made a statement that I knew to be untrue. If telling the truth is treason, why fly at it—to your heart's content.

My first objection to the enlistment of negroes in the United States army, is the indisputable fact that their very presence—whether just or not—is a source of friction, and no element of friction should ever be injected into an army.

My second reason, is the fact that negro troops do not possess that spirit of absolute obedience to their superiors, which is the first requisite of a first class soldier.

The trouble is one that no amount of training or example never has, and never will overcome, for the reason that it is organic—placed there by God Almighty Himself—and is beyond Man's control.

Americans, unfortunately, are well acquainted with this negro characteristic of running amuck when least expected—as thousands of white people in Brownsville, Houston and many other localities in this country can sadly testify.

The error made by white enthusiasts (and damned fools) on the subject of African up-lift, is the fact that they try to lift him too high—entirely out of his element.

The negro is not to blame for this, for he is a child—not merely between the ages of infancy and manhood (like the white) but he is an infant from the time he greets the midwife with a yell, until his kinky head is as white as the summit of Mount Blanc in midwinter.

You can never tell one moment, what he will do the next.

He don't know himself.

Although he ante-dates Adam in the creation, and has been in constant contact with the white race as a slave (or free man) since Creation's dawn, he is the same old negro—like the Sphynx—immutable, unguessable, unchangeable—gazing with wide open unblinking eyes into the future, and not giving a damn, whether it rains, sleets or stays dry.

He is the puzzle of the universe—a snarled hank of alleged humanity—which the more you try to straighten out, the worse you tangle.

Treat the negro fairly, honestly, and generously, for to do otherwise is a cowardly crime, and a disgrace to any decent white man.

In competition with the white man, despite his elephantine conceit, mastodonic gall, and blustering egotism, he is just as helpless as a butterfly in a Kansas cyclone.

The fact that he never realizes this merely adds to the pitiable truth of his inability to recognize his own weakness, lack of capacity to cope with the white man.

A knowledge of this racial characteristic of the African has marked the black man for spoilation by conscienceless whites—ever since the first negro followed Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden, carrying the family cook stove on his head, and a heavy valise in each hand.

The "ole Massa an' de ole Missus" probably felt pretty bad on being thrown out of their happy home, but it never troubled the negro in the least.

If given his choice, he would "stay wid de white folks," even if he knew their next landlord would be the Devil.

The African can get along all right when born and raised in his own country—Africa—but let him once enjoy white society (even as a slave or servant) and that coon is a fixture.

He may talk about emmigrating to "a country of **his own,**" puff, and blow, and snort about wanting to be a "free man, in a **free country**"—but he is a childish, unconscious liar.

If the United States was to decide to colony the emancipated slaves, (and offer them an exact duplicate of America, as a home) you would have to run down, and hog-tie every blank nigger in this country, and shove him bodily aboard the transports—if you wanted him to go.

You couldn't pry him loose from "de white folks" with a crowbar.

He knows this—the white man knows it—and still the negro keeps the hot air pump constantly on the move, grumbling about what he "wants to do," and how he longs for "**real** freedom."

The truth is the only real, genuine ambition the average negro has on God Almighty's earth is to be recognized as the exact equal (politically, and more especially socially) of the white.

Paradise, golden streets, harps with a thousand strings and communion with the saints, do not appeal to his idea of heavenly joys, in comparison to "bein' jes' de same as de white folks."

The average negro will deny it, but in his heart he longs for the time, (and believes it will come) when the white men of this country will cheerfully recognize social equality between blacks and whites and that the white American will give his pure blooded, fair skinned daughters in marriage to buck niggers without scruple.

Personally, I also believe the same—for if the present birth rate of mule-nigger brats keeps up in America, the time will swiftly come, when this great republic will be converted into a mongrel nation of leather-colored hybrids—cursed of God from Genesis to Revelations—and bound hellward with the speed of light.

Nothing short of the mercy of God can prevent such a catastrophe—unless it be forcible sterilization of that clan of white two-legged hogs—whose beastly and unnatural lust is making America the laughing stock of the world.

It is peculiarly the white man's crime—and the amalgamation and bastardizing of such a great nation, is the crime of the age. No such nation ever has, or ever will escape the utter destruction, declared by God against a people who "go in the way of Cain."

My third objection to enlisting negroes as soldiers is because it is an inexcusable waste of the energies and man power of the nation.

In this time of national distress, no man, white or black, should have immunity, but should do his best to help win this war—willingly, and cheerfully if possible, but forcibly if necessary.

America has all the white men she needs or can supply, to go to the front—but it requires another big army of strong, willing workers to remain at home, till the soil, and feed the heroes in the trenches.

From every state we hear the Macedonian cry for "help" on the farms—in the mines—and an especial need of every available man, skilled or unskilled.

The vast agricultural districts especially need help, and need it badly.

Why not use the millions of white-collared, red-socked negroes—that are crowding the sidewalks, and lounging in the dives and alleys of every town and city of the South?

They are worth twice as much on the farm, as they would be in the army, and every able bodied buck who wields a hoe, or guides a plow, releases a white soldier, who is the proper man to face the Huns.

I do not doubt the wisdom of our God-given president, but when it comes to thoroughly understanding the American negro, I refuse to doff my hat to any man—for I know him from hell to breakfast—and I tell you truly, that the African is worth much more to this country as a laborer than as a soldier.

All this talk about giving the black man a chance to "show his patriotism" by going to the front is pure rot.

The man who produces a bushel of wheat, corn, oats, rye, or a pound of meat, with which to feed our brave sons at the front, is just as patriotic as the man at the gun.

Ninety per cent of this "patriotism" when applied to the enlistment of negroes for soldiers, is political camouflage, and nothing else.

It's bad enough to exploit the negro politically during peace times, and vote him at so much per—but for the love of home and safety—and for the Lord's sake—cut out politics until the war is over. Then take the negro, and welcome, for all I care.

I am not writing under the delusion that the further enlistment of negro soldiers is going to cease.

In truth, I expect it will increase—but that fact will not alter my opinion, or change its truth in the least, for I **positively know** that the black man would prove far more useful—and just as patriotic—following the fresh moist spoor of a bull-tongue plow—and sighting along the northern periscope of a south-bound mule in a Texas corn field—than he would be, as a soldier, shivering in the ice cold dugouts of northern France.

Every sensible man, who knows conditions in the agricultural districts of this country, realizes that such action would be of untold benefit, and go far towards insuring success in food production, but the politician is not going to overlook such a chance to amuse the colored gods in the gallery.

In the meantime however, I am conscious of a duty performed, no matter whether our government sends the negro to the farm, where he can do his bit in serving his country to the best advantage, or decides to enlist him, arm him, train him, and finally turn out a first class hand at rioting, and shooting up civilian towns—no matter what else he may accomplish.

———o———

Speaker Fuller says he will support Hobby, because it is bad policy to "change governors in war times." Ferguson was a "war-time governor," loyal and true, yet Speaker Fuller, while posing as a friend, was his arch enemy.

RG 83
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Population Movement (Negroes from South to North, Apr. 1923

entered to
R14C21
Box 2

A. S. 3120.

APR 9'23 109067

United States Department of Agriculture,

Bureau of Crop Estimates.

OFFICE OF FIELD AGENT.

Columbia, Missouri, April 6, 1923.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
Attention Mr. W. F. Callander,
In Charge,
Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates,
Washington, D. C.

IN RE: F. A. 861-a--POPULATION: MOVEMENT OF NEGROES FROM SOUTH TO NORTH.

Dear Mr. Callander:

My general information is that there has been no exodus of negroes from our cotton area, but rather a heavy movement of negroes from Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and some from Arkansas into that section.

Several weeks ago there was a scare-head newspaper story of Ku Klux threatening the incoming of negroes and other laborers into Pemiscot County. Later stories were to the effect that this was much overdrawn. Apparently, the true situation is that there is a large increase of the movement into thesecounties, not only of white and colored laborers to work in the cotton fields and as tenants, but men who come from these various states with their families and equipment to buy or rent land and bringing with them their necessary laborers. I will make special inquiry in these sections and forward the information to you as fast as received.

There has been some movement away from the farms to the cities and other public works, of which there is much road building going on and more in prospect, and I have a schedule under way which will give us a good picture of the situation throughout the state.

Yours very truly,

E A Logan

EAL F

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN.

8—4110

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Apl 14,1923

TELEGRAM.

2wus 48 Gvt Collect NL. 853 a

Columbia, Mo Apl 13,1923

Callander,
Crop Estimates, Agriculture,
Washington.

Colored population leaving Missouri not great heavy influx negro laborers resulting two months ago in some threats of violence to drive away newcomers but has blown over number going north some what more than equalled by incoming laborers labor supply this district seventy eight percent of demand

Logan

[A. S. 3240.]

United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Crop Estimates

STATE Virginia

COMMENTS TO ACCOMPANY REPORTS OF FIELD AGENT FOR April 15, 1923, 191
(DATE.)

Special Inquiry In re: F.A. 861-a.
(INQUIRY.)

Movement of Negroes from South to North.

The enclosed schedule was sent to our regular reporters. There were 331 replies. The results are as follows:

835 families were reported to have left the farms for cities and only 144 families were reported to have come back to the farms from the cities. That is, for every 100 families that left the farms only 17 returned. The replies to this inquiry were well distributed over the State and I suppose fully 50 per cent of the total movement was reported. As a rough estimate 1600 families in the entire State left the farms for the cities and only 285 families came to the country from the cities.

A total of 2,573 negro farm hands were reported to have left the farms. It is impossible to say how complete this report is. This number probably represents from 30 to 40 per cent of the total. There were several large figures reported, such as 50, 100 and 200, so the reported number may be as much as 50 per cent of the total number leaving the farms. At any rate the movement is nearly twenty-five per cent (22.7) greater than last year. A rough estimate would be from 5,000 to 6,000. There are very few negroes in districts 2, 4 and 7, so most of the number reported comes from 5, 6, 8 and 9. There has been quite a large number of negro laborers that have gone North from Richmond and other cities.

The answers to the question, "Is the movement of labor from the farms in your community heavy enough to affect crop production," were quite interesting. 169 answered YES and 162 said NO. The majority of replies from districts 2, 4 and 7 were "No". In these districts the farmers and their families do most of the work, so very little labor is hired. In districts 5, 6, 8 and 9 the majority of the replies were "Yes" for in these districts the farmers are largely dependent upon negro labor.

Many reporters remarked that the labor situation was worse than during the War, however, in a few sections there was no complaints. On the Eastern Shore the supply seems sufficient and there is little complaint there.

The shortage of labor in my opinion will prove a blessing for the tobacco growers, who received excellent prices for this crop, and there is a tendency to increase the acreage as much as possible.

Henry M. Taylor,
Henry M. Taylor,
Agricultural Statistician

U.S.Department of Agriculture
Division of Crop Estimates
Henry M.Taylor, Agr.Statistician

Cooperating

State Department of Agriculture
Division of Agri. Statistics
Geo. W. Koiner, Commissioner

Virginia Crop Reporting Service
515 Lyric Building

Richmond, Virginia
April 9, 1923.

SPECIAL FARM LABOR INQUIRY

Dear Sir:

There have been numerous reports of people leaving the country for the cities and for work in Northern industrial centers. As such a movement may have some effect on the production of farm crops, the Department of Agriculture desires some reliable information of this subject. It has been suggested that the crop correspondents of this Division could give dependable information on this subject, so the Chief of the Bureau has requested that this inquiry be sent to you. Will you, therefore, assist us to the best of your knowledge?

Respectfully yours,

Henry M. Taylor,
Agricultural Statistician

	NO.OF Reports	
1. How many families this spring have moved from your community to the cities? - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	309	835
2. How many families from the city have moved into your community this spring? - - - - - - - - - - - -	313	144
3. How many negro farm hands do you know of that have left your community this spring for the North for work in steel mills, brick yards, public buildings, etc?	268	2,573
4. How does this number compare with last year? Larger by	259	31,789 - 122.7%
Smaller by ____ %		
Same ____		
5. Is the movement of labor from the farms in your community heavy enough to affect crop production?	169	YES
	162	NO

Name Henry M. Taylor P.O. ____

County Virginia

APR 20 '23 111863

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF CROP ESTIMATES
HENRY M. TAYLOR, AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN

VIRGINIA CROP REPORTING SERVICE
515 LYRIC BUILDING

COOPERATING

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
GEO. W. KOINER, COMMISSIONER

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

RECEIVED 2 43 PM '23

April 19, 1923.

Mr. W. F. Callander, In Charge
Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Callander:

In accordance with F. A? 861a I am sending you the results of a special inquiry that I have made in regard to the farm labor situation in Virginia. I trust this will give you the information that you desire. This survey has been quite interesting and I have received a large number of excellent reports, which I am now compiling for a news article.

Very truly yours,

Henry M. Taylor.

Agricultural Statistician

T:S
Enclosure

RECEIVED APR 20 11 42 AM '23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
FORMERLY BUREAU OF MARKETS AND CROP ESTIMATES AND
OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ECONOMICS

April 18 1923

Movement negroes out of North Carolina

No conspicuous movement this year.
More last year.
Reported much more south of this state.
Two reports of movement from Georgia into N.C.
Three " of " to get Fla from N.C.
Most destinations New York & Penna.
Higher wages main reason.
Imaginary better opportunities also reported.

Wrote to all Chambers of Commerce (65 in N.C.)
Movement country people into towns normal this spring.

Frank Parker
North C.

P.S. Had this ready to hand to Gage - but missed him and had no envelope with me.

EXODUS NEGROES FROM SOUTH

Movement Is Not So Heavy, However, As It Was A Year Ago, Finds Columbia State.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 16.—With the coming of warm weather migration of negroes from South Carolina to points in the northern industrial area has grown to considerable proportions, although probably not as heavy as a year ago, according to reports gathered here today by the Columbia State. The reports from sections of the state where the heaviest exodus occurred a year ago say that many negroes, who were badly discouraged several months ago because of the ravages of the cotton boll weevil are becoming convinced that they have a good chance to control the pest and are deciding to remain on the farms.

The movement the reports say, is regarded generally as an economic one, the sections suffering most from the boll weevil experiencing the heaviest emigration. The State, commenting on the situation, says that "it is generally accepted as a fact, that at the present time the whites outnumber the negroes in South Carolina. This condition has not existed heretofore in perhaps a century. It was brought about largely by the migration of the negro from the state."

The reports all tell of a shortage of common and farm labor, with some points asserting that often help cannot be obtained at any price.

WOMEN ALREADY

MT. HOLLY MATTERS

APR 26 '23 113318

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FORMERLY BUREAU OF MARKETS AND CROP ESTIMATES AND

OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ECONOMICS

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES
APR 26 1923
STATISTICAL OFFICE

Raleigh, N. C.
April 25th. 1923

Mr. W. F. Callander.
Division of Crop & Livestock Estimates
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Callander:

Since sending you our report concerning movement of negroes from the South to the North I wish to advise that we have received two letters and two important newspaper items covering four different points where private agencies are inducing negroes to go to points north of here. Where they are offered better wages and shorter hours. This is particularly felt in the industrial work and more especially among the builders or construction forces.

Yours very truly

Frank Parker

Agricultural Statistician

FP:SP

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF MARKETS.

8—4166

DATE

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CAL[illegible]DER [illegible].E.

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MOVE[illegible]T [illegible]LGROL[illegible] OUT OF NORTHCAROLINA VERY LITTLE HIGHER WAGES

PRI[illegible]ARY CAUSE [illegible]OLL WEEVIL DROVE [illegible]OME HERE FROM GEORGIA LESS RURAL

TO URBAN MOVEMENT THIRTY REPORTS USED MAILING REPORT

PARKER

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[A. S. 3240.]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES

State South Carolina.

Comments to accompany reports of Field Agent for April 14, 1923. (Date.), *19*

8—2246

POPULATION, MOVEMENT OF NEGROES FROM SOUTH.
(Inquiry.)

In response to F. A. 861-a I forwarded the enclosed schedule to the ticket agents to practically all the railroad stations in South Carolina, about 75 per cent of which have been returned to date and tabulated. The total of the reports tabulated in answer to inquiry 1 approximate 17,000, of which 15,500 are reported as negroes.

If the reports received and tabulated are representative I estimate that the total for the State will approximate 25,000, of which 22,750 would be negroes. Of course, these estimates do not take into account those who have left the farm and are now engaged in other work within the State. For instance, thousands of laborers, both white and colored, have left the farm and are now engaged in sawmilling. The extent to which the lumber business has increased within the past year may be obtained from the Census Bureau, for I understand it makes frequent inquiry as to quantity of timber cut and sawed in the various states by counties.

Should further reports arrive between now and the 18th that would change the estimates submitted herewith in any way I will wire to that effect.

D. D. Hare
Agricultural Statistician.

BBH:L

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Office of Agricultural Statistician. Saluda, S. C. April 9, 1923.

TO TICKET AGENT AT OFFICE ADDRESSED:

In order that I may properly estimate the relation between supply and demand in farm labor in South Carolina I am asking the railroad ticket agents throughout the State to give me their estimate as to the number of farm laborers who have purchased tickets at their offices or boarded trains thereat to points without the State within the past six or eight months. It may be that you have some definite information in your files from which you may answer my inquiries, but if not you can give me your best judgment as to the number of farm laborers leaving your section and have boarded trains at your station. Your judgment should be as good or better than that of any other one person, and for this reason I shall be glad if you will favor me with an answer to inquiries below and return this schedule in the enclosed addressed envelope, which requires no postage.

I will appreciate it if you can let me have your reply by next mail.

B. B. Hare,
Agricultural Statistician for S. C.

---

1. Total number of persons who have purchased tickets or boarded train at your office within the past 6 or 8 months to points outside the State who, in your judgment, were farm laborers before leaving?

Ans. 25,000

2. About how many of such persons, referred to in question 1 above, were negroes?

Ans. 22,750

3. Give your best judgment as to what states or section of the country the most of these persons went?

Ans. N. C., Va., Md., Pa., N. J., N. Y., Ohio, Mich, Fla., and D. C.

Name

Name B. B. Hare Post Office Saluda, South Carolina.

Name of station ---------- County ----------

INCOMING COMMERCIAL TELEGRAM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF MARKETS.

8—4166

DATE

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
APR 15 1925

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LOTTIE ATEE AGRI-

ASHEPC.

CALLAHAN ---MIGRATORY MIGRANTS LEAVING STATE FOR NORTH PAST YEAR TWENTY TWO THOUSAND ESTIMATED NINETY SIX THOUSAND STAY TO FLORIDA AND OTHER SOUTHERN STATES ABOUT SIX THOUSAND STATISTICIAN WANT HOLDAY

PETSET

BLGP.

CROP ESTIMATES

[A. S.—4627.]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES

State FLORIDA.

Date April 13, 1923.

Page-1.

SPECIAL REPORT of Field Agent on POPULATION. Movement of Negroes from South to North.

Mr W. F. Callander, In Charge,
Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr Callander;-

While getting the information as to the movement of Negroes North, I thought it would be well to cover the Negro farm labor situation here with a general schedule.

Seventy two returns from a small selected list of reporters has given me a pretty good line on conditions, which I shall comment on briefly.

NEGROES IN COMMUNITIES.

Taking the number of Negroes in the State in 1919, who lived in or near farming communities as a basis, the following changes are indicated by the inquiry;

2% have gone North
1% have gone to other Cotton States
6% to other points in Florida
91% are left in the farming communities.

In answering F.A.761-a, the 2% who have gone North appear to have taken the step as the result of local advertising or soliciting. As shown by the enclosed map, the bulk of the movement has been from the Northern end of the State, notably, along the Georgia line. The exodus from particular communities being heavy while other communities show no losses at all.

In order to get a line on the percentage of those leaving for the North who subsequently returned, I asked the direct questions, "How many went North?" and "How many of them, if any, returned?" The actual numbers reported by Districts, with percentage who returned are as follows;-

Dist.	Number gone North (A)	Number who returned (B)	%-B of A
1	234	25	11%
3	511	19	4%
5	192	35	18%
8	0	-	-
State	937	79	8%

It appears that most of the loss from this cause, has been from Dist 3, embracing the old Sea Island cotton territory and that only a small percentage of those going North have returned.

The small percentage of Negroes, who have gone to other cotton States, needs no comment, but the 6% who have moved from farming communities to

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES

State FLORIDA.

Date April 13, 1923

SPECIAL REPORT of Field Agent on POPULATION. Movement of Negroes from South to North.

other points in Florida is of interest. In making this particular inquiry, I had in mind the probability that the shift from the cotton belt to South Florida had been heavy. Results indicate that this is not so. South Florida does not report an increased number of Negroes for farm labor and the loss through the staple farming section is not off-set by any accessions in South Florida. In fact, the East Coast reporters call my attention to the fact that they bring in Negroes each season fromthe Bahamas and send them home again at the close of the season.

By referring to the map, it will be seen that Districts 1, 3 and 5 show 6% to 7% of the Negroes as having moved to other points in Florida. If they have not moved to South Florida, there is only one solution of their whereabouts. They must be in the cities or in saw mill and mining communities.

This angle of the decreasing Negro farming population is apt to cause an over-estimate of the percentage who have gone North (on the part of the casual observer).

WORK PERFORMED BY NEGRO LABOR.

It occurred to me that it would be interesting to know to what extent local farm labor was quitting the farm for other work. The inquiry brings out a decided shift away from the farms since 1919. This is shown as follows;-

	PERCENT OF ALL NEGRO LABOR IN FARMING COMMUNITIES WHICH IS		
	Engaged in Farm work only.	Doing no farm work at all.	Working part time at farm work.
1919	48%	37%	15%
1923	45%	39%	16%

This is clearly a question of wage competition and is of interest in showing that "non-agricultural" wages are below "industrial" wages in the farming communities. It holds out a souree of help to farmers at harvesting time if they don't mind paying the advanced wages which will be necessary to draw this labor back temporarily.

Sam T. Shonn
Statist.

[A. S.—4627.]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES

State FLORIDA

Date April 13, 1923

SPECIAL REPORT of Field Agent on POPULATION. Movement of Negroes from South to North.

SHIFT IN NEGRO POPULATION OF FARMING COMMUNITIES SINCE CENSUS OF 1919.
(100% = Number in 1919.)

2% gone North
1% to other cotton States
6% other points in Florida
91% left in communities

DIST-1.

DIST-3

3% gone North
0% to other cotton states
7% other points in Florida
90% left in communities

DIST-5

1% gone North
1% to other cotton states
7% other points in Florida
91% left in communities

FOR THE STATE.

2% gone North
1% to other cotton States
6% other points in Florida
91% left in communities

100% left in communities.

DIST-8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates.
Gainesville, Florida.

April 3, 1923.

Dear Sir;-

Reports from various sources indicate that there is a rather heavy exodus of Negroes from the cotton areas of the South to the steel mills and elsewhere in the North.

In order to get definite information on this point and other details of the farm labor situation, I am asking my correspondents to answer the following questions, covering the locality for which they report on crops.

Additional comments on the back of this sheet will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,
Sam T. Fleming, Agricultural Statistician.

72 Schedules Listed.

NEGROES IN COMMUNITY.

	Per Cent
1. How does the total number of Negroes in your community compare with the total number in 1919, when the last Census was taken? (Representing the total number in 1919 by 100%)	91
2. If your answer to Question 1 is less than 100%, showing a decrease, please give figures here which will account for the loss in numbers since 1919.	(*)
(a) What per cent has gone North?	2
(b) What per cent has moved to adjoining cotton states?	1
(c) What per cent has moved to some other point in Florida?	6
(d) What per cent has died out?	0

(*) Note:- The percentages given for a, b, c & d, when added to your figure for Question 1, should make a total of 100%.

WORK PERFORMED BY NEGRO LABOR.

	This Year	In 1919
3. Of all Negro labor in your community, what per cent is engaged in farm work only?	45 %	48 %
What per cent does no farm work at all?	39 %	37 %
What per cent works part of the time on the farm and part of the time at public work?	16 %	15 %
Total for each year should be 100%	100 %	100 %

4. About how many Negroes have gone from your community to points in the North to work? 937

5. How many of them, if any, have returned? 79

Name Sam T. Fleming County April 13, 1923

Post Office Gainesville, Florida.

APR 18 '23 111329

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FORMERLY BUREAU OF MARKETS AND CROP ESTIMATES AND

OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ECONOMICS

Nashville, Tenn. April 16, 1923.

Mr. W. F. Callander, In Charge,
Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Callander:

In accord with your F. A. #861-a, I prepared and mailed into the cotton counties of this state about 250 schedules like this, these schedules went to farmers, cotton buyers, ginners and station agents of the different rail roads.

I received back 106 of these which give an average of 23 having left and 3 having returned out of each 1000 negro population, which would indicate about 20 of each thousand have remained away, this would look like about 5000 have migrated from the cotton counties of the state, I do not think this average will hold good over the state possibly about 15 per thousand for the entire state, or about 7000 from the state as a whole.

Laying aside all information that I have gotten from these schedules, and basing my own opinion on my observations, and my knowledge of the state I am constrained to believe the above figures both the average and the totals are too large, it is my judgment that 10 to the thousand would be more nearly correct, again it is impossible to differentiate between the town and the country negro, many negros live in the towns and vilages and some even in the cities, and still do quite a lot of farm work, and for this reason I did not try to separate the country negro from the town negro.

My honest judgment of the movement for the past twelve months in Tennessee is 3000 for the cotton section, and 4500 for the state as a whole.

I am,

Very truly,

G. L. Morris

G. L. Morris, Statist.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

APR 18 1 09 PM '23

RECEIVED

APR 18 '23 111329

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

Office of Agricultural Statist.
337-338 Federal Building.

Nashville, Tennessee.
April 7, 1923.

Dear Sir:

The following inquiry is a little peculiar, coming, as it does, from this office, but the reason is very evident. Information has reached the Washington office that there is a considerable exodus of negroes from the South to the northern industrial centers. If this is true, it may affect the cotton and other southern crops. In order that we may have some definite idea as to the extent of this movement, I ask you to kindly fill out the questionaire below and return at once in the inclosed envelope which requires no postage.

Yours very truly,
G. L. Morris, Agricultural Statist.

oOo

1. Has there been any movement of negroes from your locality to northern centers during the past twelve months? YES

IF SO

1. About how many in every thousand have moved? 23

2. About how many have returned? 3

NAME G.L.Morris

POST OFFICE

TENNESSEE

COUNTY

TENNESSEE.

APR 16 '23 110755

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
FORMERLY BUREAU OF MARKETS AND CROP ESTIMATES AND
OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ECONOMICS

Montgomery, Ala., April 14, 1923.

Dear Mr. Callender:

From the reports of 447 regular aids, county agents, and bankers, I hand you the average summary on the subject of the supposed exodus of negroes. Please note from the inclosed schedule that I divided the inquiry as between those going out of the state and those moving to industrial centers within the state.

The reports received were compiled by districts and weighted according to the number of male negroes 21 year and over. I inclose you a pencil summary of the compilation by districts. Please observe that in order to arrive at the true volume of movement the percentage answering yes was multiplied by the average per cent reported moved. This for the reason that no figures were given on movement percentage except by those who answered yes.

The total moving from farms in both directions equal 8.16 per cent of the whole body of farm negro workers. This is said to be 9 per cent (see last column) more than the increase by natural age attainment.

There is nothing to indicate what period of time is covered by this average of opinion, the word"recent" being their only guide. I am informed that no concerted contract movement has taken place in recent months. Probably the movement has been individual and sporadic. I am inclined to believe that each reporter covered in his mind some several months back.

Assuming that the indicated movement has taken place since last season, it is not at all alarming for the reason that most farmers can make up a loss of 8 per cent of seasonal labor with good weather and extra effort.

Please note that the total ~~xxxxing~~ percentage moving agrees very closely with the former regular inquiry as to farm labor, which showed hired labor short 6 per cent of the demand and tenants 8 per cent short of last year.

On the whole there has been no alarming exodus from this state. We might spare a few more without serious damage to anybody but themselves.

Yours, very truly,

F. W. Hirt

Agricultural Statistician.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Montgomery, Ala., April 4, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Information recently reaching this office indicates that there is a shortage of labor for farm purposes this season. There has also been a great deal said in the public press concerning a supposed recent exodus of negroes from the South to Northern and Eastern industrial centers. You are therefore requested to give your attention to the questions asked below and to answer them to the best of your knowledge or judgment, returning your reply at your first convenience. The facts relating to this subject may set at rest a great many rumors which may or may not be true.

Yours, very truly,
F. W. Gist, Agricultural Statistician.

---

1. Has there been any recent exodus of negroes from your section to other states, assuming more than normal movement..... yes 137 no 312 31%

2. If so, please give your idea of the volume of the movement in a percentage of the total number of negroes of working age.... 13 × 31 = 3.52

3. Has there any recent movement of negroes from the farms of your section to the industrial sections of this state, assuming more than normal movement..... yes 153 no 292 35%

4. If so, please give your idea of such movement in a percentage of the total number formerly working on farms in your section.. 14 × 35% = 4.64

5. Please state whether the movement of negroes from your section to other sections of this state or to other states has been greater in volume than the number of young negroes coming to working age, and if so how much more or less..... 109 %

8.16

Please give any general facts relating to the ~~xx~~ subject which may inform us of real conditions.

~~There has been lots of the negroes to leave here in the past few months, but we are unable to state as to what percentage. There is a serious shoratage in the farm labor, and some bit of farm lands must ly iile on account of insufficient labor. Lots of lands will be planted, that wont ever be cultivated on account of the labor shortage.~~

Name ~~B. I. Jackson~~ Post-office ~~Olio~~ County ~~Barbour~~

State

	Women to Christian					Men to Christian							
	Un	Un	Un	# from Un	Pct	Un	Un	Un	Un	Pct	Total Pound from Farm	Cal Meat & Poultry	
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5			
1	4	25	14	8	1.12	6	23	21	12	2.05	3.17	102	1.17
2	10	33	23	10	2.30	11	33	25	9	2.25	4.55	102	.55
3	16	43	19	15	2.85	11	39	22	15	3.30	6.15	109	[illegible]
4	5	37	12	30	3.60	9	33	21	26	5.46	9.06	113	-4.06
5	4	26	13	10	1.30	9	23	28	12	[illegible]	4.66	105	-.34
6	14	28	33	12	3.96	17	25	40	12	4.80	8.76	107	1.76
	31	29	22	10	5.20	33	27	35	10	5.50	10.70	104	1.70
7	4	21	16	16	3.56	8	17	32	28	8.96	12.52	120	-9.48
8	13	27	40	17	6.80	17	27	39	16	6.24	13.04	111	2.04
9	37	43	46	11	5.06	34	43	43	11	4.73	9.79	106	3.79
Total					3.52					4.64	8.16	109	
	157	3[illegible]	31	13		155	299	35	14				

449 pt.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Cooperating with
ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Markets.

Montgomery, Ala., April 9, 1923.

The condition of winter wheat in Alabama on April 1 was 82 per cent of normal, as reported by the Alabama Crop-Reporting Service in a statement issued by F. W. Gist, agricultural statistician. This condition indicates an acre-yield of about 10 bushels. The acreage sown to wheat to wheat last fall was estimated to be about 19,000, the crop being grown in only a few counties. The present condition of fall-sown oats is 81. Both oats and wheat condition are below the average for former years at this date, and is thought to be due to unfavorable winter weather. Some winter killing was experienced in the northern counties, and the growth is not the best in any section.

The number of breeding sows on Alabama farms on April 1 is estimated to be 206,000, or 98 per cent of the number on farms a year ago.

The supply of farm labor is reported as 81 per cent of normal, compared with 96 per cent last year, 95 in 1921, 70 in 1920, and 85 in 1919. The demand for labor for farm purposes is reported as 93 per cent of normal, compared with 87 per cent last year, 81 in 1921, 110 in 1920, and 105 in 1919. The ratio of supply to demand expresses the extent of shortage or surplus. The ratio ~~of~~ at this time is 94, compared with 110 last year, 117 in 1921, 64 in 1920, and 81 in 1919. The conclusion is, therefore, that the supply of labor is 6 per cent short of the demand. In the aggregate not a great deal of hired labor is used on Alabama farms, most of the work being accomplished by tenants. The supply of tenants for the current season is reported as 92 per cent of that of last year.

Reports received at the same time indicate that the number of plows intended to be operated this season is one per cent greater than the number operated last season and that the total acreage intended to be planted this year to all crops is three per cent greater than last year. The greatest increase is found in the blackbelt counties, where plows are to be increased about 8 per cent and the total acreage about 9 per cent. The acreage north of the blackbelt will apparently be about the same as last year, while south of that section it will be decreased.

Details of this report by counties will be published in the current issue of the Alabama Markets Journal and Crop Report.

F. W. Gist, Agricultural Statistician.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
FORMERLY BUREAU OF MARKETS AND CROP ESTIMATES AND
OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ECONOMICS

April 9, 1923.

Mr. W. F. Callander,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Callander:

I am enclosing you a sample of the schedule sent out from this office in an attempt to find some information relating to the recent exodus of negroes from this State. This schedule has been sent to the regular crop reporters, county agents and to the bankers of this State.

In this connection while in Birmingham last week I took occasion to interview three persons who have some knowledge of this subject. The first was the manager of the Municipal Employment Bureau, the second was the representative of the U. S. Labor Employment Service, the third was a licensed labor agent who makes it a business of shipping laborers to industrial centers in other States. The latter party stated emphatically that within the last twelve months he has done almost no business at all in shipping to other States. He is the only person operating in this line and informed me that there is really less than normal movement at this time, and has been for the past few months. This was somewhat confirmed by the other two parties who both stated that they were not able to supply the local demand for labor. General information from all parties was to the effect that local wages in the Birmingham district are quite as tempting as elsewhere, and that there is very little or no occasion for seeking employment outside the State.

However, there is some such movement in an individual way from various sections of the State. The extent of this will probably be shown by the replies to the inquiry enclosed.

Yours very truly,

F. W. Gist

F.W. Gist-Statistician.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Montgomery, Ala., April 4, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Information recently reaching this office indicates that there is a shortage of labor for farm purposes this season. There has also been a great deal said in the public press concerning a supposed recent exodus of negroes from the South to Northern and Eastern industrial centers. You are therefore requested to give your attention to the questions asked below and to answer them to the best of your knowledge or judgment, returning your reply at your first convenience. The facts relating to this subject may set at rest a great many rumors which may or may not be true.

Yours, very truly,
P. W. Gist, Agricultural Statistician.

---

1. Has there been any recent exodus of negroes from your section to other states, assuming more than normal movement..... _____

2. If so, please give your idea of the volume of the movement in a percentage of the total number of negroes of working age.... _____%

3. Has there any recent movement of negroes from the farms of your section to the industrial sections of this state, assuming more than normal movement..... _____

4. If so, please give your idea of such movement in a percentage of the total number formerly working on farms in your section.. _____%

5. Please state whether the movement of negroes from your section to other sections of this state or to other states has been greater in volume than the number of young negroes coming to working age, and if so how much more or less..... _____%

Please give any general facts relating to the ~~th~~ subject which may inform us of real conditions.

Name_____ Post-office_____ County_____

[A. S.—4627.]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES

State MISSISSIPPI

Date April 20, 1923

SPECIAL REPORT of Field Agent on Movement of Farm Labor.

The attached schedule was sent out with our April report, to all persons in Mississippi who receive reports, and 282 of the replies were tabulated, with the results shown. Except for necessary editing these figures have not been revised, but I have drawn the following conclusions:

While the straight average of those leaving the vicinity was about 8%, the weighted average (based on census of negro farmers) would run about 9%. Applying this to the census total of negro farmers in the state gives about 14,500. This, however does not allow for the negroes who have left the state since the census year. Making this correction would bring the figure down to about 14,000.

It is remarkable that the sum of the county averages as given quantitatively in Question 2, gives almost the same figure as that arrived at on a percentage basis, i. e., 13,955.

The returns from Question 5 would indicate about 10% moving, instead of 9%, but this figure would probably be a little high because the reporter would probably count some houses as vacant this year which were also vacant last year. This is sufficiently close to the 9% estimate to strengthen it materially.

My estimate, then, is that approximately 14,000 negroes have moved somewhere, besides between 2,500 and 3,000 white farmers.

The returns from Question 3 indicate that about 50% left for northern states, mainly to Chicago, St. Louis, and other northern cities according to comments --- about 7,000 negroes. Some 15%, or 2,100, went to other southern states --- Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri, mostly; a few to Louisiana. The remaining 35%, or 4,900, remained in the state but migrated to other sections.

Generally speaking the ones who left the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta section (in northwest Mississippi) nearly all went north. This also applies to some of the counties along

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES

State.....

Date.....

SPECIAL REPORT of Field Agent on.....

the main line of the Illinois Central, viz.: Hinds, Madison, and Holmes. Those migrating from other sections of the state went for the most part up into the Delta --- to some extent taking the places of those who left. There has been very little movement of negroes from the southern part of the state, because of the fact that there are not so many living there.

In the southern, central, and northeastern parts of the state the main cause of labor shortage is that the increase in lumber prices has caused a great number of small saw mills to start operating. They pay higher wages than farmers can pay, and naturally they get the labor away from the farms.

Reports indicate that in the sections most dependent upon hired labor (especially the Delta), some planters have plenty of labor, while others are very short. This is to be expected, because when labor is short the ones who are available go where they will get the best treatment. Many of my reporters stated that they personally had all the labor they needed, but that others around them were very short handed.

Just what will be the effects of this situation it is a little early to say, but it will probably check some of the increase in cotton acreage that would otherwise have taken place, and will perhaps tend to increase hay acreage.

- - - - - - -

RECAPITULATION:

Negroes having left Mississippi since last fall - -		9,100
(a) for northern cities - - - -	7,000	
(b) for other southern states -	2,100	
Moving within the state - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		4,900
Total migration - - - - -		14,000

D M Candless
Agricultural Statistician

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates
Office of Agricultural Statistician
Gulfport, Mississippi

April 1923

SPECIAL LABOR INQUIRY

Have farm laborers been leaving your locality?

We are trying to find out something of the extent to which farm laborers have been leaving Mississippi since last fall. This is a matter which bears directly on our crop prospects for this season, but is information that is very hard to get.

Please answer as many of the following questions as you can, as nearly as you can, and return by return mail in the enclosed envelope.

282 Reports

Thank you!

D. A. McCandliss,
Statist

- - - -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
FORMERLY BUREAU OF MARKETS AND CROP ESTIMATES AND
OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ECONOMICS

Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates
204 Federal Building,
Gulfport, Mississippi.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGR. APR 21 STATISTICIAN'S

April 20, 1923

Mr. W. F. Callander,
Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Callander:

Complying with your recent field memorandum (F. A. 761-a) regarding movement of negroes from South to North, I am enclosing a report. Not knowing in just what form you wanted the information I have prepared it according to my own best judgement; I hope it will be satisfactory.

I recently stumbled onto something that possibly everybody else has known all the time, and that was the idea of sending out such special inquiries along with our reports --- only to those on our mailing list in Mississippi, of course. I have found this has two obvious advantages: It saves addressing extra envelopes, and it reaches a lot of others besides our regular reporters. They seem to return them better, too, when they go along with a report; we were simply flooded with these replies, and they are still coming in.

Will there be any objection to my putting out a report on the results of this inquiry?

Yours cordially,

D. W. McCandliss

Statist.

APR 17 '23 114022

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
FORMERLY BUREAU OF MARKETS AND CROP ESTIMATES AND
OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ECONOMICS

446 State House,
Little Rock, Arkansas,
April 14, 1923.

Subject: Movement of negroes from South to North. See F. A. 861-a.

Mr. W. F. Callander, In Charge,
Div. of Crop & Livestock Estimates,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Callander:

In compliance with the desire expressed in the above F. A. letter, I deemed it best to take a trip to the sections where most complaint is being made of the exodus of negroes and interview interested and posted people at first hand. Therefore I went to Memphis and consulted the ticket sellers and officers in the passenger departments of three of the railroads there, and then newspaper men, Chamber of Commerce officers and others; then went to Marianna, Helena, Forrest City and Wynne in the delta counties near Memphis, where this movement has been most pronounced.

The L. & N. Railroad officials say that they are not having enough negro traffic to justify the expense of running a negro car. Possibly there is an average of three a day going from Memphis to such points as Toledo, Cleveland and Cincinnati . I found no evidence at the other points in Arkansas herein mentioned of any movement particularly to the East, except one party that had gone to Newark, N. J. a couple of months back. I think there were a score or more in the party. In the month of March the Illinois Central sold from Memphis 109 through tickets to Detroit. The heaviest number, however, is to Chicago, and for the first ten days in April averaged 36 persons per day. The ticket sellers estimate that three-fourths of this number are negroes, mostly men. Some women among the number are going up to join their families.

It is thought that a larger part of the negroes are coming from Mississippi, though of course some are from Tennessee and Arkansas, and that the majority among them are from the farms. In Chicago it is said that those who don't stay there go largely to Gary, Ind. or to Detroit or to Flint, Mich. Reports received at this office have said that there was sufficient negro labor in the bottoms in Lee County, and reports from this county and adjoining counties say that the main shortage is on what is known as the hills or Crowley's Ridge, where the soil is thinner and boll weevil possibly worse than in the bottoms.

In Marianna in Lee County it was said the exodus had been very heavy, especially from the Crowley's Ridge. Outside of those who may go to Memphis and be included in the figures already given from that point, about 80 or 90 per month are leaving Marianna and going to St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago.

APR 17 '23 111022

This includes men and women. At Helena in Phillips County the movement began perhaps as early as August last year, and it was said that Helena soon found that 500 negro tenement houses in town were vacated. These filled up again during the winter by negroes from the country coming into town and in turn they have been leaving. The movement is not as heavy as it was, and Phillips County has been fortunate in having quite an immigration from Louisiana. Planters ~~there~~ say the shortage amounts to 15 to 20%, basing their calculations on the number of empty tenement houses on farms. The County Agent says 10%. Probably the more conservative figure is nearer the fact.

The tendency in all these counties, however, is to prepare all the land possible and trust to good fortune later on to get it cultivated. A great deal more fertilizer is being used than ever before, so that it is possible that yield per acre will not be lessened, but planters there say that they look for rather heavy abandonment later on owing to lack of labor.

In St. Francis County the same difference of opinion between the County Agent and planters exists, the County Agent putting the shortage at 5% and the planters as high as 15%. The number of negroes leaving, however, is not as great as in Lee and Phillips. In Cross County at Wynne the loss has been light, and I take it that it is practically negligible from counties north of this. In other words, the boll weevil has not yet been so destructive in the four or five counties north and northeast of Cross, and labor coming from other sections has gone into that part.

Reports from Mississippi County, the banner county in northeast Arkansas, are that there is sufficient labor. In Cross County also we were told that there had been a loss of negroes from that county to southeast Missouri and that many of these were coming back.

From Crittenden County, directly across from Memphis and second cotton county in the State, we have as yet no detailed reports, though we are expecting such. The evidence by the amount of ground plowed in such parts of the county as I saw was that labor was sufficient.

OTHER PARTS OF STATE

The loss of negroes to northern points from other parts of the State is probably small. Here in Little Rock there has been some going perhaps at the rate of three a day to various points but no party sales have been noticed and movement is not regarded as more than ordinary.

In Jefferson County, the third cotton county in the State, there has been complaints of shortage for the past three years and some Italians and Mexicans have been brought in there. The movement of negroes from there to northern points has not been pronounced, but the county lost quite a number of negro families to Mississippi delta farms, due to direct solicitation of agents. The solicitor was fined and probably a stop has been put, at least temporarily, to soliciting in that county.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
FORMERLY BUREAU OF MARKETS AND CROP ESTIMATES AND
OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ECONOMICS

In southwest Arkansas in the vicinity of Texarkana, white labor is available and is taking the place of negro labor there, which is said to be more or less disaffected, though no reports of large numbers among them are given.

CAUSES OF MOVEMENT

Principally said to be economic. The movement has not been organized, but is due mainly to better wages and better housing conditions in the North. Negroes who have gone up there are said to be earning $4 to $5 a day and some skilled labor among them as high as $10. These write back to their friends or relatives and persuade them to join them. Of course the boll weevil is also a large factor in the poorer soils, and in districts remote from towns tenants have made very poor living for the past three years and have gone either to territory where weevil was less threatening or to towns and cities.

NUMBER RETURNING

One well-posted man in Phillips County told me less than 1%, and others have said practically the same thing. That is, of those who have gone to northern cities. I have mentioned that some who went to Missouri have returned, reason unknown.

CONSEQUENCES

This remains to be seen. It may result in increased efficiency, certainly in the use of more fertilizer, but thus far not evident in the use of improved machinery. I made particular inquiry on this point. Large land owners in these affected counties believe it will result in the breaking up of some of the larger plantations, though that also remains to be seen. Outside of housing conditions the movement can not be imputed to bad treatment, at least in this State, because those who are known to have treated their help especially well have lost just as much as anyone.

A recent article said that (I think) 15,000 negroes had left Arkansas during the last six or eight months. I am inclined to think the estimate is reasonable. There were about 72,000 negro farmers in the State, and assuming that was true in 1922, with five to the family, that makes 360,000; with six to the family, makes 430,000. In the ten counties particularly affected, I figure there are about 28,100 families. If 10% of these had moved that would be 2810 families. With five to the family, it would be 14,050. Based on a negro farm population of 400,000, 14,050 removed would be only about 3½%.

Yours very truly,

Chas. S. Bouton

CHARLES S. BOUTON,
Agricultural Statistician.

8—4119

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
OF CROP ESTIMATES
APR 18 1923
STATISTICIAN'S OFFICE

TELEGRAM.

67wus 27 Collect Gvt 328 p

Yu Shreveport La 125P Apl 18,1923

Crop Reporting Board,
Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

About one percent colored and one half one percent white farm laborers have left cotton section of state for industrial centers report should reach you nineteenth

L. L. Janes

C. E. 4-15

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS

STATE Louisiana

COMMENTS TO ACCOMPANY REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN FOR April 16, (DATE), 1923.

(INQUIRY)

POPULATION:

Movement of Negroes from
South to North.

Reference is made to F.A. 861-A, and to Mr. Callander's letter of April 10, file 109010:

A special inquiry was sent into the field April 7, 1923, with the following results:

(1) In the territory reported upon, of the number of farm hands last year, those which have left the vicinity make up 9.57% of the total.

(2) The closest estimate of the number of farm hands which has left the various parishes reporting is as follows:

Negroes, 4115 or 66.6% of the total; whites, 2065 or 33.4% of the total.

(3) The number of farm hands leaving the various parishes and going to:

(a) Other parts of Louisiana make up 57.5% of the total.

(b) Adjoining states make up 26.9% of the total.

(c) Northern and Eastern industrial centers make up 15.6% of the total.

9.47% times 15.6% equals 1.47% equals the approximate percentage of the total number of farm hands in the state, which has left for Northern and Eastern industrial centers.

(4) The farm hands which have moved from the immediate vicinity or territory covered by the reports of correspondents Number 1820.

C. B. 4-15

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS

STATE .....

COMMENTS TO ACCOMPANY REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN FOR ..... (DATE), 192

..... (INQUIRY)

(5) For every 20 tenant houses occupied last year the the number now unoccupied is 5.34 or 26.7% of the total number.

(6) The percent of the ground usually cultivated which will be idle this year is, according to correspondents, 7.8%.

DATA APPLYING ONLY TO INDIVIDUAL FARMS OF CORRESPONDENTS:

(7) Number of farm hands employed last year, 2223.

(8) Number of farm hands removing from immediate vicinity of correspondents, 199 or 8.5% of the number employed last year.

(10) Number of plows usually run on individual farms of correspondents, 1352.

(9) Number of plows on individual farms of correspondents which will be run this year, 1331, which is 98.5% of the usual number.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS:

(1) The per cent of the cotton crop planted to date is estimated at 6.32%.

(2) Cotton planting is on the average approximately 14.6 days later than usual.

(3) The percent of the corn crop planted to date is estimated at 33.1%.

(4) The increase in the amount of fertilizer used this year compared with last year is estimated at 32.2%.

(5) The total acreage under cultivation this year compared to last year is estimated at 103.6% of last year's acreage.

C. E. 4-15

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS

STATE .....

COMMENTS TO ACCOMPANY REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN FOR ..... (DATE), 192

..... (INQUIRY)

Apparently of the total number of farm hands in the state 9.47% times 57.5%, or 5.4%, have removed from the communities where they lived last year and have gone to other sections of Louisiana. Many of these have gone to the oil fields in Northwestern Louisiana; some have gone to the carbon plants in the northern part of the state; and some have gone to work in saw mills and on the public highways now being constructed, and also on other public works. Near larger cities some farm labor has gone to work on the city streets. Farmers cannot possibly pay wages equivalent to those paid on public works. However, some farm labor has simply moved to other sections and reengaged in farming.

Apparently, of the total number of farm hands in the state 26.9% times 9.47%, or 2.5%, have removed from the communities where they lived last year and have gone to adjacent states. Some of these undoubtedly expect to do farm work. Others, and probably the majority, expect to find work in the oil fields of Oklahoma, and Arkansas, and on the public works of these states.

As stated above, 15.6% times 9.47% equals 1.47% equals the approximate percentage of the total number of farm hands in the state, which has left for Northern and Eastern industrial centers.

Lionel L. Jones,
Agricultural Statistician.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
339 Post Office Building,
New Orleans, La.,
April 7, 1923.

To Correspondents :-

There is an insistent demand for more complete information regarding the movement of labor, both white and colored, to the cities. We readily understand that no one can answer with exact accuracy the questions we are asking, but by pooling our information it is probable that a close approximation to the truth may be obtained. Please answer as many of the following questions as you can. Where you have no exact knowledge, give us the benefit of your general impression, mentioning that fact. Thanking you for your prompt aid, I am,

Yours very truly,
L. L. Janes, Agricultural Statistician.

---

1. Of the total No. farm hands in section last year, what % have left the vicinity? 9.47%
2. What is your closest estimate as to number that have left your County? Negroes 4115 or 66.6% Whites. 2065 or 33.4%
3. What % of those leaving your section have gone to -
   (a) Other parts of Louisiana 57.5 %
   (b) Adjoining States. 26.9 %
   (c) Northern & Eastern industrial centers 15.6%
   (Total a, b, & c must equal 100) 100 %
4. If you can, please give us the exact No. who have left your immediate community, i.e., territory covered by your report. 1820
5. For every 20 tenant houses occupied last year, how many now unoccupied? (Think of the 20 tenant houses nearest you.) 5.34
6. What per cent of the ground usually cultivated will be idle this year? 7.8%

THE FOLLOWING FOUR QUESTIONS APPLY TO YOUR OWN FARM:

7. How many farm hands did you employ last year? 2223
8. How many of them have left the vicinity? 199 or 8.5%
9. How many plows will you run on your farm this year? 1331 or 98.5% of usual.
10. How many plows do you usually run? 1352

Please use reverse side of sheet for remarks and furnish all additional data you can by return mail. This is an emergency inquiry for the Division Chief. Please also give us any additional information on agricultural conditions.

(1) What per cent of cotton is planted to date? 6.32 %
(2) How many days earlier or later than usual is cotton planting? 14.6 ds. Later. _____ Earlier _____ Usual.
(3) What per cent of corn is planted to date? 33.1 %
(4) Please indicate in per cent, increase or decrease in amount of fertilizer used this year as compared with last year. 32.2 % increase. _____ % decrease. _____ Same.
(5) Will the total acreage under cultivation be larger or smaller compared with last year? 3.6 % larger _____ % smaller _____ Same.

NAME L. L. Janes, Agricultural ~~XXXXX~~ Statistician,

POSTOFFICE 339 Postoffice Bldg., DATE OF REPORT April 16,1923

New Orleans, La.

APR 16 '23 110756

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF MARKETS AND CROP ESTIMATES
WASHINGTON

Oklahoma City, April 10, 1923.

Mr. W. F. Callander,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Callander:

Reference is made to your F. A. 761a - POPULATION; Movement of negroes from South to North.

We have made a hasty but very reliable investigation of the probable movement of negro labor to the northern steel mills and elsewhere. Quite a number of local men who are acquainted with the labor situation in the state have been interviewed and they are all positive that no such movement is taking place in Oklahoma.

We are enclosing correspondence from the Superintendents of Federal Employment Services at Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Muskogee, Enid, and Ardmore.

Oil operations have been very active in Oklahoma during the past few months and the surplus labor is being absorbed in the oil fields.

I feel that you can say definitely that there is no more, and possibly less, movement of negroes to the North than usual.

Very truly yours,

Carl H. Robinson

Agricultural Statistician.

4/12/23

Enclosure.

CHR:B

P.S. We received information from Muskogee and Tulsa by telephone, that no ~~more~~ movement of negroes had ocurred from either place. This information was to be confirmed by letters. These letters have not been received. As soon as they come we will mail them to you.

CHR.

APR 16 23 110756

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF MARKETS AND CROP ESTIMATES
WASHINGTON

March 4th,
1 9 2 3.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

TO FEDERAL DIRECTOR,

Federal State Employment Service.

Dear Sir:

According to reports coming to the Bureau from various sources, there is a rather heavy exodus of negroes from the cotton areas, of the South, to the steel mills and elsewhere, in the North. Will you please take such steps as you can to get some really definite information on the subject and report as early as possible to this office through your Oklahoma office at the State Capitol.

Thanking you for immediate reply, I am,

Very truly yours,

Carl H Robinson

Agricultural Statistician.

RECEIVED
APR 3 1923
DEPT. OF LABOR

C O P Y

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
April 4, 1923.

FROM : Federal Director

TO : Superintendents, Federal State Employment Services, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Muskogee, Enid and Ardmore.

SUBJECT : Exodus of Negro Laborers.

Transmitted herewith you will please find copy of a communication just received from the Agricultural Statistician, U. S. Department of Agriculture, requesting certain information as to whether or not there is at this time any noticeable exodus of negro laborers from this State to the steel mills and elsewhere in the North.

You are requested to make an immediate investigation or inquiry as to any noticeable movement or any indication of such movement in your particular locality and advise this office, and oblige.

Claude E. Connally,
Federal Director.

WAM/RE

(Copy)

Enid, Oklahoma.

April 5 1923.

Mr. Claude E. Connally
Federal Director,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Sir:

In making inquiry from all sources here I do not find that there has been any movement of Negro laborers from this vicinity to the Steel Mills or other points north.

Yours Truly

(Signed) J. O. Roach.
Supt.

Federal State Emp Service.

Enid, Okla.

(Copy)

Oklahoma City Okla., April 5, 1923.

From-Federal State Employment Service

TO- Federal Director,
State Capitol, Oklahoma City, Okla.

In reply to your letter of the 4inst. relative to the negro exodus of the State which to advise you that we do not find such to be the case here.

This information was verified by the negro newspaper The Dispatch, and Lawyer Brown, Phone M. 0818, M. 7711

(Signed) O.L.Hudson

Supt.

(Copy)

Ardmore, Oklahoma.
April 5, 1923.

Dear Mr. Connally:

It does not seem that there is any noticeable movement of negro laborers from this section to the steel mills and elsewhere in the north. Around the oil fields there is always a shifting population, but outside of this there seems to be no general movement from Ardmore. We believe that this is due to the fact that there is more work open to the common laborer now than there has been during the past months.

Very truly,

(Signed) Eva Wallace.

Ardmore Labor Office.

12, 1923

Session Of New Yor

DAILY BUSINESS EDITORIAL

Why Farm Labor Shortage Does Not Worry

By RICHARD F. JOHNSTON

THERE need be no great ado about the 6 per cent shortage in farm labor. During the war there was a marked shortage and there was apprehension that the farms would fail to be worked and produce normal yields. Twice in succession this fear was proven groundless, the crops being greater in exact proportion to the growing labor shortage.

The war-time labor shortage was the more pronounced because the exigency took from the farms not only the negroes who were drafted or went into the industrial field, but it also took the young white men who resided on their fathers' farms and are normally to be considered in the agricultural scheme.

The agricultural statistician reports plans indicating employment of more plows this year and an increase of 3 per cent in all acreage intended to be planted. The increase is especially noted in the black belt, where 8 per cent more plows and 9 per cent more acreage are promised.

How are fewer men to operate more plows and plant more acreage? Just the same as they did during the World war. The land owner, being more dependent on his own exertions, put in more personal service and more hours. He planted more advisedly and, while more acreage was brought in, each acre was better cultivated because the soil was receiving the attention of the owners. The larger acreage was as much product of the greater personal attention as the superior cultivation of the crops. The soil is generous to the proprietor who does not treat it vicariously.

There is still another cause for not becoming alarmed over the shortage of farm labor. There is more knowledge of safe and economic farming in Alabama than there was in the war period. There have been many developments in farm life and farming methods since that time. There has been much thought and practice given to practice of labor-saving methods. Fewer men cause greater yields by exercise of the trained brain and through the practices that experience has taught to be right.

Farm life has become more attractive to the farmer himself and to his wife, his boys and his girls. There is cash on the farm every day in the year, where a few years ago this was so much the exception as to make the exception stand out in bold relief. Now the farm that does not practice diversification in one form or another and has not cash coming in regularly pending the gathering of the fall staples is not considered a real farm.

The dairying industry has wrought a great change in the farm. Very few keepers of cows there are who are not in touch with a creamery where their butterfat automatically brings the ruling price in the Chicago markets. The labor is confined to milking the cows and running the whole milk through a separator. The skimmed milk remains for the feeding of pigs and other stock.

The farmer is also encouraged to greater personal service because business-like marketing of his principal products has been arranged for through the co-operative marketing associations. This enables him to sell gradually and at advantageous stages of the market. It enables him to borrow on his cotton pending its being safely kept in bonded warehouses.

The individual farmer is no longer trading with the world cotton consumption in his individual capacity, but he is meeting the largest buyers caparisoned with the strength of the hundreds of thousands of bales in the same co-operative pool.

In a word, farming has been made worth while. A man is inspired to work harder to attain the worth-while than when he feels ahead of him a guess as to whether he wins or loses; goes up or keeps down.

BIRMINGH

THORITIES • S

MACK'S MELANGE

The greatest thing in the world is justification of faith, and Birmingham fandom has just enjoyed that "grand and glorious feeling"—in fact is still feeling the effects of the thrill that comes only so often.

Little Claude Wilson, who has proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that he is true blue in every atom of his 118 pounds of youthful vitality, has given Birmingham fans that thrill.

Two years or more ago, a slender boy fought in a preliminary at the B. A. C. Showing stamina completely belied by his frail build, he scored a knockout over a much huskier opponent, and the fans nodded in approbation. From then on, through several months of preliminary battling, Wilson progressed as a ringster, and his popularity with fandom grew by leaps and by bounds.

And then came the first disappointment, and faith was shaken, as Wilson received a rather severe setback.

In the spring of two years ago, Wilson was sent to Boston to compete in the national amateur boxing tournament. Fandom was interested, so interested in fact, that it helped pay the way of Wilson to Boston. Claude went out in the first round, losing to his erstwhile foe at the B. A. C., Al Pettingill. It was a sad blow to Claude and his befreckled manager, Tommy Tompkins.

The worthy pair returned home and the uphill fight was started again. Wilson fought a couple more fights with the amateurs, then turned pro. His progress was spectacular, his career began with three successive knockouts. Then came a victory over Frankie Mason, and Claude ascended the throne of supremacy in the hearts of the railbirds.

Touted as a possible Dixie champion, Wilson was matched with Tim O'Dowd of Atlanta, in a bout to decide the bantamweight title of the south. Claude lost, rather decisively, and the second disappointment fell to the lot of the railbirds. Still they retained their faith, and predicted a glowing future for the little Magic City scrapper.

Wilson then went east, and made a great showing in Jersey rings. He was recalled home to fight a boy from New Orleans, scrapping under the name of Feraci. Force of circumstances caused the bout to be a poor one, and Feraci really outpointed Wilson. Then followed a draw with

CRIMSON DEFEATS WISCONSIN TEAM IN GREAT BATTLE

UNIVERSITY, Ala., April 11.—(Special.)—The Crimson Tide defeated the University of Wisconsin in one of the prettiest pitchers' battles ever seen on Denny field, 1 to 0. Johnson, of Wisconsin, and Steed, for Alabama, were on the mound, and their deliveries were puzzles to the batters. Johnson only allowed the Crimson batters three hits, but two came in the fifth inning and 'Bama was able to push over her only run.

Up until the fifth inning Alabama had been unable to get a hit off Johnson's delivery, in this inning, as the Crimson came to bat, the stands rose and began cheering for 'Bama to start things. Hubert, the first man up, singled. Johnson fanned Barnes, but Oliver singled on a hit and run play, and Hubert went to third. Oliver taking second on the throw to third, Greene flied out. Steed hit a slow bounder to short, and when Comebacker juggled the ball. Steed went safe at first and Hubert scored. Pitts lined out to center and the scoring was over.

Comebacker, Wisconsin's shortstop, played one of the most sensational fielding games seen on the local diamond. His one-hand stab of Elmore's drive over second base robbed the batter of a hit and was a very spectacular play. He also made a miraculous stop of Humert's grounder back of third base, but could not recover in time to throw the batter out at first, and Hubert was given a hit.

O O O

Steed Twirls Great Ball.

Steed was the all-around star of the Crimson squad. In shutting the Wisconsin team out, he has pitched a total of 20 innings that he has not been scored on. He let Howard college down scoreless and Monday pitched two scoreless innings against the Rochester Internationals. Not only did Steed star as a pitcher, but he handled eight assists without a bobble, and made three putouts. The Crimson team gave Steed jam-up support and only one error was chalked up to the team, but it did not prove costly. Wisconsin tried in vain to pull a ninth inning rally. Williams, first up, singled to left field, but was thrown out at second trying to stretch the hit into a double. Servatius then singled to left. Mills popped up to Steed and Holm hit to Steed and was thrown out at first, ending the game. Alabama will play Wisconsin tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Score:

Deformation on Texas.

M 8040

Per 10

Red Tulley Valley

Jessenden

[A. S.—4627.]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES

State TEXAS

Date April 13, 1923.

RECEIVED

SPECIAL REPORT of Field Agent on Negro Migration

The concensus of opinion of some 300 correspondents is that there is no movement of moment to the north of negroes from the Texas cotton sections. During the past four or five years many have gone to Oklahoma and Kansas and a few to California, but quite a number have moved back again. There has been a decided movement, however, from the farms to the towns and cities.

While this shifting of negro farm population has been noticeable for twenty years, still the number of negro operated farms shows an increase. In 1910 there were 69,918 farms operated by negroes and 78,784 in 1920, an increase of 12.7%. The farms owned increased by 10.9% and those operated by colored tenants increased by 13.4%. In the same period, the farms owned by whites increased 1.7%; those operated by tenants, 3.6%; and those operated by managers, 5.7%. As a matter of fact the movement of whites to towns is in many cases more noticeable than that of the colored farm population.

The survey just completed shows that the number of negroes on farms in 67 counties has remained practically stationary; it has increased in 26 counties and decreased in 43. In a number of counties all three of these conditions are found to exist in the various sections depending largely upon the fertility of the land, the proximity to towns and the amount of oil development and public work. There has been considerable increase of colored population in the northwest where cotton development has been rapid.

The increase of negroes in the towns and cities has been noticeable in the last few years. The higher wages obtainable there have attracted the more enterprising of the younger generation. In many instances this migration to the towns is only temporary and after a short experience they return to the farm. In other cases, town residence is permanent during the winter months and they take up farm work again during the cotton picking season. Mexicans are replacing the negro in ever increasing numbers in practically all sections of the State. This year with its promise of a fair price for cotton there is a noticeable trend of negroes back to the farms; they also seem better contented than in the past 3 or 4 years.

Respectfully submitted,

N H Schultz

Statist.

Entry 133
Reports, Speeches, and Articles Relating to Farm Management, 1902–1920

Crosby, M. A. Alabama & Mississippi. Work schedule for 20 acres of cotton. 1912.

FEB 3 1913

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT.

Washington, D. C., January 9, 1912.

LIBRARY Farm Management Investigations

MEMORANDUM FOR PROFESSOR SPILLMAN:

Dear Prof. Spillman:

In compliance with your request, I have worked out two labor schedules for twenty acres of cotton on the "Black Prairie Belt" of Alabama and Mississippi. The first, that for a one-horse outfit, is taken from figures secured on the Munford Plantation, Uniontown, Alabama, in 1904, and I think are fairly representative of the average one-horse outfit of that section.

The second schedule I have worked out on a two-horse basis, one that is practicable on any plantation in the belt. In this three horses are used for breaking and disking, and we assume that the extra horse would be hired for this purpose if only two horses were owned on the farm. The use of the weeder will decrease the amount of hoeing. The better preparation and more thorough cultivation given under this system should result in a material increase in the yield of the crop.

You will note that nitrate of soda is the only fertilizer applied. This is due to the fact that phosphorous and potash do not give satisfactory results, nitrogenous

fertilizers being the only ones that bring profitable returns.

Very truly yours,

M. A. Crosby

Assistant Agriculturist.

MAC-FF.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

A 20 ACRE ONE-HORSE COTTON FARM IN BLACK PRAIRIE BELT

ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

WORK SCHEDULE FOR FIELD CROPS.

For meaning of symbols used see bottom of chart.		
Jan.	1-10	
	11-20	One man and one horse bedding with 8" plow
	21-31	
Feb.	1-10	
	11-20	
	21-30	
Mar.	1-10	Hauling fertilizer
	11-20	Harrowing off beds
	21-31	Distributing fertilizer
Apr.	1-10	Planting
	11-20	
	21-30	
May.	1-10	Cultivating, (running around)
	11-20	Chopping - thinning
	21-31	Cultivating
June	1-10	
	11-20	Cultivating - working out middles, once in row
	21-31	Hoeing
July	1-10	Cultivating
	11-20	
	21-30	Cultivating, working out middles
Aug.	1-10	Hoeing
	11-20	
	21-31	
Sept. Oct.	1-10	Picking - average yield 1000 lbs. seed cotton per acre
	11-20	Yielding 31.72% lint or 12, 528-2/3 lb. bales
	21-30	Marketing
DECEMBER	1-10	Total

3-2-1 means 3 days for 2 men and 1 team. From April 1 to November 30, 2 days in 3 are counted available; earlier and later, 1 day in 2. Numbers in parentheses show order in which work is done during a given 10-day period. The same number used twice means concurrent work. A small figure at the right upper corner of a letter shows the number of times the operation is to be performed during that 10-day period. Thus d^2 me

a = stack.
c = cultivate.
d = disk.
h = harrow.
k = cut, dig, harvest, etc.
p = plow.
r = rake.
sh = shock, cock, etc.
u = husk.
t = thrash.
l = haul.

$2 \times 6\frac{2}{3} = 13\frac{1}{3}$.
$3 \times 6\frac{2}{3} = 20$.
$4 \times 6\frac{2}{3} = 26\frac{2}{3}$.
$5 \times 6\frac{2}{3} = 33\frac{1}{3}$.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

A 20 ACRE ONE-HORSE COTTON FARM IN BLACK PRAIRIE BELT OF ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

CHEDULE FOR FIELD CROPS. OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT.

										Man days.	Team days.	Days available.	Men needed.	Teams needed.
1-10												5		
11-20												5		
21-31	One man and one horse bedding with 8" plow									20	20	$5\frac{1}{2}$		
1-10												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
11-20												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
21-30												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
1-10	Hauling fertilizer									1	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
11-20	Harrowing off beds									4	4	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
21-31	Distributing fertilizer									5	5	$7\frac{1}{3}$		
1-10	Planting									5	5	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
11-20												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
21-30												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
1-10	Cultivating, (running around)									6	6	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
11-20	Chopping - thinning									15		$6\frac{2}{3}$		
21-31	Cultivating									6	6	$7\frac{1}{3}$		
1-10												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
11-20	Cultivating - working out middles, once in row									3	3	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
21-31	Hoeing									15	0	$7\frac{1}{3}$		
1-10	Cultivating									6	6	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
11-20												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
21-30	Cultivating, working out middles									3	3	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
1-10	Hoeing									10		$6\frac{2}{3}$		
11-20												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
21-31												$7\frac{1}{3}$		
1-10	Picking - average yield 1000 lbs. seed cotton per acre									133		$6\frac{2}{3}$		
11-20	Yielding 31.72% lint or 12, 528-2/3 lb. bales											$6\frac{2}{3}$		
21-30	Marketing									3	6	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
1-10							Total			235	65	5		

3-2-1 means 3 days for 2 men and 1 team. From April 1 to November 30, 2 days in 3 are counted available; earlier and later, 1 day in 2.
Numbers in parentheses show order in which work is done during a given 10-day period. The same number used twice means concurrent work.
A small figure at the right upper corner of a letter shows the number of times the operation is to be performed during that 10-day period. Thus d^2 means double disk; h^2 means harrow twice, etc.

a = stack. c = cultivate. d = disk. h = harrow.
k = cut, dig, harvest, etc. p = plow. r = rake. sh = shock, cock, etc.
u = husk. t = thrash. l = haul.

$2 \times 6\frac{2}{3} = 13\frac{1}{3}$.
$3 \times 6\frac{2}{3} = 20$.
$4 \times 6\frac{2}{3} = 26\frac{2}{3}$.
$5 \times 6\frac{2}{3} = 33\frac{1}{3}$.
$6 \times 6\frac{2}{3} = 40$.
$2 \times 7\frac{1}{3} = 14\frac{2}{3}$.
$3 \times 7\frac{1}{3} = 22$.
$4 \times 7\frac{1}{3} = 29\frac{1}{3}$.
$5 \times 7\frac{1}{3} = 36\frac{2}{3}$.
$6 \times 7\frac{1}{3} = 44$.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

WORK SCHEDULE FOR FIELD CROPS. OFFICE OF FARM MANAGEMENT.

TWENTY ACRES COTTON WORKED WITH TWO AND THREE-HORSE IMPLEMENTS

BLACK PRAIRIE REGION OF ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

For meaning of symbols used see bottom of chart.											Man days.	~~Team~~ Horse days.	Days available.	Men needed.	Teams needed.
Jan.	1–10												5		
	11–20	Plowing with 12" 3-horse sulky plow									15.0	45.0	5		
	21–31												$5\frac{1}{2}$		
Feb.	1–10												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	11–20												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	21–30												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
Mar.	1–10												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	11–20	Disking with 6' harrow									4.0	12.0	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	21–31	Bedding with disk cultivator									3.0	6.0	$7\frac{1}{3}$		
Apr.	1–10	Planting									3.5	3.5	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	11–20	Hauling fertilizer									1.0	2.0	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	21–30	Running weeder 12'									1.0	2.0	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
May	1–10	Cultivating									3.0	6.0	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	11–20	Running weeder 12'									1.0	2.0	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	21–31	Chopping									12.0		$7\frac{1}{3}$		
June	1–10	Applying fertilizer ($Na\ NO_3$) by hand									4.0		$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	11–20	Cultivation									3.0	6.0	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	21–31	"									3.0	6.0	$7\frac{1}{3}$		
July	1–10	Hoeing									10.0		$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	11–20	Cultivating, two 1-horse cultivators, once in row									3.0	3.0	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	21–30												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
Aug.	1–10												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	11–20												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	21–31	Picking - yield by this method should be 1200 lbs.											$7\frac{1}{3}$		
Sept.	1–10	seed cotton per acre.									137.0		$6\frac{2}{3}$		
Oct.	11–20												$6\frac{2}{3}$		
	21–30	Marketing									3.0	6.0	$6\frac{2}{3}$		
December	1–10									Total	206.5	99.5	5		

3-2-1 means 3 days for 2 men and 1 team. From April 1 to November 30, 2 days in 3 are counted available; earlier and later, 1 day in 2.
Numbers in parentheses show order in which work is done during a given 10-day period. The same number used twice means concurrent work.
A small figure at the right upper corner of a letter shows the number of times the operation is to be performed during that 10-day period. Thus d^2 means double disk; h^2 means harrow twice, etc.

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$4 \times 7\frac{1}{3} = 29\frac{1}{3}$.
$5 \times 7\frac{1}{3} = 36\frac{2}{3}$.
$6 \times 7\frac{1}{3} = 44$.

Crosby, Ch. C. Mississippi. Bolivar county. Delta farmer company. 1914.

Mississippi - Bolivar county.

JAN 1 3 1914

REPORT ON DELTA FARMS COMPANY.

BY

M. A. CROSBY.

Farm Management LIBRARY

At the request of the officers of the Delta Farms Company, I paid a visit to their plantations on December 12 and 13, with the view of ascertaining, if possible, a means of eliminating some of the wasteful methods, increasing the profits, and, in general, determine a means of putting the whole plantation ~~business~~ management on a better business basis.

The Delta Farms Company is an Holland-American corporation with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. They own several plantations comprising a total of 8500 acres of fertile "delta" land in Bolivar County, Miss. Of this total area about 6000 acres are cleared and open for cultivation, most of this being in crops this year. The greater portion of the land is protected by one of the best levees on the Mississippi River, but a few hundred acres lie outside of the levee, and are subject to overflow during the high water periods of the river.

A large amount of detailed study will be necessary before very much work can be definitely outlined, consequently the two days were devoted largely to getting an idea of the general layout of the plantations, distributions of the different soil types, labor conditions, and some of the most pressing problems.

Organization-

Each plantation is in charge of a manager, and over the whole is a superintendent. The manager has the hiring and securing of labor and tenants, and directs the execution of all plantation operations. He reports, by payroll, at the end of each week all the labor done during the week. All operations are posted by the bookkeeper, and each item is charged to a definite account as; cotton; corn; hay; drainage, roads; permanent improvements, etc. The time at my disposal was too short to make a detailed study of the accounting system used, but I am of the opinion that a very complete system is in installed.

The present superintendent, Mr. G. W. Hardin, has been with the company only since the middle of November. He seems to be a man possessed of sound judgement, good executive ability, and plenty of energy. He graduated from the Mississippi Agrucultural College in 1906, and ever since his graduation has been actively engaged in the management of "delta" peoperties, in which work he has been very successful. Even in the short time he has been in his present position he has obtained a good grasp of existing conditions and problems on these plantations. I believe he will prove to be a valuable man for the company, and a good one for us to work with. He appreciates the value of organization, and is in sympathy with our work.

Soils-

It is roughly estimated that about 60% of the land is what is locally termed "buck-shot" land, a heavy, stiff, soil that is very productive, but more or less difficult to handle in times of excessive wet weather. The remaining 40% of the land has a loamy soil which is much more easily worked under unfavorable weather conditions.

The loam soils are better adapted to the growing of corn, peas, potatoes, and all crops that require a soil that drains readily, and warms up quickly in the spring. They are also more susceptible to rapid improvement through the use of such legumes as peas, vetch, lespedeza, etc. The buck-shot soils, while naturally stronger than the loams, are more difficult of management under unfavorable weather conditions. They are not so well drained naturally, and, in times of excessive rainfall, are stiff, tenacious, and difficult to handle. When well drained, however, they are well adapted to the production of alfalfa, red clover, soy beans, etc., as well as cotton, and corn. They are said to contain about one percent of lime, which accounts for their adaptability to alfalfa, and red clover.

Problems-

The first important problem that came to my notice was that of feed for the farm animals. Last year the feed bill alone was approximately $20,000.00. This year some of the plantations have plenty of corn, but no roughage, while others have some corn and some roughage, but not enough of either to meet the needs of the plantation. To my mind this problem is one that should be attacked first, and, with the number of grain and forage crops that can be grown, it ought to be easily solved for future years. Mr. Hardin has succeeded in getting about 250 acres of oats sown, as well as several acres of alfalfa. Red clover will be sown on all the oats, and enough corn will be planted next spring to insure an adequate supply of grain for the plantations. The elimination of the enormous annual expense for feed will be a great step toward better management.

The next problem (and some might place this first) is that of labor supply. As the solution of this problem rests entirely with the superintendent and managers, it is beyond the power of this office to aid in its solution. Some of the plantations have plenty of labor on them, while others are very short. The securing of more labor on the latter depends largely on the personality of the managers.

Other problems are numerous. They embrace the maintenance of soil fertility, drainage, pastures, machinery, handling of work stock, utilization of idle land, etc., all of which will require considerable time and study for proper solution.

Tentative plans-

It is the desire of the management of the company to have about two-thirds of the cultivated land planted to cotton each year. They also wish to adopt some system of cropping which will enable them to plant this proportion of land in cotton each year, produce all the forage and grain consumed on the plantations, and at the same time increase the fertility of the land. These points must necessarily be kept in view in all our work of planning cropping systems, etc.

In discussing these matters with Mr. Hardin we concluded that it will not be advisable to outline definite plans involving radical changes until we are both more familiar with all the details of the plantations. For the present we will work toward a rotation embracing cotton two years, then oats followed by red clover or peas on part of the land, and corn and peas on part. Where corn and peas follows cotton it may be advisable to sow crimson clover in the cotton, plow this clover under for for corn, and "lay-by" the corn with peas. Different rotations will have to be planned for the different plantations, depending on the type of soil, and available supply of labor. For instance, on a plantation where the buckshot soils predominate, and plenty of labor is available, a good three year rotation to work toward would be:

1st year- Cotton.
2nd " Cotton- to be followed by oats in the fall.
3rd " Oats and red clover. The oats to be cut for grain, after which one or two cuttings of clover hay may be secured at a time when man and mule labor will be available. Should the red clover fail soy beans may be sown in their stead after the oats are harvested.

On the loam lands the following rotation will be a good one:

1st year-	Cotton.
2nd "	Cotton, with Crimson clover sown after the first picking in Sept. on part of the land, and oats sown on the balance.
3rd "	Corn and peas, following the crimson clover. Oats, followed by peas or lespedeza. If the latter is used it will eliminate the labor of getting in the peas after oat harvest.

For the present it will probably be necessary to plant more than two-thirds of the land to cotton on some of the plantations that are best supplied with labor, and raise a larger proportion of the feed stuffs on those plantations where labor is scarce, and fewer women and children are available for hoeing and picking cotton.

Alfalfa-

It is planned to have from 25 to 50 acres of alfalfa on each plantation. Alfalfa succeeds well on the buckshot lands that have good drainage, and this crop may later develope into a commercial one. Inoculation is necessary in starting this crop, and to aid in this matter I suggested that a few pounds of alfalfa seed be mixed with the red clover seed whenever the latter is sown. The scattering stand of alfalfa thus secured will tend to inoculate the soil, and thus inhance the chances of success when the land is eventually sown to alfalfa.

It is my plan to visit these plantations frequently, and another year Mr. Hardin and I hope to have definite plans of management worked out.

Management
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Jan. 9, 1914.

Mr. H. A. Crosby,
1121 Brown Marx Building,
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Mr. Crosby:-

I have just been reading your report on the Delta Farms, and am very much interested indeed. You certainly have some problems to meet there. Organization seems to me to be the solution of many of these problems. That big feed bill could, I think, be greatly reduced by an adjustment of enterprises that will produce feed for the place, and a similar adjustment should in a measure solve the labor problem. The scarcity of labor on some of the plantations offers an excellent opportunity for a comparison of the effects of heavy cotton planting with a well balanced cropping system on the utilization of labor and on the net profits of the plantation's business. It would be very interesting to see how you manage to work out the organization of the two classes of plantations and what the influence will be over the entire business.

Yours very truly,

Agriculturist.

CLG-JAB

Farm Management LIBRARY

January 10, 1914.

MEMORANDUM FOR PROFESSOR GOODRICH.

Dear Professor Goodrich:

I have read the enclosed report of Mr. Crosby on the Delta Farms Company property with considerable interest. Mr. Crosby seems to be going at this problem in a very sensible way. I like particularly the suggestion of planting the larger proportion of land in cotton on those portions of the plantation where labor is abundant, and a smaller proportion of cotton and feed crops where labor is not so abundant, for with the rotations involving feed crops one family can take care of a much larger area of land. I regard humus as an all-important problem and any system ought to provide plenty of catch crops to be turned under to increase the stock of humus in the soil. Any system which is a radical modification of existing systems should, in my opinion, be tried out in a small way to see how they will work before undertaking to put them into operation on a large scale.

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Investigations

Mr. Crosby has adopted the wise plan of cooperation with the superintendent. His work would not, of course, accomplish much in any other way. I hope that he and the superintendent may succeed in working out very satisfactory systems for this plantation.

Yours very sincerely,

Agriculturist in Charge.

C

Encl.

Successful negro farmer.

Barr Orr Call

Cooley, Dr. C.

9019

FEB 9 - 1912
C. L. GOODRICH,
Agriculturist in Charge Co. Districts.

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FARM

INDEXED

D. A. B.
C. B. S.
C. L. G.
J. W. F.
C. L. F.

Dear Prof. Goodrich:

The attached is a report I have prepared on the work done by Sam McCall, the celebrated negro farmer of wilcox county, Alabama, who has made such phenomenal progress in soil improvment on his two acre farm.

M. A. Crosby

Farm Management Publications
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SAM McCALL.

A Successful Negro Farmer.

Success is not always measured by dollars and cents. We get so much in the habit of associating the name of a man who is called successful with the wealth he has accumulated that we frequently forget to consider that he who starts with practically nothing and achieves something worth while may be more worthy of being called successful. The man who starts with nothing but a willingness to work; who siezes every opportunity and makes the most of it, thereby accomplishing something that is a benefit and a living example to mankind, is more truly successful than he who starts on his life career with inherited wealth and ultimately accumulates an immense fortune. If this be true and we take results attained as a measure of success then Sam McCall, uneducated negro, reared in slavery, with no inheritance but a willingness and a right to work, is richly deserving the title "Successful Farmer".

To earn a livelihood for a family of three on two acres of fertile land in a favorably located trucking or fruit growing section, with a command of good transportation facilities, and in close proximity to favorable markets, is a proposition that would stagger an up-to-date trucker or fruit grower endowed with a thorough knowledge of these industries, and possessed of a good business training. To do this with such general crops as corn, cotton, and oats, on two acres of naturally thin land, separated from market by six miles of almost impassable roads, is an entirely different proposition, yet this is what has been done by Sam McCall, an uneducated venerable negro residing in Wilcox County, Alabama.

I had heard many reports of the doings of this remarkable negro and the phenomenal results he was obtaining on his two acre farm but, although the stories of the different people who had visited him tallied in practically every respect, and the raconteurs were reliable and trustworthy persons, the tales savored too much fairyland to be accepted without verification.

I therefore decided to make a personal visit to this farm of growing fame, and see for myself what had been, and was being done. On arriving at Thomasville, Alabama, I called on Mr. W. H. Bettis, planter, merchant, and liveryman, to procure a conveyance to drive out to McCall's place. When my wants had been made known Mr. Bettis whom I found to be a great admirer of this negro, kindly volunteered to go with me to Sam McCall's farm. He also gave me considerable valuable information regarding the work of this negro and his standing in the community.

I found Sam McCall to be an oldtime darky, one of a type loved by every true Southerner but which, unfortunately, is rapidly passing. Possessed of an active mind, a remarkably keen memory for facts and figures, he could tell offhand the results he had obtained and would unhesitatingly give exact weights of bales of cotton produced several years back, Mr. Bettis, and others with whom I talked, stated that they considered him thoroughly reliable and honest, and

had great respect for his veracity. To test his memory for figures I paid him a later visit and found that his statements as to yields, and other records for the different years, tallied exactly with those given me on my first visit.

Sam McCall is a keen observer, has an experimental turn of mind, and is always trying to find some means of increasing the crop producing capacity of his land. While extremely modest and deferential, he apparently takes great pleasure in showing visitors over his little farm and in explaining his methods of tillage, seed selection, and the system he has practiced in producing such phenomenal yields. His ambition is to accomplish certain things, not for the sake of notoriety it might bring him, but the for the satisfaction of attaining desired results.

Everything about his place is well kept and orderly. His little cabin home though plain and simple is scrupulously neat and he would not exchange it for a palatial residence in town. At one time he was offered a good

house and four acres of land in the outskirt of Thomasville if he would work the land in the same manner he had worked his two acres, but he refused saying that he loved the old home best of all and wanted to spend his last days there.

Born September 9, 1876, at Claiborne, Monroe County, Alabama, Sam McCall is now over 75 years old. He was owned at the time of his birth by Mrs. Sam McCall and at about the age of twenty he was given to Miss Isabella McCall, who later married Mr. Lycurgus Poole, a prominent merchant in Clarke County, Alabama. Mr. Poole owned a plantation in Wilcox county and Sam McCall was placed on this plantation. At the time he gained his freedom, being satisfied with the treatment he had received at the hands of his owners, he decided to remain on the plantation as a tenant.

Possessed of more intelligence than the average man of his color, and being one of the trusty kind he was regarded by the whites, and members of his own race as well, as being endowed with superior qualities for a man of his race; was looked upon as a leader and somewhat of an instructor on the plantation, and held in high esteem by all the people with whom he come in contact.

Being thrifty, a hard worker, and a good manager he saved what he earned, and was soon able to make a payment on a 40 acres of the plantation, which was sold to him by Mr. Poole. Later he added to this purchase until he owned 167 acres. The land thus acquired was so grown up to brush and cut up with gullies that only a comparatively small portion of it was suitable for cultivation, and the tillable areas, having been cropped by tenants for several years with no attempt to maintain the fertility were very deficient in plant food and consequently of low crop producing capacity.

Sam McCall started in by working such portions of his land as were tillable, growing corn and cotton, the crops common to that section, and, though more progressive than the other members of his race residing in that community, and meeting with success in his operations, he did nothing to attract much attention for several years. After working along this line for about fifteen years he came to the conclusion that there was no use in "spreading over so much land" and decided to con-

fine his efforts to a much smaller area. He accordingly began to build up and improve two acres of land near his cabin.

The two acres on which this negro began his operations were in a little higher state of fertility than the other tillable portions of his land, producing on an average from one-third to two-fifths of a bale of cotton to the acre under the methods of cultivation ordinarily practiced in that section. He began to improve this by getting more organic matter into the soil. This was accomplished by plowing under leaves and other vegetablematter secured from the nearby woodland. For a time he also drew cart loads of muck from some swampy land and applied this to his soil. He carefully husbanded all the manure produced by his horse and two cows, and also went so far as to construct ditches from his stable lot so that when it rained any leaching from the barnyard would be carried to the field where it could be utilized by the growing crops.

As a result of these practices his soil today is in as fine physical condition as any I have ever seen. It is extremely rich in organic matter, making it less subject to erosion and better capable of taking up and holding moisture sufficient to carry a crop over quite an extended period of drouth. It is literally built-up, and actually appears higher than the land just over the fence where a gradual process of soil depletion and erosion has been permitted to go on. This man has not only maintained the fertility of his land, but has done much more and built up its producing capacity far in excess of what it was capable of doing in its virgin state.

In addition to his work in increasing the producing capacity of the soil the negro has also practiced plant breeding in a way, selecting out the most vigorous and highest yielding plants each year and saving the seed from there to plant the succeeding year. As his reputation as a producer of big yields grew he had no difficulty in selling his surplus cotton seed at fancy prices to the white farmers of that section, and the strain he developed is known as the McCall Cotton. He is very careful not to sell any inferior seed for planting purposes.

By persisting in these methods he gradually increased the crop producing capacity of his soil and the yielding quality of his cotton so that in a few years yields of a bale and more of cotton to the acre were secured. By 1898 he had made his land so rich and so improved his cotton by selection that he produced seven bales of cotton on two acres, and for several years the yield averaged close to this mark.

Observations made in his work in plant selection soon taught him that some of the better plants were producing a pound or over of lint each, and from this he deducted that with a perfect stand of plants of this high yielding capacity it would be possible to produce nine 500-pound bales on one acre. This then became the goal at which he aimed and he had been striving to attain this result ever since. While he has not yet been able to produce this amount he has actually succeeded in growing a 506-pound bale on a measured eighth acre. This eighth acre contained 612 plants, practically a perfect stand, and the plants produced on an average a fraction over 13.2 ounces of lint each.

During the past few years, having heard something of the advantages of crop rotation as a means of increasing crop production, he has been diversifying his crops and growing corn and oats in addition to cotton, hoping in this way to build up his land so as to enable him to produce the desired nine bales of cotton to the acre. He first tried various rotations, growing winter oats and following there with corn and cotton the same year but, while he secured splendid yields of all three crops, he found that the late planting of cotton necessitated by this system, correspondingly decreased the yield of this crop.

One year he planted the entire two acres to corn, raising two crops on the same land and producing a total yield of 770 bushels. The first crop was planted in rows three feet apart on March 1st. On May 5th the second crop was planted between the rows of the first planting. This necessitated the crop being worked by hand from the time the second planting was made until the first planting was harvested. As soon as the first crop was mature, which was about June 15, the ears were

snapped and the stalks removed so as to give room for the second planting.

During the part four or five years a succession of oats, corn and cotton has been generally adhered to. The oats are sown in September in broad rows five to six feet apart. Sometimes he used cotton seed meal as a fertilizer for oats applying it in the drill at the rate of 200 pounds at time of planting. At the same time he also sows cowpeas between the rows of oats. These peas make considerable growth before freezing weather and thus add to the organic content of the soil. The latter part of February the oats are given a cultivation and about the first of March corn is planted in the middle between the rows of oats.

The oats are harvested the latter part of May and the stubble immediately plowed under and the land planted to cotton. Of late years he has varied this system by planting the cotton in the same row with the corn instead of between the corn rows after the removal of the oats. This permits of earlier planting of cotton and better enables him to cultivate the crop. As soon as the corn is mature the

ears are gathered and the stalks cut and worked into the land between the rows where they decay and add their quota to the organic content of the soil.

Ninteen hundred eight was perhaps the banner year for yields under McCall's rotation system. This year he had one acre in oats which was followed by cotton, the latter being planted in April. Over 50 bushels of oats were harvested from this acre in May. The cotton was well fruited and produced three bales weighing 505, 506, and 510 pounds respectively. From the other acre 50 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of corn, and one bale of cotton were secured.

The following year, 1909, was one of unusual rainfall in that section, and this fact, coupled with a spell of sickness, kept McCall from giving personal attention to his crops at all times and his yields fell way below what he had been accustomed to get. One half acre was in oats followed by cotton and produced 50 bushels of the former and one bale of the latter. The remaining 1 ½ acres was in oats, corn, and cotton and produced 75 bushels of oats, 105 bushels of corn, and 1 ½ bales of cotton. These

are large yields for the community, but small for Sam McCall. He stated that this was the worst year he had experienced since he had confined his efforts to the two acres, and that his crops were a failure.

While it is extremly doubtful if he will ever realize his ambition and produce nine bales of cotton on one acre of land, Sam McCall has accomplished results which make his methods well worthy of careful study by all southern farmers, white or black. He has accomplished these results in a section of country where much of the land has been abandoned by the so-called better type of farmers as being too poor to cultivate. He has never received suggestions from outside sources, his methods are the result of his own thought and reason and, while not all are applicable to larger farms in the southern states, there are features of them which can be profitably put in practice on every farm in the cotton growing section. He uses no commercial fertiliner except an occasional application of cotton seed meal under his oats. The secret of his success lies in the amount of organic matter he has succeeded in accumu-

lating in his soil. This is the great need of practically all southern soils and Sam McCall early recognized this fact when he decided to confine his efforts to two acres of land. His work stands as a living example to mankind and his name is well deserving of a place among those of the successful men of this country.

Crosby, M. A. Farm management investigations District No. 7.

Farms. { McCall, Sam. Wilcox County, Alabama.
Barrett, M. J. Thorsby, Chilton County. Alabama.

Diversification Farm #3 Uniontown, Perry County. Alabama

Demonstration work in Alabama.

Cotton
Crimson clover
Crimson clover + corn
Bur clover
Red clover
Vetch
Soy beans
Peanuts
Velvet beans
Yokahama bean.

District No. 7.

INDEXED

JUL 5 1911

Farm Management Investigations.

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90-D. The work of studying the methods practiced by successful farmers has been continued, and data is being collected on several different farms. One of the most striking of these is that of an old negro, Sam McCall. residing in Wilcox county, Alabama. This negro has been making a living for himself and family on two acres of cultivated land for the past 20 years. For several years he grew nothing but cotton, keeping up and increasing the fertility of his land by applications of compost made of muck and leaves from a nearby woodland, and the droppings from his two cows and horse. He also had ditches arranged to convey all the wash from his cow-lot to his cotton field. By this method of fertilization, thorough cultivation, and careful seed selection, he managed, for a period of several years, to produce an average of seven bales from his two acres of cultivated land. Later he began experimenting with crop rotations with the idea of increasing his crop yields. He now grows oats, corn, and cotton on the same land each year. The oats are sown in five foot rows in September or October. The latter part of Feb'y or first of March he plants corn between the rows of oats. The oats are cut by hand the latter part of May, the stubble turned under, and a row of cotton planted where the oats were removed. Yields of 50 bu. of oats, 70 bu. of corn and from 1½ to 2 bales of cotton from an acre of land in a single season have been produced under this method.

The great secret of Sam McCall's success is the marvelous amount of organic matter he has succeeded in getting incorporated in his soil. He plants peas between the rows of oats in the fall; peas between the hills of corn in the spring; and peas between the cotton stalks in late summer, just so they will add something to the organic content of the soil. All the corn and cotton stalks are worked into the soil as soon as the crops are gathered. In fact, the lint and cotton seed are about the only things grown on the place that are not returned to the land.

The work this negro is doing is an object lesson to all farmers of the South, white or black. It bears out the statements we are continually making, that the greatest need of our southern soils is and abundant supply of organic matter, and the permanent building up of the land is more dependent on this one factor than on any other thing.

Another example of successful farming with which we are keeping in touch is the dairy farm of Mr. M. J. Barrett of Thorsby, Ala. Mr. Barrett started in several years ago by purchasing an uncleared forty acres of land which subsequently proved to have a very poor, this soil. After trying several kinds of farming with indifferent success he finally decided to go into the dairy business. He now has 28 acres of land in cultivation, and every acre has a crop on it all the time, winter or summer. He keeps 30 head of cows and horses, besides a small herd of hogs; has a model dairy barn with cement floor, mangers, etc.; two reinforced concrete silos, and puts up silage for $2.05 a ton including rent of land, cost of seed, labor. etc. He has a 40 barrel liquid manure cistern and saves every ounce of manure, liquid or solid. This liquid manure is applied to the growing crops by means of a spreader which

he invented and built himself. The total equipment of this farm now represents an investment of $5000, and the average net profits are $1000, or 20 o/o on his investment. The other lines of investigations designated under this project have been continued. Considerable attention has been given to encourageing the more general use of improved implements, and better methods of tillage, the economical use of fertilizers, the value of livestock on the farm, and the systematic use of leguminous crops as an aid to the maintenance of soil fertility. Data is also being collected on the cost of harvesting grain, and the cost of crop production.

90-E. Diversification Farm #3. Uniontown, Ala.

The work on this farm is running along nicely under the efficient management of Mr. Wm. Munford, so that we are now acting principally in an advisory capacity, Our work with alfalfa has been extended over the plantation and the acreage greatly increased. As a new innovation each tenant is now required to plant a small area in alfalfa so as to raise all the forage required for his work stock.

As an educational feature a farmers' meeting is held on this plantation each year, and the day given up to talks by prominent men in agricultural work, and to inspecting the work of the farm. A great amount of interest is manifested in these meetings, and the attendance has always been large, farmers coming from all parts of the state.

90-F. Demonstration work in Alabama.

The demonstration work with new crops, systems of rotation, increasing the soil fertility by the use of legumes, etc, is so far productive of good results. A number of definite crop rotations have been established in different sections, and the results obtained thus far are very satisfactory to the owners of the farms. These rotations are all planned with increasing the soil fertility as well as supplying the needs of the farm. The majority of the systems planned are for general farming with cotton, corn, oats and cowpeas or soy beans as the main crops. The most common of this class are three year rotations. An example is that being carried out under our direction on the plantation managed by Mr. J. G. Eaves at Geiger, Ala. This rotation is cotton the first year, followed by oats sown in the fall. The oats are cut for grain and followed by soy beans for seed or hay . The third year the land is put in corn and peas planted in the corn at the time of the last cultivation. Modifications of this are to follow the cotton with a winter cover crop which is turned under in the spring for corn, oats following the corn in the fall. In the "black prairie" region this rotation is extended into a four year rotation with alfalfa occupying one field.

Other systems are planned to work in with some branch of livestock farming. Some of these systems embrace cotton as one of the money crops. An example of a hog and seed corn farm with cotton included in the crop rotation is that planned for Mr. Bradner J. Moore, Inverness, Miss. Mr. Moore devotes 60 acres to a three year rotation

rotation, 9½ acres to alfalfa to be utilized for hay and hog pasture, and about ten acres in permanent bermuda pasture. The 60 acres is divided into three 20 acre fields which are cropped as follows.
Field 1. Cotton. The land is winter broken and cotton planted early. No cover crop is grown ahead of the cotton as it is necessary to winter break the land to get ahead of the boll weevil. After the cotton is picked in the fall the stalks are burned and the ground then disked and sown to crimson clover.

Field 2. Crimson clover. The crimson clover sown after cotton the fall previous, is either cut for hay or seed, and the land plowed up and planted to corn. Peas are sown in the corn at the last cultivation and hogged off in the fall after the corn has been gathered. The corn stalks and peavines are then plowed under and the land sown to crimson clover.

Field 3. Crimson clover and corn. The crimson clover is plowed under and the land planted to corn. As in the previous year peas are sown in the corn at the last working. This whole crop is the be hogged off after the best of the corn has been gathered for seen. The land is winter broken for cotton the following year.

Other rotations slightly different form this have been put in operation. An example is one planned for a 15 acre farm of Mr. Wesley Drinkhard, Linden, Ala. This consists of a three year rotation with corn, cotton, and oats, the oats to be followed by peas, peanuts and soy beans to be grazed off by hogs. This work is being conducted in a section where it was thought oats could not be grown, yet the estimated yield for this year's crop was 60 bu. to the acre. These oats were drilled in the open furrow to prevent winter killing. A mixture of 100# cotton seed meal and 100# acid phosphate was applied at the time of planting, and 100# nitrate of soda applied just before they began bunching to head. This work is being done in a section where agriculture is very backward, and has excited very favorable and widespread comment.

Another line of demonstration work which we are encouraging is the building up of poor, thin land. An example of this work is that being conducted on the farm of J. T. White, Pickens county, Ala. This consists simply of growing corn and peas in alternate rows. The land is too poor to grow a crop of corn if every row is planted. This method is very simple yet very effective.

Another demonstration that may be mentioned as a type was the building up of a poor piece of red post oak land in Miss. Two crops of peas were grown on this land and it was then plowed up and planted to corn. In spite of the fact that this type of soil is considered worthless for corn, the resulting yield was 30 bushels to the acre. This indicates that this type of land is only lacking in organic nitrogen, and when this is supplied good crops of all kinds may be expected.

90-P. Winter Cover Crops for the South.

During the past year a considerable amount of cooperative work was conducted with farmers in various parts of the district, with the view of finding out the most suitable winter cover crops for different localities, soils, and purposes. A large number of lots of crimson clover, bur clover, red clover, yellow trefoil, and hairy vetch seed was sent out through the Office of Forage Crop Investigations to cooperating farmers. In most cases culture for inoculation was supplied by the Department, and in practically every instance this inoculation was successful. Where the seed of these various crops was sown early enough for the young plants to get a good start before freezing weather, practically all the crops tested made satisfactory growths. Of the later sowings practically all were damaged to some extent by the winter freezes. In the latter case red clover seemed to be the hardiest. Hairy vetch when sown with some winter cereal suffered less from winter killing than when sown alone.

While this work has not been conducted long enough to draw positive conclusions for all crops on all kinds of soils, the following points may be quite safely conceded.

Crimson clover is a safe and valuable winter cover crop or loamy soils, or sandy soils with a clay subsoil, provided it is well inoculated and sown early enough to get a good start before freezing weather. It should be sown in September or October and requires a seed bed mellow on the surface and firm beneath. It made very satisfactory growths where properly put in, and should be much more widely grown.

Bur clover. While sometimes difficult to get a stand of bur clover the first year, especially if the fall be a dry one, it is perfectly hardy after once established. Bur clover is better adapted to being grown in rotation with cotton than is any of the other cloveers,as it reseeds itself and permits of earlier preparation of the land in the spring. It is a valuable winter pasture, builds up the soil very rapidly, but is not a desirable hay plant. The difficulty of securing the seed is the principal drawback to its wider dissemination and more general use. It thrives best on the clay, and loam soils. The seed should be sown in September.

Red clover is comparatively little known in this district outside of the Piedmont region of northern Alabama, and over middle Tennessee. Experiments and observations of the past few years indicate that it has a place in Southern Agriculture, and is worthy of a much wider dissemination. While generally requiring inoculation, many of the more fertile soils appear to be supplied with the necessary bacteria making artificial inoculation not always necessary. Sown early in the fall red clover makes a valuable winter grazing crop and, if not grazed too closely, will furnish a good cutting of hay in the spring. It appears to be well adapted to the clay and loam soils, and promises to be a valuable forage and soil renovating crop for the red post oak soils, and for the soils of the black prairie belt that are not suitable for growing alfalfa. One man in western Alabama doubled the yield of cotton by growing one crop of red clover on the land. He did not follow up this practive however, as he could not sell the clover.

Yellow trefoil. This crop apparently thrives on practically all classes of soil, but does best on the clays and lime clays of the black prairie belt. Indications are that it will be a valuable, cheap, winter cover crop, but as yet not enough data has been obtained to justify the drawing of any definite conclusions.

Hairy vetch. On soils of moderate fertility, and when care is taken to inoculate thoroughly, hairy vetch is one of the most easily started of the winter legumes. When sown with a winter cereal it is one of the most valuable winter cover crops to be utilized for an early hay crop. It is particularly valuable for sowing on Johnson grass land.

Common vetch (V. sativa) makes a valuable winter cover crop but is inferior to hairy vetch in that it is more liable to be winter killed.

The native Southern vetch (V. angustiafolia) is some two weeks earlier than either of the others mentioned, and for this reason would be more desirable for use in a rotation with cotton or corn. Unfortunately however, its seed habits are such as to make it practically impossible to save the seed, as they shatter out as fast as ripened.

100-A. Study of Coarse Legumes.

The investigations under this project have been carried out largely in connection with crop rotation work, and demonstration work.

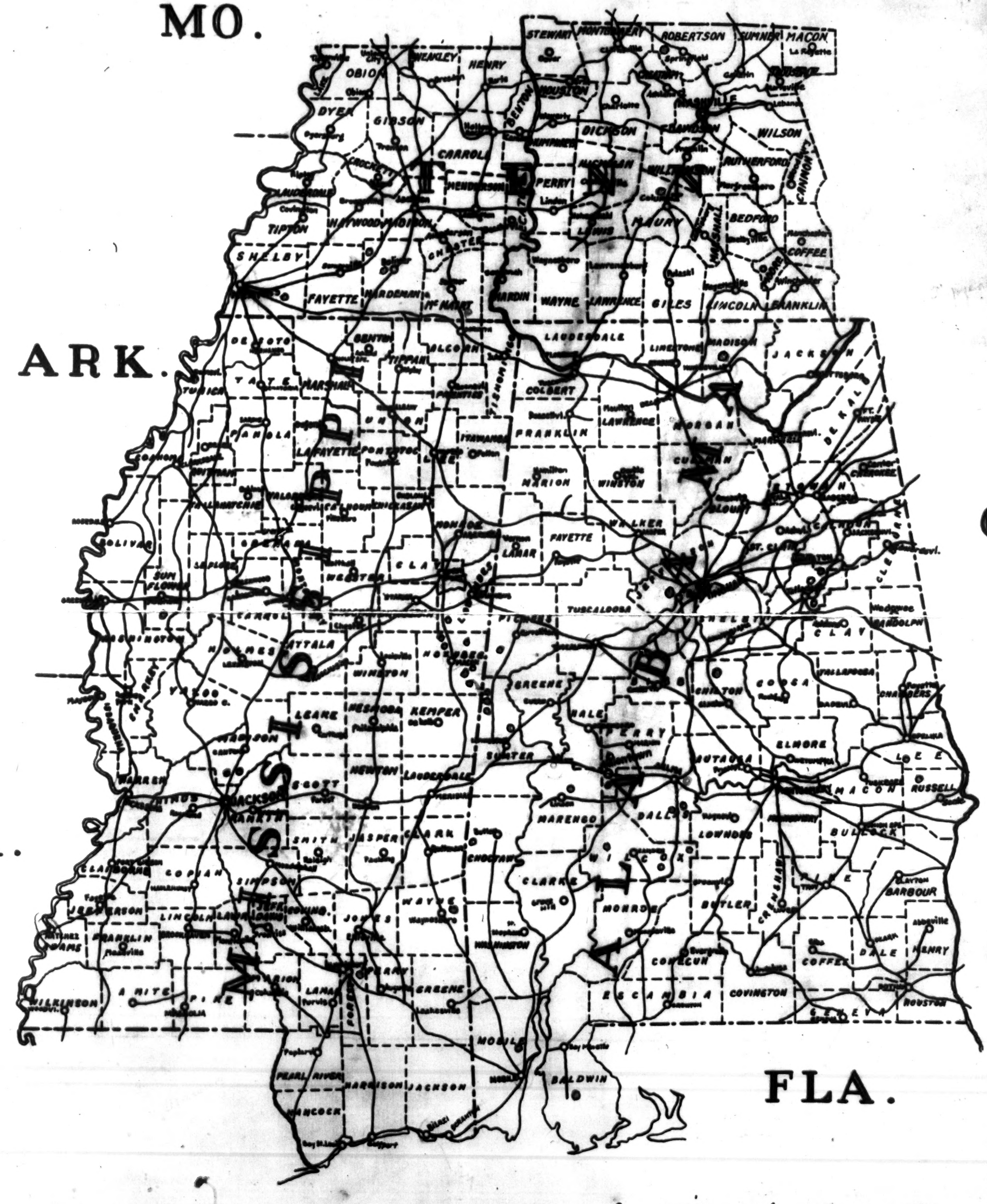
Soy beans. A study of the different varieties of soy beans in order to determine their adaptability to different sections and soils, is being conducted with the cooperation of a number of farmers. So far the indications are that the Mammoth yellow is the best variety for general use, though the Peking, Hollybrook and Haberlandt are very promising varieties. The "riceland" sorts appear to be best suited for growing on the Gulf Coast.

The soy bean is rapidly gaining in favor over the entire South. It is being planted largely as a hog crop, for hay and for seed. In many sections of this district it already promises to supplant the cowpea both as a forage crop, and for use in building up land. For the latter purpose it is greatly superior to the cowpea on lands strongly impregnated with lime.

Peanuts. The cultivation of the peanut is being rapidly extended, especially on the loam and sandy loam soils in sections where the boll weevil has made the cultivation of cotton an uncertain proposition. In many such sections it is taking the place of cotton as a money crop. It is also attracting much attention as a cheap feed for fattening hogs.

Velvet beans. The velvet bean is gaining in favor, even where it will not mature its seed. A number of farmers are now making a practice of planting velvet beans between the rows of corn at the last cultivation. the object being to get a large growth of vegetable matter to turn under in the fall and winter. It is also used as a smother crop to killl out Johnson grass or bermuda.

Yokahoma bean. The Yokahoma bean is a very promising new plant that is being tried out with a number of cooperators. It is somewhat similar to the velvet bean but less viney, and much earlier. It bids fair to mature seed as far north as the northern boundry of Mississippi.



FARM MANAGEMENT DISTRICT No. 7

Alabama - Mississippi - W. Tennessee

• Location of cooperators.

Crosby, M.A. Present status of farm management work in Alabama & Mississippi

3 copies

THE PRESENT STATUS OF FARM MANAGEMENT WORK

in

ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

The first work conducted by this office in Alabama and Mississippi, while in reality demonstration work, differed materiall from that which is being conducted under this name by the Farmers' Cooperative Work ~~Office~~ at the present time. Instead of concentrating our efforts on small areas of two or three crops on a large number of farms our work was conducted on a farm basis, that is, directing the work of the whole farm in some cases, and in other instances taking a portion of a large plantation and conducting it as though it were a separate farm. Since the extension of the Farmers' Cooperative Work over the entire cotton country, this kind of work ~~has been~~ was gradually eliminated from our lines of endeavor, and, fesulting from an ever increasing demand for assistance from individuals our work took on the nature of farm management extension.

Several causes contributed to the ~~increasing~~ increased demand for work of this kind. Chief among these ~~was~~ the rapid advance of the cotton boll weevil which, in most infected sections, is making cotton production so hazardous that farm reorganization is absolutely necessary. Other enterprises must be introduced to take the place of or at least supplement cotton as a money crop. Another cause for the demand for assistance to individuals is the increasing influx ~~to some sections~~ of ~~farmers~~ northern and western farmers who have no desire to grow cotton, but who need assistance in adapting themselves to the agriculture of a region with which they are not familiar. A third cause is the settling up of new and undeveloped territory, particularly the cut

over pine regions adjoining the Gulf Coast where no standard of agriculture has been thoroughly established. Other minor causes contribute to the demands for extension work but time will not permit of mentioning all.

Just previous to the recent reorganization of the Office of Farm Management limiting our work in the South to purely investigational studies we had outlined and planned considerable definite work along the line of farm management extension with farmers in various sections of the district. This work consisted chiefly in working out ~~xxxxx~~ organizations and cropping systems which would supply the plantation needs in the matter of grain and forage for the work stock, give a better distribution of labor for men and work animals, and also take care of the control of soil fertility. These plans and suggestions were based on our general knowledge of conditions in the district, and such enterprise surveys as had been taken in the different sections. In some instances these plans were worked out in detail for the entire plantation, which in effect the work was actually of an advisory nature and here to do simply what the landowner or farm manager had requested the planning supplies. This work has now been practically abandoned, though in a few cases it is still carried on in cooperations with the Demonstration Agent. We feel that we are justified in still doing a limited amount of this advisory work especially on plantations where we are to get records on the cost of crop production.

On account of our long acquaintance with the farmers of the district from whom we are continually receiving requests for information we have found it exceedingly difficult to sidetrack all this extension work and confine ourselves strictly to the investigational studies. This has been our principal hinderance in the matter of making better progress with the work we are now endeavoring to devote our time to. Our knowledge of conditions throughout the district is

a distinct advantage to us, but we could make more rapid progress with our investigational studies if our personal acquaintence with the farmers of our district was less extersive.

Under the present organization of the Office our investigations have been confined largely to a preliminary study of different sections for the purpose of determining localities which are most typical of a large area, and in which it will be advisable to conduct business and enterprise surveys. Enterprise records have been collected in many sections, and some business records taken, but the number secured in any one locality has not been sufficient as yet to warrant our drawing any definite conclusions from them, though they have given us a much desired insight into some of the existing problems.

The present crisis in the cotton industry brings about a demand for more definite information as to the cost of growing this crop, and it is therefore deemed advisable to concentrate our earliest efforts on business and enterprise surveys to those sections most exclusively devoted to the production of cotton. As the "Yazoo-Mississippi" Delta comes nearest to meeting the requirements for these studies it has been decided to confine our first efforts to that section. Our previous work in this territory has given us a knowledge of the major problems of the Delta, but we feel that a business and enterprise survey is necessary to give us a working basis for their solution.

To give a better idea of prevailing conditions in the territory selected for our work a brief description may be of interest.

We feel that this preliminary work is essential to make a business survey that will be of real benefit. Such a survey in a large area, such as a county, is a very, very, very,

The Yazoo-Mississippi Delta is that belt of low land that lies along the eastern side of the Mississippi River, and extends from the state line on the north to Vicksburg on the south. Varying in width from five to 65 miles, and covering a scope of territory about 175 mile in length, it contains approximately four million acres of some of the most fertile land in the South.

Before the adoption of the present system of leveying the Mississippi River the greater portion of this entire tract was subject to overflowww during the periods of high water. To these overflows, which annually deposited a rich sediment over the land, is due the remarkable inherent fertility of the Delta soils. Since the land has been protected from these overflows there has been a marked decrease in the fertility of the soil in those section that have been longest in cultivation.

Since the beginning of its development the Delta has been devoted almost exclusively to the cultivation of cotton, and today it stands preeminent in the production of the long staple varities so much sought after by the manufacturers of the finer grades of cotton goods. It is probably devoted more exclusively to the cultivation of cotton ~~txn~~ than any other section of the South, and will undoubtedly always play an important part in the production of this crop. Only the exceptional planter grows its own foodstuffs, the prevailing policy being to depend on the proceeds from cotton to supply their needs.

While it is true that there are many small farmers in some portions of the Delta, this country is for the most part a land of extersive plantations. The majority of the holdings run from 360 to several thousand acres in extent, and plantations containing from 5000 to 10,000 acres or more are not uncommon. In the 13 counties that lie

wholly or partly in the Delta there are 748 plantations containing from 260 to 499 acres; 371 containing from 500 to 999 acres, and 241 containing 1000 or more acres. As many of the smaller plantations lie in those counties of which only a part lie in the Delta proper, and many of the larger plantations have an acreage of 5,000 or more acres, it is easily seen that the greater portion of the land is included in the larger plantations.

While in many sections of the South there has been a tendency for the size of plantations to become smaller by division of the large holdings, the opposite is true of the Delta, and there of recent years the plantations are becoming larger rather than smaller. Wealthy owners have been increasing their holdings, and corporations have been purchasing groups of plantttions for the purpose of producing cotton on an extensive scale. One such plantation this year had 27,000 acres cultivated to cotton alone, which gives some idea of the magnitude of the way the crop is grown in that region. The adaptability of cotton raising to this kind of management is one of the principal factors influencing the increasing size of the plantations. Labor is never scarce except at picking time. The majority of ~~negro~~ Mississippi negros cherish an ambition to some day go to the Delta, and thousands have been taken there from the ~~weevily~~ territory south of Vicksburg where the weevil makes profitable cotton production an impossibility in a normal year, and from the sugar plantations of La that have abandoned sugar production. As the labor is paid only for the time he works the matter of a seasonable distribution of man labor is not a very important factor under present conditions.

Delta Plantation Management

Several systems of business management are practiced on Delta plantations, and all of these are based on tenantry. First we have the plantation owned by a non-resident and rented for cash. In such cases the rent is usually collected for the owner by a local agent, and the owner gives little or no personal attention to the manner in which the farm is operated. As long as the rent is forthcoming he is satisfied. Most of the places handled in this manner are of comparatively small acreage. The larger plantations owned by non-residents are usually under the supervision of a hired manager, and the method of ~~their~~ conducting the business on these does not differ materially from that practiced on plantations operated by the owner. Some of the large plantations are rented for cash and then sub-rented to tenants.

The second system is where the plantation is operated by the owner. This is usually done on the share cropper, standing rent, or cash rent basis, or a combination of these three. In some instances part of the land is worked by wage hands, but this is not a common practice. The wage hands employed are usually used ~~to~~ in growing grain and forage crops for the needs of the plantation, and but very few of the plantations employ this kind of labor in producing cotton.

The third system ~~xfxxxxxxxxxxt~~ is where several plantations are combined under one management. In such cases each plantation ~~xi~~ is supervised by an overseer under the general direction of the owner. Each plantation~~x~~ is operated as though it were a separate proposition. Corporation plantations are managed in the same manner, the entire holdings being divided into units of from 800 to 1200 acres, and each unit operated under a separate overseer, but all being under the direction of a general manager.

Practically all the larger plantations combine a merchantile business with that of farming. All the supplies are furnished the tenants through this plantation store or commissary. This, while not a farm enterprise, is often the most profitable part of the plantation business as it produces a double source of income; first, a selling profit on the goods furnished the tenant; and secondly, a high interest charge on the tenant's account.

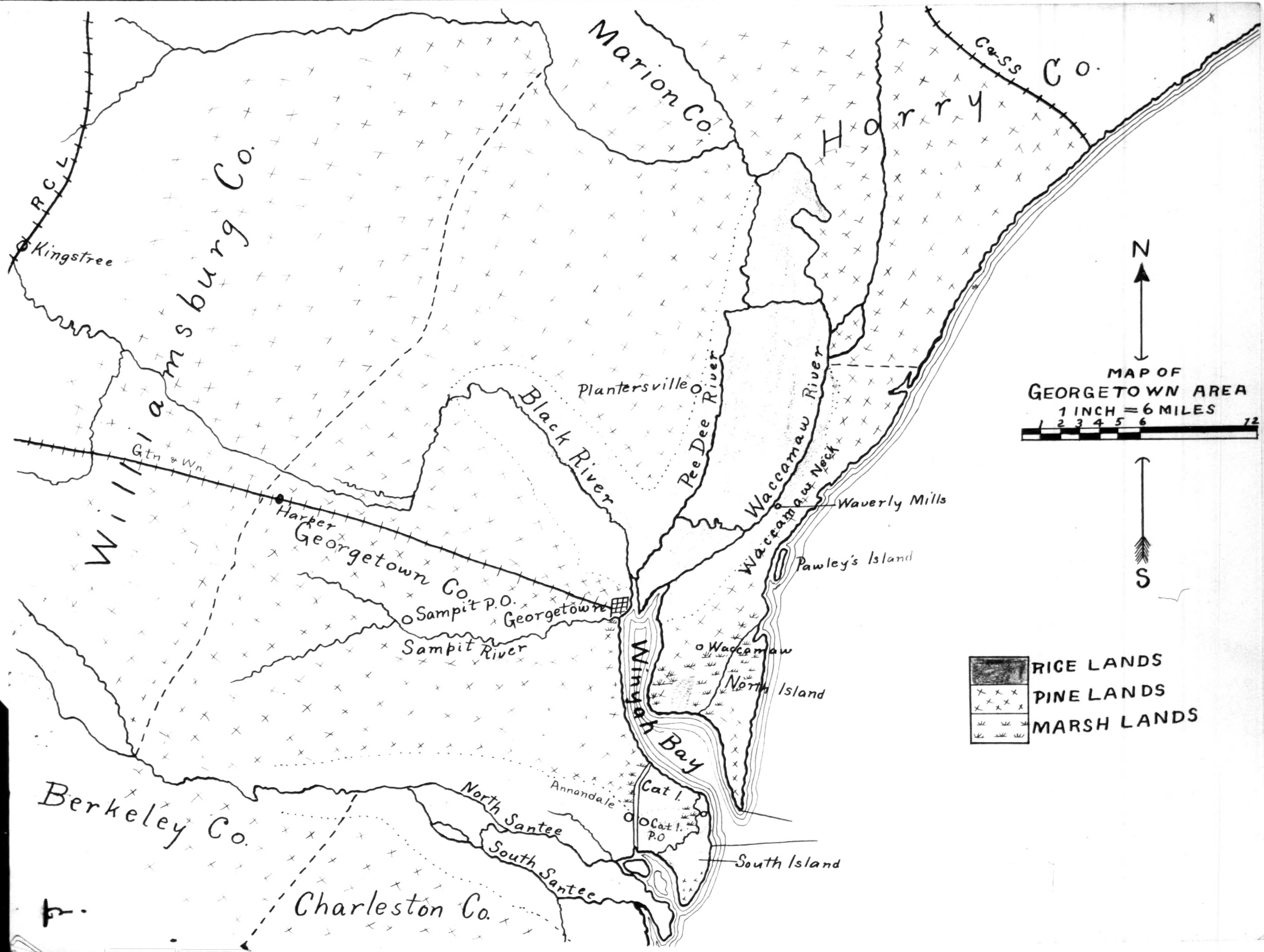
Our preliminary studies indicate that the Delta will prove to be a very interesting and fruitful field for extended studies in farm management. In the first place we have two divisions of the territory, that in the southern part which is infested with the boll weevil, and the uninfested territory in the northern end of the Delta. Here we have the basis for some interesting studies in systems of management, and farm and labor incomes under the two different conditions. Then under each of these conditions we have the small farmer, the large individual operator, and the corporation system of management several plantations operated under one general management. In the weevil infested area we have many other factors to consider. Among these are comparisons of farm incomes before and after weevil infestation; comparisons of farm incomes under weevil conditions on plantations operated by the owner and those operated by a hired manager. We will also have a comparison of corporation management with and without the boll weevil, and corporation management as compared to private management.

It is our plan to conduct our surveys intwo localities, one in the infested area, and one in the weevil free area. This will enable us to secure the data necessary for the above studies, and will also give us a mass of data which can later on be used in working out plantation reorganization for the Delta.

We will undoubtedly encounter a number of difficulties in conducting these surveys. On many of the large plantations the managers have little or no definite idea of the total area cultivated, the amount of waste land on the plantation, or the acres each tenant works. With many the total crop is measured by bales rather than acres, and the tenant pays rent on a certain cut of land, or his acreage is measured by the number of mules he works. In such instances we must take the customary acreage per mule as a basis of determining the area cultivated, and even then the best we will be able to get will be an approximation. The error on the individual plantation will be great, but the average on a number of plantations will undoubtedly come somewhere near the proper figure. On some plantations it will be difficult to separate the farm business from the commissary business as the two are generally very closely associated. Then some planters will tend to resent what they consider an inquiry into their private business, and will be reluctant to give out the information desired. Some cannot be made to understand that the survey work is not an investigation of their business relations with their tenants. This difficulty was met with in a few instances in Sumter county, Georgia, but in most cases the parties taking this point of view were men who had the reputation of charging their tenants illegal rates of interest on their advances. Other planters have been interviewed by so many different investigators that they have begun to look upon the "Government man" as a general nuisence who must be tolerated, but to whom no special consideration is due. This difficulty can be greatly obviated if the district men are kept closely informed of work done in their territory by special project workers.

M A Crosby

Crosby, M. A. Report on the conditions existing in the Atlantic Coast rice fields with reference to possibilities for other lines of industry.


Marion Co.
Horry
Cass Co.
R C L
Kingstree
Williamsburg Co.
Plantersville
Black River
Pee Dee River
Waccamaw River
Waccamaw Neck
Waverly Mills
Pawley's Island
Gtn & Wn
Harper
Georgetown Co.
Sampit P.O.
Georgetown
Sampit River
Winyah Bay
Waccamaw
North Island
Annandale
Cat I.
Cat I. P.O.
South Island
North Santee
South Santee
Berkeley Co.
Charleston Co.
N
S
MAP OF
GEORGETOWN AREA
1 INCH = 6 MILES
1 2 3 4 5 6 12
RICE LANDS
PINE LANDS
MARSH LANDS

Report on the Conditions Existing in the Atlantic Coast Rice Fields with Reference to Possibilities for Other Lines of Industry. M. A. Crosby. (Aug. 1906)

The deplorable state of affairs existing at present in the Atlantic Coast rice growing regions is but another striking example of the evils of the "one crop" system and the distress which sooner or later usually results when the people of any country, or section of country, devote their entire time and attention to the production of one crop to the exclusion of all others. For more than one hundred years the tillable lands along the Waccamaw, Pee Dee, Black, Sampit, and North and South Santee Rivers has been devoted exclusively to the cultivation of rice and indgo. The value of a plantation was based entirely on the amount of land it contained adapted to these crops and the thousands of acres of pine lands that were often embraced within the plantation's boundaries were considered of no value except for a supply of fuel and as a hunting ground in winter. The rice planter's credit was good any place and his promise to pay as acceptable as a United States Bond. But today a different state of affairs exists. 30 years ago a chemical discovery destroyed indigo culture. The recent development of the Texas and Louisiana rice fields is now doing the same for rice culture. On the Atlantic coast, rice is made and handled almost entirely by hand labor. On the Gulf coast the crop is handled with improved machinery. Over production in Louisiana and Texas has cut down the price of the grain to a ruinously low figure, and this, coupled with the scarcity and increased price of labor, caused in part by the development of the lumbering industry, has driven the majority of the Carolina rice planters to the wall. Some were wise enough to foresee the inevitable, and either sold out their interests or ceased planting.

Some kept on, hoping for improved conditions, until they failed; while others more favorably situated are still planting and realizing small dividends. As it costs at least 50 cents to produce a bushel of rice by the methods in practice here, this, with the added expense of keeping up the embankments, keeping the drainage ditches open, and keeping the trunks, flats, etc., in repair, makes it impossible for any except the few who are more favorably situated to produce a crop of rice except at a loss, and today the area of rice land planted in the Georgetown region, as compared to that of a few years ago, is comparatively small. Thousands of acres of land that one would have readily sold at from $100 to $250 per acre are now lying idle and would not bring $25 per acre. That tract of land known as "the Delta", lying between the North and South Santee rivers and comprising some 15,000 acres of what was once considered to be as fine rice land as could be found on the coast, this year has only about 100 acres in cultivation. Other acreas are comparatively the same, and unless some remedy be found for the existing conditions, these vast areas of fertile lands which have been reclaimed at a cost of thousands of dollars, will soon return to their virgin state of wilderness and be nothing more than a vast morass.

The problem confronting these rice men is a serious one. What is to be done with these lands and what system of farming can be followed on them. In the first place, since these lands are all subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, whatever crop or crops are cultivated on them, the returns must be such as will offset the expense of keeping the banks in repair, the drainage ditches open, etc. If the lands are to be devoted to dry culture crops, in many instances it will be found necessary to raise the banks above their present level in order to guard against freshets and occasional high tides. It will also be necessary to pro-

vide some means of keeping the seepage water pumped out of these fields, as these lands are all below the water level at flood tide and only from a few inches to two or three feet above water level at ebb tide. Some advocate the use of windmills for pumping this water out, but, while this plan seems feasible, the use of steam pumps, owing to greater capacity, abundant supply of fuel, etc., would no doubt be more satisfactory in the end. If these lands can be brought under dry cultivation, the general healthfulness of the country will be greatly enhanced. The stench arising from the decaying vegetable and other matter caused by the flooding of the rice fields is extremely disagreeable and unhealthful, and owing to this fact, the planters never live upon their plantations during the summer months but move to summer cottages out in the pine woods or on the seacoast, where they remain from May to November.

Possibilities for Stock Raising.

For the country at large, some branch of live stock growing seems to offer greatest opportunities. The thousands of acres of pine uplands will afford an abundance of spring, summer, and autumn pasturage, and in many instances the dense growth of grass is such that the autumn frosts only kill the tips of the blades, leaving the lower portion green and affording a fair grazing throughout the entire winter. Along the low areas and creeks may be found considerable quantities of canebrake which furnishes excellent winter grazing. The native scrub stock, which has been in this country for many generations, will furnish an excellent foundation upon which to build up herds of high grade cattle. Mr. Wm. Lowndes, of Cat Island, keeps about 125 head of this native stock. These receive no feed whatever at any time of the year except what they secure by grazing. Mr. Lowndes says that these

cattle fatten up early in the spring and remain in this condition until winter when there is a gradual shrinkage until new grasses start up fresh in the spring. At present his cattle are sleek, fat, and thrifty, and other cattle noticed while riding through the pine woods range north and west of Georgetown and between this place and Cat Island were all in fine condition. These native cattle are very hardy and seem to be immune from disease. Mr. Lowndes stated that he had never lost a single animal from disease of any kind. Mr. Seabrook of Georgetown has a small herd of grade dairy cows. During the spring, summer, and fall months his cows run in the pine woods pasture and each cow is given a ration of 1 quart cotton seed meal and 7 quarts bran per day. During the winter months, from December to latter part of March, he feeds cotton seed hulls for roughage and a grain ration of 4 quarts bran, 8 quarts rice flour or polish, and 2 quarts cotton seed meal. He also feeds some sweet potatoes. He sells milk at 10 cents per quart, or 12 quarts for $1.00. His cows net him, above all expenses, about $40 per annum each. Mr. C. R. Allston, a planter on Black river, keeps a few cows and makes cheese for family use. He makes a small, hard cheese (somewhat on the Edam order) of excellent flavor.

Hogs can be easily grown and will yield handsome returns. They seem to do especially well on the old rice fields which have been abandoned for several years. These old fields grow up with a species of lily locally known as "wampee", of which the hogs are very fond and fatten on the large fleshy roots. They also find considerable feed such as acorns, etc., in the forests. On the lands where it is necessary to keep up the banks and keep the drainage ditches open, it is a question as to whether or not it would be economical to allow hogs to graze, as they do considerable damage by rooting on the banks and along

the ditches.

Sheep also do remarkably well but the ravages of the negroes' cur dogs prove a serious drawback to sheep raising on a large scale.

All things considered, there seems to be no question that stock growing can be made a very profitable business in this region if some provision is made for a supply of winter pasture and forage. While but very little attention has been given to growing forage of any kind, the loamy pine lands when cleared will produce an enormous amount of forage of various kinds. Corn, cowpeas, and sorghum grow rampant and the volunteer crops of crabgrass which will come on after all early crops furnish a fine crop of hay to be had for the cutting. Mr. Lowndes has a 4-acre lot on which he raises a crop of corn and then gets two crops of crabgrass hay getting him from 1 1/2 to 2 tons of cured hay per acre. Cowpeas and sorghum do finely together and make a superior hay. Oats sown in October may be pastured through the winter, harvested in May, and then two cuttings of cowpea and crabgrass hay made before fall. Sweet potatoes will yield from 100 to 300 bushels per acre, and make a valuable feed for cattle or hogs. As to the rice lands proper, I have serious doubts if it would be advisable to use them for pasturing stock. The trampling of the cattle and rooting of hogs would tend to a constant tearing down of the banks and filling up of the ditches, the repairing of which would entail considerable expense and labor. I believe that these lands can be best devoted to raising forage for winter feed or to some branch of truck farming. Very few if any crops have been given a thorough trial on these lands, hence the available information on the subject is limited. There is a great difference of opinion as to the ultimate success of the few crops which have been given a scant trial on these lands. Oats probably do as well as any crop,

but are very apt to rust. Cowpeas grow luxuriantly. Sweet potatoes make penomenal yields, but the tubers will not keep. I think that red top and alsike clover might be made to succeed on some of this land, and also that the conditions ought to be excellent for Berseem. As the system of irrigation in use here is one of the finest in the world, there need never be any fear of drought as all the water needed could be turned on any time at flood tide.

Trucking could also be made a profitable undertaking if produce be grown in car load lots so as to insure quick transportation. Georgetown is but 36 miles from the trunk line of the A. C. L., with which it is connected by the Georgetown & Western Railway. Melons, cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, strawberries, egg plant, peppers, and in fact nearly all truck crops do remarkably well on any of the upland. Near the coast asparagus grows to perfection. The peninsula found between the Waccamow river and coast, known as"Waccamow neck", seems to be especially adapted to trucking.

While the people of this region are alive to the fact that they must eventually abandon rice growing and develop other lines of agriculture, they seem almost powerless to help themselves in the matter. All their lives they have done nothing but plant rice as did their fathers and fathers' fathers before them, so that now they know nothing about cultivating other crops. They are anxious to change their vocation but do not know how to go about it. They are very much in need of help in the way of a practical demonstration of what can be done with other crops on their lands and this can only be brought about by establishing one or two experiment stations or diversification farms in the region. The people are very anxious for the Department of Agriculture to do something of this kind, and will do all in their power

to assist in the matter. Col. Ralph Nesbit of Waverly Mills, offers an excellent site for work of this kind. He will furnish all land needed, both high and low, residence pumping outfit, and other necessities. A station at this place would represent generally the lands along the Waccamow, Pee Dee, and Black rivers where the rice land soil is of a clay nature and tends to bake very hard when dry. Another station at Cat Island would well represent the Santee district where the soil is of a different nature being more of a rich black loam. Mr. Wm. Lowndes expressed himself as being open to any proposition of this kind, and I think would be willing to furnish all land, etc., needed. I think that these stations could be maintained without any great expense. It would be necessary to have a thoroughly practical and intelligent as well as experienced man to personally supervise the work, but aside from his salary, I think the planters would be willing to meet all necessary expenses.

This problem I believe is well worth the attention of the Department, and I hope that some steps will be taken to alleviate the distressing conditions prevailing at present in this region.

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